ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,569

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1930

PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Saturday, July 19, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for Ave and Vale notices. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements sender are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£17 17s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARROW.—On July 17, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. MALCOLM BARROW, Namingomba, Cholo, Nyasaland—a son.

BIGG.—On July 17, 1930, at 65, Overton-drive, Wanstead, to JESSIE (nee Hobson), wife of WALTER W. BIGG—a daughter.

BLANDE.—On July 18, 1930, at Ballaarat, Overbury-avenue, Beckenham, Kent, to ALICE, wife of N. E. BLANDE—a son.

CRAVEN.—On July 16, 1930, at The Haven, Swanage, Dorset, to AVIS, wife of LIEUTENANT DOUGLAS CRAVEN, Royal Navy, H.M.S. Lupin—a daughter.

CUST.—On July 17, 1930, at Datchet House, Datchet, to MARGARET, wife of ARCHER CUST—a son.

DAVIES.—On July 13, 1930, at Malacca, to DOROTHY, wife of R. E. DAVIES—a daughter. (By cable.)

DAVIS.—On Tuesday, July 15, 1930, at Silverton, Wellington-road, S.E.20, to DOROTHY (nee Shearwood), wife of NORMAN S. DAVIS, Postmaster-General of Sierra Leone—a son.

DONNER.—On July 18, 1930, at Westmeston Place, Hassocks, to PEARL, the wife of GERALD MELVILLE DONNER—a son and daughter.

FAIRBAIRN.—On July 17, 1930, at 4, Chesterfield-square, the wife of SYDNEY FAIRBAIRN, of a daughter.

FEDDEN.—On July 17, 1930, at Blair Lodge, Esher, to GRACE (nee Sully), wife of F. JACK FEDDEN—a son.

HELD.—On July 17, 1930, at 77, Mountview-road, Stroud Green, London, N.4, to KATHLEEN (nee Kitto), wife of Mr. WILLY HELD—a daughter.

O'BRIEN.—On July 15, 1930, at Lynwood, Colinton, Edinburgh, to MARY (nee Steel-Maitland), wife of DAVID O'BRIEN—a son.

PEASE.—On July 17, 1930, at Gisborough, Yorks, to HON. IRIS PEASE, wife of Major Herbert Pease, D.S.O., Assistant Civil Secretary, Police, Sudan—a son.

PRICE.—On July 15, 1930, to BETH (nee Head), wife of W. F. PRICE, Barclays Bank, Gold Coast—a son.

SHARP.—On July 18, 1930, at "Oaklands," Stinfold, Sussex, to LOUISA, wife of ALFRED HENRY SHARP—a daughter.

TRAPPES-LOMAX.—On July 14, 1930, at Clarence House, Blackburn, to DIANA, wife of CAPTAIN B. C. TRAPPES-LOMAX, M.C., R.F.A.—a son.

WOODS.—On July 16, 1930, to FLORA (nee Macfarlane), wife of REX WOODS, of Arlington House, Twickenham Park—the gift of a son.

MARRIAGES

ANDERSON : STEVENSON.—On July 15, 1930, at Lansdowne Church, Glasgow, by the Rev. A. K. Walton, M.A., DAVID DICK ANDERSON, M.C., A.R.I.B.A., Inspector of Schools, to CATHARINE MARY, youngest daughter of the late Hugh F. and Mrs. STEVENSON, of 3, Belmont-crescent, Glasgow.

BLOMEFIELD : NEILSON.—On Friday, July 18, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, NOEL NAPIER BLOMEFIELD, only surviving son of the late Sir THOMAS Wingfield Peregrine Blomefield, Bt., C.B., and Lady Blomefield, of Hillgrove House, Lichfield, Staffordshire, to IDA, widow of COLONEL GORDON NEILSON, C.M.G., D.S.O., Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

BOWEN : SCHOFIELD.—On July 16, 1930, at Christ Church, Burbage, Buxton, by the Rev. A. K. Hewetson, assisted by the Rev. H. Coulthurst, BERTRAM OGLES BOWEN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Bowen, of Corbar Hall, Buxton, to MARJORIE SCHOFIELD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Schofield, of Knowlton, Buxton.

BRADFIELD : HARLAND.—On July 16, 1930, at St. John's Parish Church, Newland, Hull, KEITH BERTRAM BRADFIELD, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield, of "Keston," Wallington, Surrey, to EDITH HARLAND, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harland, of Vernon House, Hull.

CADMAN : LLOYD.—On July 17, 1930, at Christ Church, Victoria-road, by the Rev. F. A. Iremonger, DONALD ARTHUR CADMAN to OLIVE EILEEN URSULA LLOYD.

CAVE : HARVEY.—On July 17, 1930, at Brighton, by special licence, JOHN MORTON, eldest son of the late BERNARD CAVE and Mrs. CAVE, of Coppice-road, Moseley, Birmingham, to VIOLET ALEXANDRA, youngest daughter of the late CAPTAIN N. C. HARVEY, M.B.E., and Mrs. Harvey, of 21, Sussex-square, Brighton.

CHAPMAN : BUSH.—On July 7, 1930, at St. Clement Danes, Strand, HERBERT FREDERICK CHAPMAN to VICTORIA MAY BUSH. (British Guiana papers, please copy.)

DAY : GRIER.—On July 18, 1930, at the Parish Church, Farnborough, by the Revd. Canon Challacombe, M.A., HUMPHREY A. DAY, son of the late Edward DAY and Mrs. DAY, to MARGARET H. D. GRIER, elder daughter of Brigadier-General H. D. GRIER, C.B., D.S.O., late Royal Artillery, and of Mrs. Grier, of Wymering Lodge, Farnborough.

MAURICE : KER.—On July 15, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Bucklebury, PATMASTER-LIEUTENANT PATRICK RYCROFT MAURICE, R.N., eldest son of the late Commander F. H. M. Maurice, R.N., and Mrs. Maurice, of West Lodge, Maurice, Marlborough, to DAPHNE VIOLA, younger daughter of the late LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. A. KER, I.M.S., and of Mrs. Ker, of Heathgate, Buckleburv, Reading.

RICHARDSON : CRAMPTON.—On July 12, 1930, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, FRANK CLEMENT RICHARDSON, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Richardson, of 15, Percival-road, Clifton, Bristol, to PAULINA FRANCES MAYNARD CRAMPTON, second daughter of Mrs. Crampton, of London.

STEER : DRAKE.—On July 17, 1930, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, NORMAN ALAN DONALD STEER, R.A., only son of the late Capt. G. H. T. Steer, R.N., and of Mrs. Steer, Landyke Hotel, S.W.7, to JOAN ELINOR NOEL, elder daughter of Lt.-Col. H. M. DRAKE, late R.A., and Mrs. Drake, Torbeg, Surrey-road, Bournemouth.

YOUNG : BROMLEY TAYLOR.—On July 17, 1930, at Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, LIEUT. MALCOLM HENRY CATHCART YOUNG, Royal Navy, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. A. Young, to GWENDA, only daughter of Mrs. BROMLEY TAYLOR, of 11, Ladbroke-terrace.

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DEATHS

AITKEN.—On July 16, 1930, at Inglefield, Totland Bay, CHARLES AITKEN, formerly of the London Stock Exchange, aged 82.

ALDOUS.—On July 17, 1930, at a nursing home in London, HUGH GRAHAM ALDOUS, of Gedding Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, aged 71 years. Funeral at Gedding Parish Church, 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

ATTHILL.—On July 8, 1930, at Kyrenia, Cyprus, AGNES HELENA ATTHILL, formerly Lady Superintendent of the Royal Derby and Denbighshire Nursing Association.

BODMAN.—On July 7, 1930, at Brooklyn, N.Y., ELLEN LEE BODMAN, the beloved wife of Walter T. Bodman, passed peacefully away. (Australian papers please copy.)

BRINKMANN.—On July 17, 1930, at the Jubilee Hospital, G. L. A. BRINKMANN, for many years Modern Language Master at Bancroft's School, Woodford Green. Funeral on Tuesday, at 12 noon, at the City of London Cemetery, Little Ilford. No flowers.

CLAYTON.—On July 16, 1930, MRS. ELLEN MAUD CLAYTON of 4, North Town-terrace, Taunton, aged 76.

CROWTHER.—On July 16, 1930, at Green Royde, Colinton, Edinburgh, CLARA L., daughter of the late ALFRED CROWTHER, J.P., of Huddersfield.

DIXON.—On July 17, 1930, EVELYN MARY LAMBART, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel and Lady Sarah DIXON and the beloved wife of PREBENDARY H. T. DIXON. Funeral 3 p.m., Monday, Church Stretton.

FARRER.—Accidentally shot on Winnipeg Rifle Range, ANTHONY JAMES LOXHAM, only son of the late H. W. FARRER and of Mrs. Denston Holmes, James Bay Hotel, Victoria, British Columbia, and husband of JEAN FARRER, aged 22. (By cable.)

FRASER.—On July 17, 1930, suddenly, at Pitlochry, Perthshire, HENRY FRASER, M.D., M.R.C.P., of Mornay, Northumberland-road, Leamington Spa, formerly of Kuala Lumpur, Malay States.

HAMILTON-GRIERSON.—On July 17, 1930, at 7, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, LILIAS, daughter of the late James Kirkpatrick, Deputy Surgeon-General, and widow of Sir PHILIP JAMES HAMILTON-GRIERSON, LL.D., Advocate. Funeral on Tuesday, July 22, at 2.30 p.m., from 7, Palmerston-place, to the Dean Cemetery.

HAVERGAL.—On July 16, 1930, at Salford, Sherborne, EDITH, daughter of the late Rev. E. H. HAVERGAL, M.A., of Copie, Bedfordshire, and sister of Clement and Ernest Havergal. Funeral at Salford to-day (Saturday), at 12 noon.

HILL.—On July 17, 1930, at Eastbourne, FLORENCE CATHERINE HADWEN, the beloved wife of the Rev. F. C. HILL, late rector of Sheen, Surrey.

LANDER.—On July 18, 1930, at 42, Porchester-square, of acute pneumonia, ROBERT ERNEST FOULIS LANDER, of 8, Serjeants Inn. Funeral service at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, at 10.30 a.m., on Monday next. No flowers by request.

LESLIE.—On July 16, 1930, at Sidmouth, EDMUND NORMAN LESLIE, late of Kelaspore Estate, Kopas, Mysore, youngest son of the late Lieutenant-General George Leslie, of The Mount, Donaghadee, Co. Down, Ireland, in the 73rd year of his age.

DEATHS (continued)

LITTLE.—On July 17, 1930, at Chesterleigh, Beckenham, WILLIAM C. LITTLE, Secretary to the London Philanthropic Society. Funeral Parish Church, 3 p.m., Tuesday, July 22.

MAITLAND.—On July 17, 1930, CATHERINE AMELIA MAITLAND, late of 5, Cheltenham-terrace, Chelsea, widow of John Gordon Maitland. Service at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, on Monday, July 21, 2.45 p.m. Interment at Brompton Cemetery.

MILLER.—On July 17, 1930, at Wallsield, Reigate, Surrey, KATHARINE NINA, younger daughter of CHARLES B. and ALICE PORTER MILLER, formerly of East Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A. Funeral service at Wallsield, Reigate, on Tuesday, July 22, at 11 a.m. Interment in Reigate Cemetery at 11.30 a.m. (American papers, please copy.)

NEWALL.—On Thursday, July 17, 1930, at Folyats, Ongar, JOHN WALKER NEWALL, aged 79. Funeral at Badger, Shropshire, after cremation.

OWEN.—On July 18, 1930, at Northcourt, Bickley, Kent, after much suffering, following a severe operation, E. ROGER OWEN, aged 81. (Please accept this intimation.) Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

REID.—On July 18, 1930, at Gold Hill Manor, Lower Bourne, Farnham, Surrey, PETER MCPHERSON REID, of Glenmoure, Scone, New South Wales, aged 65 years. Interment at Green-lane Cemetery, Farnham, Monday, July 21, at 3.30 p.m.

ROBERTS.—On July 18, 1930, at 30, Carleton-road, N.7, ELIZABETH ANN, widow of JOHN ROBERTS, aged 81 years. Funeral on Tuesday, July 22, at Hampstead Cemetery, at 11.30 a.m. (Australian, Indian, and African papers, please copy.)

SAVILL.—On July 17, 1930, FRANK BERTRAM SAVILL, dearly beloved husband of Marjory Savill, aged 59. Funeral private. No flowers.

SIMPSON.—On July 15, 1930, at No. 3, Queen-street, Lancaster, CAROLINE FRY, younger daughter of the late MATTHEW and MARY SIMPSON.

SIMPSON.—On July 17, 1930, at Burgess Hill, Sussex, after many years' illness, MARY (MAY), wife of W. F. J. SIMPSON, of 7, St. John's Wood Park, N.W.8, formerly of Mitcham, Surrey. R.I.P. Funeral privately.

SLOMAN.—On July 18, 1930, at 39, West-street, Chelsea, REGINALD SOAMES, aged 73.

SOAMES.—On July 17, 1930, at 38, Sydney-street, Brighton, REGINALD SOAMES, aged 73.

SUGDEN.—On July 17, 1930, at Enborne Rectory, Newbury, Berkshire, REV. EDWARD HAIG SUGDEN, M.A., late Vicar of Brough, aged 72 years. Funeral at Enborne to-morrow (Sunday), 2 p.m.

TYRKOVA.—On July 18, 1930, at 9, Tite-street, Chelsea, SOPHIA, widow of VLADIMIR ALEXEIVICH TYRKOV, and dearly beloved mother of Mrs. Harold Williams, aged 93. Holy Mass at 10 : Funeral service at 11.15 a.m. on Monday, July 21, at St. Philip's Russian Church, Buckingham Palace-road.

VAUGHAN.—On July 17, 1930, at Temple Cloud, Somerset, the home of his son, HENRY FRANCIS JOHN VAUGHAN, of the Rookery, Ashburton, and Humphreston Hall, Albrighton, Salop, in his 90th year.

WARRACK.—On July 18, 1930, at 38, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, DAME DOROTHY COOPER WARRACK, widow of Sir James Howard Warrack, K.B.E. Funeral service at All Saints' Church, Brougham-street, on Monday, July 21, at 2.30 o'clock. Thereafter to Dean Cemetery (Queensferry-road gate).

WATSON.—On July 16, 1930, at Aultnaskiach House, Inverness, Mrs. KATHARINE LUCKETT WATSON, widow of the Rev. William Watson, M.A., Forres, in her 97th year.

WELLS.—On July 14, 1930, at Cave Castle, LUTT WELLS, the faithful and greatly valued friend and servant of the Barnard family for 64 years.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

FORD.—To the memory of NORMAN STANLEY FORD, M.C., 2nd Lieut., The Queen's, Royal West Surrey Regiment, attached R.F.C., accidentally killed whilst flying, July 19, 1918, aged 21.

GARDINER.—In ever-loving memory of my dear Son, WILLIAM EDWARD MANSFIELD GARDINER, 2nd Lieut., L.R.B., killed in France, July 19, 1916, aged 20.

HAMILTON.—In loving memory MAJOR JOHN HAMILTON, D.S.O., on River Indus, Dera Ismail Khan, India, July 19, 1921.

HEDLEY.—In unfading memory of our only son, WILLIAM ALEXANDER COSGRAVE HEDLEY, Captain, 1st Batt. The Buffs, mentioned in dispatches, killed in the trenches, July 19, 1918, aged 23.

HUNTER.—In ever-loving memory of our dear elder son, PERCY T. L. HUNTER, 2nd Lieut., London Scottish, who died July 19, 1916, from wounds received in action.

Never forgotten by his parents and family.

MOORE.—In proud and unfading memory of our beloved and very precious only child, CLEMENT SELBY MOORE, Lieut., Actg. Captain, 1/10th Gurkha Rifles, killed while leading his men in the fighting for the relief of Rumaitha, Mesopotamia, July 19, 1920, aged 21 years. Mentioned in dispatches.

2/1st BUCKS BATTALION.—In proud and affectionate memory of CAPT. HAROLD CHURCH, LIEUTS. C. P. PHIPPS, G. W. ATKINSON, D. G. CHADWICK, R. B. HOWARD, H. R. N. HRUIR, F. R. PARKER, the N.C.O.s and Men who gave their lives for their country on July 19, 1916, in an attack upon the German lines near Laventie.

ANSELL.—In memory of MARY ANN ANSELL, who died suddenly at St. Albans, July 19, 1899, aged 23 years.

BASSIL.—In loving memory of CONSTANCE ELEANOR, wife of FREDERICK JAMES BASSIL, who passed away July 20, 1924.

CHESNAY.—In ever-loving memory of LOUIS CHESNAY, who passed away at Tupbridge Wells.

May he rest in peace.

FEATHERSTONE.—To the honoured memory of EDWARD JOHN FEATHERSTONE and ELIZABETH TYLER, both of Wivelscombe, Somerset, who were married on July 20, 1830. R.I.P.

GRIBBELL.—FLORENCE TRUSCOTT GRIBBELL, born July 19, 1842, died Feb. 21, 1930, at 9, Whitehouse-terrace, Edinburgh. Deeply regretted. Fortified by the rites of the Church.

MARGETSON.—In ever-loving memory of my darling Husband, who departed this life suddenly on July 20, 1928. Ever in my thoughts.

G. H. H.—In dearest memory, to-day and every day, and with unceasing love and gratitude for all the happy years. July 20, 1922.—M. H. H.

KELLY'S CELTIC CROSSES. Tablets, Monuments erected in any cemetery.—Write for Catalogue No. 25A, KELLY and CO., Cramb Bros., Ltd., 129, Marylebone-road, N.W.1.

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OLD CLIFTONIAN SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL DINNER (open to all Old Cliftonians) will take place at the CONNAUGHT ROOMS on TUESDAY, July 29th, at 7.15 o'clock for 7.45 p.m. Tickets (12s. 6d. without wine) from the Hon. Secretary, 58, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR, Sundays. 5 o'clock. Cost £20.—Please help F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

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TWO GUNS WANTED for SHOOT near Newmarket.—Write Box B.240, The Times, E.C.4.

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6D. A MILE.—LUXURIOUS SALOON CAR; chauffeur-driven; very comfortable.—Blair, May, 1382.

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WIDOW (gentlewoman) requires temporary HELP; business difficulties.—Write Box Z.402, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING HOUSE on SOUTH COAST for AUGUST. Lady, young, with one little girl, would like to be Paying Guest with another lady similarly placed: splendid bathing and sands; private to the residents; within three miles of Bognor; terms very moderate.—Write Box Z.257, The Times, E.C.4.

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JILL ARGYLL.—Summer Holiday in Picardy for DANCERS and VISITORS.—Full particulars of remaining vacancies from Secretary, 2, Rodmarton-mews, Baker-street, W.1.

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CAN any lady RECOMMEND ELDERLY PERSON wanting a good QUIET HOME to look after elderly lady, widow living in small flat? Must be able to do plain cooking.—Apply Mrs. Hill, 10, Woodcote Hall, Epsom.

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BRITISH PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY, 18, fluent French, acquired France, seeks ENGAGEMENT industrial established business; adaptable, ambitious; excellent references; tall, good appearance.—D. F., 7, Clarges-street, W.1.

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ON THE CONTINENT.—Ask at your hotel for THE TIMES" LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

LEASEHOLD for SALE.—Charming TUDOR HOUSE, adjoining old-world village, two miles from Beaconsfield; six bed, two reception rooms; garden; tennis court; garage, &c.—For particulars write Box Z.401, The Times, E.C.4.

CAR OWNER leaving London for Scotland, August 9th, hopes arrive Glasgow evening 10th; willing take PASSENGER; reasonable amount luggage; share street.—Write Box 04686, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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LADY wishes SELL delightful HOUSE, seaside; good profits letting. FREEHOLD £975.—Write Box B.255, The Times, E.C.4.

WADERBRIDGE, NORTH CORNWALL.—To be LET more, furnished or Unfurnished for years or COUNTRY HOUSE about ½ mile from Waderbridge, facing South, standing in own grounds, with entrance drive; two reception, four bed, bath (hot and cold), w.c.s; garage, main water, gas; well-matured gardens, fruit trees, lawns, &c., six miles golf at St. Enodoc and Coast.—Write Box Z.417, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. MALISE GRAHAM wishes to LET her entirely newly-decorated SELF-CONTAINED FLAT, off Grosvenor-square, till April, 1931; two bed rooms, two sitting rooms, kitchen, bath, &c.; 8gns.; excellent daily servant left.—Write Box 9304, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GODALMING.—To be LET FURNISHED for August, garden, tennis court, &c.; bath position. 10gns. weekly.—Lockwood, Godalming. 'Phone 454.

CHILTERN HILLS (one hour Paddington).—Sunny, restful COTTAGE to be LET (50s. a week); three bed rooms, four beds; ALL MODERN REQUIREMENTS.—Apply personally, Miss Taylor, 98, Cheyne-walk, S.W.10.

NORTH CORNISH COAST.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET from 9th September; garage; garden.—Write Box 9299, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GENTLEFOLK ECONOMIZE.—Exceptionally comfortable HOME 36 minutes London; large, sunny garden; garage; golf, tennis, own hard court.—5,000, Hookstone-road, Caterham, Surrey. Moderate.

M.P. REQUIRES FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSE or FLAT near House of Commons, with Division bell if possible.—Write Box 05627, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WHERE to STAY.—See the Resort and Hotel columns on page two and Apartments and Boarding Residence on pages two and three.

NEW MOTOR YACHT (twin screw) for SALE, built this year. Sleeps five. Has saloon and deck saloon. Paraffin motors. Length 60ft. by 14ft. Bold model and good seaboat.—Write Box 531, care of White's, Ltd., 72, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

LITTLE CHILDREN waiting to be sent to Convalescent Homes after illness. Do please HELP!—Fifteen shillings will keep a child at the seaside or country for one week.—Miss Howard, Children's Hospital, Balsam-street, E.13.

OLD BRANDY.—Sazerac de Forge, 1789, 1811, 1830, 1840 vintages.—Apply Saloon House, Dinard.

SHOOTING LODGES and YACHTS specially catered for by Rayden and Reid, wine merchants for over 50 years.—7, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, W.C.2.

NOW in full swing.—SALE at FENWICK of Bond-street, corner of Brook-street; Gowns, Coats, Suits, Frocks, and Sportswear drastically Reduced in Price.

ANTIQUE SILVER of all periods wanted for present AMERICAN DEMAND; also OLD SHEFFIELD PLATE. BEST POSSIBLE PRICES. FINE JEWELS also PURCHASED.—Please write or call SPINK and SON, Ltd., 5, 6, 7, King-street, St. James's, Piccadilly, London, S.W.1. (Est. 158 years.)

GOODWOOD RACES, July 29th, 30th, 31st, and August 1st.—A limited number of PRIVATE LUNCHEON TENTS on the Lawn to accommodate eight persons upwards are available. Tables may be reserved in the Lawn Luncheon Marquee. Combined Luncheon and Tea tickets can be purchased before the Meeting.—Applications should be addressed to the Secretary, BERTRAM and Co., Ltd., 15, New Bridge-street, London, E.C.4.

PERSONAL

V.Z.—You must draw your own conclusions.—K.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines. Notices 2s. 6d. per line for each additional line. Lost and Found comprises about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM notices is 12s. for three lines or less and 3s. 6d. for each additional line. Letters addressed to numbers at the Times Publishing Offices are forwarded free of charge. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

LOST.—On July 8, a long SAPPHIRE and DIAMOND BROOCH, probably Terrace of House of Commons, or between Bond-street, Grosvenor-street, and Maddox-street, Chesterfield-gardens, Mayfair, will be rewarded.

LOST. CERTIFICATE No. 874, dated 23.6.1929, for 27 shares SUNRAY OIL CORPORATION of DELAWARE. Captain Burlace.—Write Box B.187, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD CLIFTONIAN SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL DINNER (open to all Old Cliftonians) will take place at the CONNAUGHT ROOMS on TUESDAY, July 29th, at 7.15 o'clock for 7.45 p.m. Tickets (12s. 6d. without wine) from the Hon. Secretary, 58, Old Jewry, E.C.2.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR, Sundays. 5 o'clock. Cost £20.—Please help F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

£20 from Mrs. LYSTER for one TEA for 700.

CHILD of GENTLE BIRTH WANTED as COMPANION to little girl of 4; ideal country life in Surrey hills; lady nursery-governess; terms by arrangement.—Mrs. Barr, Knoll Cottage, Ockley, near Dorking. Forest Green 5.

"THE SILENT LONGING."—If you could only see the faces of poor children in London's worst slum area, denied a holiday because there is no money, this appeal would not be necessary. £1 fortnight. Hundreds waiting.—Rev. R. C. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E.

GENEALOGY. HERALDRY.—Experienced Private verifies Arms and Crests; researches undertaken.—R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, 80, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

TWO ARTISTS and to those who want sailing.—HOME TO BE LET FURNISHED, picturesque COTTAGE; large living room with balcony, 2 bedrooms, four beds; electric light available August 12 guineas per week, September 10 guineas per week, or longer period terms could be arranged.—Write Box B.257, The Times, E.C.4.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, OXFORD.—Motor Badge Car Badges sold. 2,000; Motor-cycle and Cycle Badges sold.—Write Box B.248, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO GUNS WANTED for SHOOT near Newmarket.—Write Box B.240, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS GIRLS' SCHOOL, beautifully situated: every comfort; specialized individual teaching; exceptional opportunities for French and tennis; reasonable fees.—Write Box 1,000, The Times, E.C.4.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—Charming little HOUSE to be LET, winter months or longer if facing South; furnished by Maples; two sitting, four bed rooms.—Write Box A.2,000, The Times, E.C.4.

CLEVER GIRLS over 12, good social position, can be TAKEN first-class dancing; 90gns. (usual fees 150gns.). Write Box Z.415, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, immediately, PAIR of quite plain Chinese diameter not less than eight inches.—Write Box K.1821, The Times, E.C.4.

6D. A MILE.—LUXURIOUS SALOON CAR; chauffeur-driven; very comfortable.—Blair, May, 1382.

WANTED, LADY COACH to undertake; training extensive girl of 15 with view Cambridge entrance; English honours and foreign languages; ability inspire interest and effort essential; five country; usual school holidays.—Write Box 2,000, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WIDOW (gentlewoman) requires temporary HELP; business difficulties.—Write Box Z.402, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING HOUSE on SOUTH COAST for AUGUST. Lady, young, with one little girl, would like to be Paying Guest with another lady similarly placed: splendid bathing and sands; private to the residents; within three miles of Bognor; terms very moderate.—Write Box Z.257, The Times, E.C.4.

JACK.—Scheme progressing satisfactorily. Returning 20th.—M.

**KEN

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA; AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
† Taking Passengers † for Malta, † for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton		July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Kaiser-i-Hind ..	11,500	Hedlam	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Ranpak ..	17,000	Cadle	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
†Kanpura ..	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
Mooltan ..	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
†Mongolia ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
Narkunda ..	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Cathay ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 25
Moolan ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
†Chitral ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
	15,000	Siggers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares Calling Southampton.

Rohar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	—	—
†Novara ..	7,000	Smith	Aug. 1	—
†Nankin ..	7,000	Tickell	Aug. 15	—
			Aug. 29	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell	July 24	—
†Nagpore (cargo)	5,283		Aug. 9	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 21	—
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 4	Sept. 12
†Karmala ..	9,000	Kollo	Sept. 13	—

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

Under Contract with the Government of India.

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	London.
‡TREWYN ..	5,341	July 26	July 28	Aug. 2
†MUNDA ..	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 14	Aug. 23
†WARFIELD ..	6,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 4	Sept. 13
DUMANA ..	8,450	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
†MANELA ..	8,305			July 26
IMPERARA ..	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 9
†MARGHA ..	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 9	Aug. 23
MANORA ..	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6

† Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
†MODASA ..	9,070		July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
MADURA ..	9,072	Aug. 9	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
†MANTUA ..	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA ..	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

† Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER ..				

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française (M. Bid, des Capucines. Marseilles, Agence Générale (Col. C. Fane, 2, Avenue de Monte Carlo).

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

B.I. Agents—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Sewell, 5, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Karachi; Gosman and Smith, 144, 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Black, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3. Potter and Hughes,

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000	Aug. 1
†CARITATA (new motor vessel)	11,000	Aug. 15
†RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
†ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 26
	12,000	Oct. 17

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.

1st and 3rd Class Passengers.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (F. Bevan Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; 16, Regent-street, S.W.1; or the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1. (Tels., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND

LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver,	From † San Francisco,
MAKURA ..		Aug. 6
NIAGARA ..		
TAHITI ..	Aug. 20	
AORANGI ..		Sept. 3

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington, to Sydney.

Apply the Tyne-to-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISES.

Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

ADRIATIC (24,679 tons).

(Largest cruising steamer from Great Britain).
*AUGUST 1st .. ATLANTIC and BALEARIC ISLES .. Eighteen days from £35.

CALGARIC (16,000 tons).

†AUGUST 2nd .. NORWEGIAN FJORDS
†AUGUST 20th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS
† Two weeks from £21.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic .. Wed., July 23 | Majestic .. Wed. July 30

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.
Cedric .. Sat., July 19 | †(2) Arabic .. Sat., July 26
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Dorie .. Fri., July 25 | Albertic .. Fri., Aug. 1

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic .. .. .. Sat., July 26

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Pennland .. .. .. July 19
(5) Lapland .. .. .. July 26

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., July 19
(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 2

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	.. July 19	Aug. 15
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	.. Aug. 2	Aug. 30
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.		
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	.. Aug. 9	Sept. 6

* Carrying also Freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - JULY 19

*CARONIA .. July 19 | BERENGARIA .. July 26
* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

***FRANCONIA - - - JULY 19**

†SCYTHIA .. July 26 | *SAMARIA .. Aug. 2
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ALAUNIA - - - - JULY 19

*AUSONIA .. July 26 | AURANIA .. Aug. 2
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†LETITIA - - - - - JULY 26

ANDANIA .. Aug. 1 | †ATHENIA .. Aug. 9
† From Glasgow previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 16, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

BLUE STAR CRUISES

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,

"ARANDORA STAR,"

Britain's Dream Ship.

Cruising in the "Arandora Star" is a never-to-be-forgotten experience, for here is a luxury liner with the cruising view-point built into her—a liner in which you can, if you will, imagine yourself part of the company of some sumptuous hotel ashore.

NORWEGIAN FJORDS AND NORTHERN CAPITALS.

9 Aug., 13 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
23 Aug., 23 days.—NORWAY and NORTHERN CAPITALS (LENINGRAD for MOSCOW).

MEDITERRANEAN.

19 Sept., 24 days | To MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA.
14 Oct., 24 days | ITALY, SICILY, &c.
19 Dec., 19 days | MOROCCO, FRANCE, ITALY.
Second Annual Christmas Cruise to ALGERIA, MOROCCO, SICILY, ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, and PORTUGAL.

WEST INDIES, 1931.

Special Winter Cruise de Luxe of 46 days to the West Indies from Southampton, Jan. 24, 1931, calling at Las Palmas, Porto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad, Panama Canal, Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba, Nassau, Bermuda, and Madeira.
For "Arandora Star" 1930 Cruise Programme and January Cruise to West Indies apply BLUE STAR LINE, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris: Wagons-Lits Co.; and Tourist Agents.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

HARRISON LINE.

BARBADOS, GRENADA, TRINIDAD, DEMERARA.

INGOMA ..	Sailing Aug. 15
INANDA ..	Sailing Sept. 19

Six weeks' Round Voyages.
Apply J. D. HEWETT and Co., Ltd., 14, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1. THOS. and JAS. HARRISON, Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Monument 4231.

UNITED STATES LINES.

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES.

TO NEW YORK

U.S.L. | A.M.L.
From London Weekly. | From London Weekly.
One class only, £20 10s. | One class only, £20 10s.
With bath £25 10s. | With bath £25 10s.
Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)
Pres. Harding .. July 24 | LAFAYETTE .. July 24
Pres. Roosevelt .. July 29 | Geo. Washington .. Aug. 7

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
†CIRCASSIA .. Aug. 29 | †BRITANNIA .. Sept. 24
†ELYSIA .. Sept. 10 | †CASTALIA .. Oct. 10
† First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. First Class Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Lodging Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27, and will take this vessel with Punkah Louvres and Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA .. July 26 | TRANSYLVANIA Aug. 2
CALEDONIA .. Aug. 2 | CALIFORNIA .. Aug. 9
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3., and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples.
SUWA MARU ..	16,700	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 10
FUSHIMI MARU ..	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†LANSTEPHAN CASTLE ..	July 24	
†BALMORAL CASTLE ..	—	July 25
*AMAZON CASTLE ..	—	Aug. 1
†GUILDFORD CASTLE ..	Aug. 7	
† Via Madeira. ‡ Via Tenerife.		

(Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

"SAGAING" ..	Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles.
"PEGU" ..	1st Aug.	26th July

Calabraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES

REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).
ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

YACHTING IN CORSICA

by the luxurious FRAISSINET LINER "ILE DE BEAUTE," which came into service this year.
Speed 20 knots—oil burner.
WEEKLY CRUISES along the enchanted shores of PROVENCE and CORSICA.
Facilities to stop over in Corsica for stays of varied duration.
NEW HOTELS with all modern comfort.
FISHING, SHOOTING, GOLF.
Arrangements for Tours apply to all Travel Agencies.

MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAYS.

Frequent departures of special cruising steamers.
SEA AND LAND HOLIDAYS.
Special reduced summer fares from £11.
Apply for full programme free on request.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD.
25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS

to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA ..	11,483	—	Aug. 2
†ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA ..	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO ..	11,484	—	Sept. 13
‡ORITA ..	9,298	—	Sept. 18

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, PERU
BERMUDA, Via France, Spain, PANAMA CANAL.
HAVANA.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From L'verpool.
ORBITA ..	15,495	July 31
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	15,507	Aug. 14
OROMA ..	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA ..	15,507	Oct. 2

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
to
NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD (FOR MOSCOW), &C.
From IMMINGHAM, AUGUST 15.
22 Days. Fares 36 Guineas and upward.

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT.

From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.
Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
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..	July 31

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(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.	

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF YORK..July 26 MINNEDOSA..Aug. 1

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VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
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VACANCIES for EIG

Law Report, July 18

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Slesser, and Lord Justice Romer—allowed an appeal by the Crown in a test case stated by the Special Commissioners. A subscriber had agreed to pay during a term of seven years a certain annual sum less tax to the respondents, the trustees of the Hostel of St. Luke, Registered. The Special Commissioners had held that the hostel was entitled to claim repayment, under section 37 (1) of the Income Tax Act, 1918, of the amount deducted in respect of income-tax because the sums paid to the hostel formed part of the income of the hostel and were payable for a period exceeding six years. The Crown contended that the last date of payment came within six years and that the payments were not, therefore, income of the respondents by reason of section 20 (1) (*b*) of the Finance Act, 1922. Mr. Justice Rowlatt upheld the decision of the Special Commissioners, but the Court of Appeal reversed his finding. (Commissioners of Inland Revenue v. Trustees of the Hostel of St. Luke, Registered.)

Mr. Justice Luxmoore continued the hearing of the action in which Dean'r Rag Book Company, Limited, seek an injunction to restrain Messrs. Pomarantz and Sons from manufacturing and selling toy animals known as Squeaky which are copies or imitations of the plaintiffs' registered design of the toy animal Mickey Mouse, and damages for alleged infringement. The defendants deny the infringements, and they also plead that the plaintiffs' design is invalid, as not being original, Mickey Mouse having previously appeared in cinematograph films. (Dean's Rag Book Company, Limited v. Pomarantz and Sons.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
SCHOOLGIRL'S ACTION AGAINST MISTRESS FAILS
HUNT v. DAMON

(*Before the* Lord Chief Justice *and a Special Jury*)

His Lordship, after hearing argument, entered judgment for the defendant, with costs, in the action in which Miss Mollie Frances Hunt, of Harringworth, Elm-grove, Guernsey, recently claimed from Miss Kathleen M. Damon, a schoolmistress, of Upper Chine, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, damages for alleged libel and breach of duty as a schoolmistress.

Miss Hunt's case was that, in May, 1929, when she was a pupil at Miss Damon's school, Upper Chine, Shanklin, she was wrongfully expelled on the ground that she had been disloyal to the headmistress and to the school and disobedient. The alleged libels were contained in letters written by Miss Damon to Mrs. Carre, Miss Hunt's mother, which, Miss Hunt said, meant that she was a girl of bad character and was unfit to associate with her fellow pupils. Miss Hunt is now aged 19.

Miss Damon, in defence, denied the breach of duty. As to the alleged libels, she said that the words complained of were incapable of the defamatory meaning alleged, and she also pleaded privilege and justification.

On July 9 the jury found that the words complained of were not defamatory and that they were not published maliciously. They found that Miss Damon had acted without reasonable cause in expelling Miss Hunt, and assessed the damages on that part of the case at one farthing.

Argument regarding the latter cause of action was reserved, his Lordship saying that he would deliver judgment on the case as a whole later.

Mr. Singleton, K.C., and Mr. Tristram Beresford appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Birkett, K.C., and Mr. N. Fox-Andrews for the defendant.

Mr. Singleton asked for judgment for the plaintiff on the issue of wrongful expulsion on the ground that, although there might not have been a contractual relationship between her and the defendant, the latter owed her a duty and was guilty of a tort against her in expelling her without reasonable and probable cause.

Mr. Birkett submitted that the duty was to continue the plaintiff's education, and that that was purely contractual. There being no privity of contract between the plaintiff and the defendant, he asked for judgment for Miss Damon.

His Lordship said that the question for him was what was the appropriate judgment, having regard to the jury's finding that the defendant acted without reasonable and probable cause in expelling the plaintiff, bearing in mind that they awarded a farthing damages. There was no privity of contract between the parties, nor was the plaintiff's expulsion associated with defamation, false imprisonment, or any other head of recognized tort. It was said that the mere fact that the defendant in the circumstances refused to continue the girl's education involved a tort giving rise to a claim to damages on her part, but he did not think that any such claim was sustainable in law.

He was satisfied that there was no evidence entitling the jury to answer the question whether the defendant acted without reasonable and probable cause in expelling the plaintiff in a sense adverse to the defendant, and he would have answered the question in the negative. Even if it had been otherwise, the jury having awarded a farthing damages, he would still have deprived the plaintiff of her costs, because that amount showed that the jury thought that it was an action which ought not to have been brought. There must be judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Solicitors.—Mr. J. B. de Fonblanque; Messrs. Warren and Warren, for Messrs. Buckell and Drew, Newport, I.O.W.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
£600 DIVORCE DAMAGES
ROBINSON v. ROBINSON AND MUMFORD

(*Before the* President)

In this petition Captain John Peyton Robinson, an Army officer stationed in Iraq, at present staying at the Cavalry Club, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Stella Eveline Robinson, *née* Morris, on the ground of her adultery with Captain Philip Stearn Mumford, attached to the Royal Air Force in Iraq. The petitioner claimed damages against the co-respondent, who, by his answer, denied the charges.

The marriage took place on July 23, 1919, at St. John's Church, Notting-hill, and there are two children, a son aged nine, and a daughter aged four years.

The petitioner and his wife made the acquaintance of the co-respondent at Baghdad. In April, 1929, the respondent came to London, the co-respondent returning to England two months later. It was alleged that in August last the respondent and co-respondent committed adultery together at Marlborough-chambers, Jermyn-street, W.

The case was originally set down for trial before a special jury, but the co-respondent having decided not to defend, and having agreed to pay £600 damages, subject to the sanction of the Court, the suit now proceeded undefended.

Mr. T. Bucknill appeared for the petitioner; Mr. H. W. Barnard for the respondent; and Mr. F. L. C. Hodson for the co-respondent.

The President (Lord Merrivale), in giving judgment, stated that it used to be said that there was honour among thieves, and it used to be thought that there was honour among brother officers. He granted the petitioner a decree *nisi*, with custody of the children, and costs against the co-respondent. His Lordship assessed the damages at the agreed sum, £600, and ordered them to be paid into Court within one month.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Taylor, Rowley, and Co., for Messrs. James Inskip and Son, Bristol; Messrs. Simmons and Simmons; Messrs. Kearsey, Hawes, and Wilkinson.

OVERCROWDED CINEMA

Alexander Dempster, manager of the Clydebank Pavilion, a cinema in Kilbowie-road, Clydebank, was in Dumbarton Sheriff Court on Wednesday fined £40, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment, for failing to keep the gangway, staircase, and passages of his cinema clear of obstruction, and failing to have a staff of attendants sufficient to control the movements of those present. The Procurator Fiscal said that at a children's *matinée* the building was packed, the number standing being 1,032. The seating capacity, it was stated, was 1,500, and there were three or four times that number in the building.

COURT OF APPEAL
CHARITABLE SUBSCRIPTIONS: DEDUCTION OF INCOME-TAX
INLAND REVENUE COMMISSIONERS v. TRUSTEES OF THE HOSTEL OF ST. LUKE, REGISTERED

(*Before the* Master *of the* Rolls, Lord Justice Slesser, *and* Lord Justice Romer)

The Court allowed this appeal by the Crown from the decision of Mr. Justice Rowlatt on a test case stated by the Special Commissioners of Income Tax allowing a claim by the trustees of the Hostel of St. Luke, Registered, for exemption from income-tax under Section 37 (1) of the Income Tax Act, 1918, for the year 1928-9. The case was reported in *The Times* of May 14, 1930, and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 412.

The Hostel of St. Luke, Registered, was a body of persons or trust established for charitable purposes only. By a deed of covenant made on February 3, 1927, between Herbert Kempson Reeves (the subscriber) and the hostel the subscriber covenanted with the hostel that he would, during the term of seven years from April 6, 1926, or during his lifetime (whichever was the shorter period), pay to the funds of the hostel annually from his taxed income the sum of £10, less income-tax, so long as income-tax remained at its then current rate of 4s. in the £. If and when the rate of income-tax was altered, he would pay such other sum as would, after deduction of income-tax, leave to the hostel a net sum of £8. The first annual payment was to be made on December 31, 1926, and subsequent annual payments on December 31 of each year. The subscriber paid to the hostel on February 4, 1927, £8 as the first annual payment under the deed for the year ended April 5, 1927, and like sums on December 31, 1927 and 1928, for the years ended April 5, 1928 and 1929. The last payment was to fall due on December 31, 1932.

The hostel claimed repayment of £2, being the amount deducted in respect of income-tax by the subscriber on December 31, 1928.

It was contended for the hostel (*a*) that the payment made under the deed formed part of the income of the hostel; and (*b*) that the hostel was entitled under section 37 (1) (*b*) of the Income Tax Act, 1918, to the repayment of £2, being the amount deducted in respect of income-tax from the payment.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue contended (*a*) that the sums payable under the deed did not form part of the income of the hostel; (*b*) that the deed was a disposition made after May 1, 1922, under which income was payable or applicable for the benefit of another person for a period which could not exceed six years; (*c*) that the sums remained the income of the subscriber by reason of section 20 (1) (*b*) of the Finance Act, 1922; and (*d*) that the decision of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue refusing the hostel's claim was correct.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt held that although the period between the date when the first payment was made and the date when the last payment would fall due was less than six years, the income paid to the hostel was not to be deemed for income-tax purposes the income of the subscriber, because section 20 (1) of the Finance Act, 1922, and the deed of covenant both referred to income-tax years, and the deed was, therefore, a disposition by which income was payable to another person for a period which might exceed six years.

The Commissioners appealed.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. R. P. Hills appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Jenkins, K.C., and Mr. H. F. F. Greenland for the respondents.

Judgment

The Master of the Rolls (Lord Hanworth), in giving judgment, said that the case raised a short point with regard to the right construction of section 20 of the Finance Act, 1922. The amount involved was trivial, but the point was of general importance, as there were a large number of similar cases. The case was, therefore, thought of sufficient importance for the Attorney-General to have brought it before the Court, and an undertaking had been given that the costs of the subject should be paid as between solicitor and client, both in the Court below and in this Court.

Mr. Herbert Kempson Reeves was a subscriber to an excellent charity. No doubt was raised as to the Hostel of St. Luke being a charity, and that being so the hostel had a right under section 37 of the Income Tax Act, 1918, in respect of annual payments to it, to enjoy them free of income-tax. That relief had been somewhat cut down by section 20 of the Finance Act, 1922. For some years a practice had grown up by which subscribers entered into covenants to pay a sum to charity annually for a period of years, and in certain cases section 20 prevented the payments from being treated as income of the charity so as to entitle the charity to a refund of the income-tax paid by the donor.

In the present case the subscriber had agreed to make annual payments over a period of seven years. The first payment was to be made on December 31, 1926, and subsequent payments on the same date in subsequent years. But the obligation to make the first payment only arose on the execution of the deed of covenant on February 3, 1927, and the last payment was to be on December 31, 1932; so that there was a total of five years eleven months, less three days, and no more, within which the payments were to be made. It was true that the word "annually" appeared in the deed, but he thought that the only meaning of that was that there was to be a payment in each year. That being so, the subscriber, by a covenant lasting seven years, had made himself liable to make payments over a period of less than six years. Section 20 (1) (*b*) of the Finance Act, 1922, had cut down the relief given by section 37 of the Income Tax Act, 1918, to a charity by providing that

> any income . . . which by virtue of in consequence of any disposition made . . . by any person after May 1, 1922 . . . is payable to or applicable for the benefit of any other person for a period which cannot exceed six years . . . shall . . . be deemed for the purposes of the enactments relating to income-tax . . . to be the income of the person . . . by whom the disposition was made . . . and not to be for those purposes the income of any other person.

Unless, therefore, the annual payments fell outside section 20 (1) (*b*), they were to be treated as the income of the donor and not of the recipient. The time when the subscriber in this case lost the beneficial enjoyment of income was when he paid it away. For the purpose of section 20, the Court had to look at the due dates even though the covenant might be for some purpose of longer duration than six years.

It was argued for the charity that the words in section 20 (1), "for a period which cannot exceed six years," connoted the duration of the benefit and the period of enjoyment of the recipient in the sense that when, in any year, the annual payment was made it could be said that this subscriber had paid his subscription for the period of a year. He (his Lordship) did not think that regard should be had to the relation of donor and recipient, but that the Court should only look at the contract to pay and see whether the duration of the payments did or did not exceed six years. In doing so, it should assume that the subscriber's obligations would be met at the due dates. If so, the subscriber would have completed his commitments on December 31, 1932, and they had begun on February 3, 1927. The result was that section 20 (1) (*b*) applied, and the appeal would be allowed, with costs.

Lord Justice Slesser and Lord Justice Romer gave judgments to the same effect.

Solicitors.—The Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Herbert Reeves and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
DECREE NISI AGAINST A KNIGHT
COOK, N. A. (LADY) v. COOK, SIR B. A. K.

(*Before* Mr. Justice Bateson)

In this petition Lady (Nancy Annie) Cook, *née* Pavitt, of Chartfield-avenue, Putney, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Sir Basil Alfred Kemball Cook on the ground of his adultery with a woman named Cecile Protopopesco.

By his answer the respondent denied the charge, but he did not now contest the petition.

The marriage took place on August 16, 1906, at St. Simon's Church, Hammersmith, and there are four sons, aged between 13 and 20 years, and a daughter aged five years.

It was alleged that, following the separation of the parties in 1927, the respondent had since August, 1928, committed adultery at Woodend, Silvermere, Cobham, Surrey, with the woman cited.

Mr. Noel Middleton appeared for the petitioner; Mr. F. L. C. Hodson for the respondent.

His Lordship pronounced a decree *nisi*, and granted the petitioner the custody of the three youngest children and costs.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Lewis and Lewis; Messrs. Ralph C. Leach, Sims and Co.

FARM WORKERS' WAGES

The Agricultural Wages Board on Wednesday, considered notifications from Agricultural Wages Committees of decisions fixing minimum and overtime rates of wages and made Orders carrying those decisions into effect in Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely, Essex, Hampshire and Isle of Wight, and Suffolk. Copies of the Orders may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Agricultural Wages Board, 7, Whitehall-place, S.W.1.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
"MICKEY MOUSE" IN COURT
DEAN'S RAG BOOK COMPANY, LIMITED v. POMARANTZ AND SONS

(*Before* Mr. Justice Luxmoore)

The hearing was continued of the action in which Dean's Rag Book Company, Limited, manufacturers of rag books and toys, of Newington-butts, S.E., claim against Messrs. Pomarantz and Sons, toy importers and merchants, of Commercial-road, E., an injunction to restrain them from manufacturing and selling toy animals, known as Squeaky, which are copies or imitations of the plaintiffs' registered design of the toy animal Mickey Mouse, and damages for alleged infringement.

The defendants deny the infringement and they also plead that the plaintiffs' design is invalid, as not being original, Mickey Mouse having previously appeared in cinematograph films.

Mr. Trevor Watson, K.C., and Mr. Macgillivray appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Rudolph Moritz, K.C., and Mr. Corsellis for the defendants.

Mr. Trevor Watson, continuing his opening of the case, said that the proposition advanced by the defence was that, if a thing on the films like Mickey Mouse, or Felix the Cat, became a popular and amusing character, the trader who first had the ingenuity and enterprise to represent that character in three dimensions could obtain no protection for his design.

It was quite fallacious to suppose that, when once a person had before him a drawing, or other representation in the flat, no further ingenuity or skill was necessary in turning the design into a three-dimensional form. The truth was that it required considerable skill, ingenuity, and craftsmanship and some measure of artistic merit to evolve, even from a single drawing, a three-dimensional figure which would make a satisfactory toy. The task became harder if one set out to make a toy, not from a single drawing, but from a generalized concept which was what the public really wanted in dealing with a thing like Mickey Mouse.

Sales of Mickey Mouse Toys

Mr. Richard Evans Ellett, principal designer employed by Dean's Rag Book Company, Limited, said that Mickey Mouse, as depicted in the films, had no neckwear, no teeth, and no whiskers. In his design and in the toy constituting the alleged infringement neckwear, teeth, and whiskers were all present. The feet of Squeaky were more similar to those in his (the witness's) Mickey Mouse design than to those of Mickey Mouse on the films. From last December to the end of June 268,000 Mickey Mouse toys had been sold.

Mr. Moritz (cross-examining) drew the attention of the witness to such popular toys as Bonzo, Felix the Cat, Teddy Tail, Pip, Squeak, and Wilfred, Humpty Dumpty, and Sunny Jim, and asked whether a ribbon round the neck of a toy was not extremely common.

Mr. Ellett said that ribbons round the necks of toys were fairly common.

Mr. Moritz.—Do mice generally have whiskers?—I have very little practical experience of mice, but I believe they do. (Laughter.)

Mr. Harry Clarence Janisch, chairman of the British Toy Manufacturers' Association, said that the evolution of a three-dimensional figure, such as Mickey Mouse, from a drawing in the flat involved the exercise of artistic skill, craftsmanship, and technical experience.

Mr. Moritz, opening the defence, said that there was no doubt about the law. A man might register his way of presenting something which was quite well known, such as a public man, some national monument like the Albert Memorial, or Mickey Mouse—(laughter)—the two latter being both instances of the humour of different generations—(laughter)—and for that design he would get protection. But no man could get a monopoly of all ways of presenting a thing. The only question for the Judge was: "Is the defendants' way of presentation in substance the plaintiffs' way?"

Mickey Mouse had been one of the outstanding successes of the film world. In theatrical parlance, it had been a "riot." In thousands of picture houses Mickey Mouse had been shown daily and nightly and every one was thoroughly familiar with it. If two persons wished to register designs of Mickey Mouse toys which they wished to be recognized by the public as Mickey Mouse, the two toys of necessity would have very strong features of resemblance. If the defendants were to be forced by the plaintiffs' registration to make a toy which was far away from the plaintiffs' toy, the defendants' toy would not be like Mickey Mouse.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Morley, Shirreff and Co.; Messrs. Maltz, Mitchell and Co.

DAMAGES FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT
ACTION AGAINST BIRMINGHAM DETECTIVES

The action against two Birmingham detectives claiming damages for alleged false imprisonment and assault was concluded at the Birmingham Assizes yesterday. The plaintiffs were John Pagett, 62, a retired licensed victualler, of Small Heath, and his nephew, George Ernest Pagett, painter and decorator, of Ridley-street.

The defendants, Detective-sergeant Frederick Harris and Detective George Lintern, denied assaulting the plaintiffs, and declared that they went to the police station of their own free will.

Mary Callanan, a schoolmistress, stated that she carried her pochette in a carrier bag, and arrived at Wombwells's menagerie at 4.10. About 20 minutes later she felt her bag go light. There was then a hole in it, and she discovered her pochette missing. The plaintiffs were standing near, and she asked George Pagett about the matter. The pair laughed. George Pagett said "No," and they walked away.

Mr. Ward, defending, suggested that as Mrs. Christina Morton said she picked up the pochette near the entrance at 4.10 it could not have been dropped when and where the witness said she missed it.

The witness said she realized now that she had made a dreadful mistake which had brought this trouble about, but said the actions of the two plaintiffs were funny. She further agreed that at the police station Superintendent Harrison declared it was quite clear the Pagetts did not take the pochette.

Evidence was given by police officers that the defendants never caught hold of the plaintiffs at the menagerie. A menagerie ticket collector corroborated this.

Detective-inspector William Best, who took charge of the matter at the police station, said the plaintiffs were not under arrest or charged. Harris told him that the plaintiffs insisted on going to the police station.

Superintendent Harrison said he told the men that the complaint of Miss Callanan could not be sustained and they could go.

The jury found for the plaintiffs, awarding £50 damages on the false imprisonment issue and one farthing damages each on the assault issue.

Mr. Justice McCardie reserved his decision as to costs for what he described as "contemptuous" damages on the assault issue.

LAW NOTICES, JULY 19

Chancery Division

Court V. (Maugham, J.).—At 10.30:—*Ex parte* Applications.

King's Bench Division

Chambers Judge (MacKinnon, J.).—At 10.30.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.
In Chambers—Room 36 (Registrar Warmington).—At 11:—Field, J. At 11.30:—*Ex parte* Applications.

Companies

Chancery Division.—Companies Court.—Room 87.—At 12:—Donald Munro, Ltd.

Master sitting.—Moseley.
Taxing Master.—Hughes Onslow.
Chancery Registrars.—The following will be in attendance:—Ritchie (on Appeal Court I.); More (on Eve, J.); Andrews (on Maugham, J.); Hicks Beach (on Bennett, J.); Blaker (on Clauson, J.); Ritchie (on Luxmoore, J.); Jolly (on Farwell, J.).

L.C.C. AND VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS

Dr. Barrie Lambert, Chairman of the Central Public Health Committee of the London County Council, opening an exhibition of Royal Snapshots, in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London and the General Lying-in Hospital Extension Fund, at the Carlton Hall Blue Triangle Club (Brixton Y.W.C.A.) yesterday, said that the L.C.C. was full of good will towards the voluntary hospitals and anxious to cooperate with them. The finest service possible was one which included State hospitals and voluntary hospitals. The assumption of hospitals within 15 miles of Charing Cross by the Council would materially increase the rates. Also they felt that the voluntary spirit was necessary in the organization of the hospital provision in London.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES
MUSIC AND VARIETY

To-night, at 7.30, there will be broadcast a variety entertainment, to which Miss Norah Blaney, Messrs. Flotsam and Jetsam, Mr. Lupino Lane, Mr. Claude Hulbert, Miss Enid Trevor, and Mr. Tommy Handley will contribute. To-night's music will be given by the Gershom Parkington Quintet and the City of Birmingham Police Band, conducted by Mr. Richard Wassell. Other items in the programme include a running commentary on the Final of the King's Prize, relayed from the Bisley Camp, and a talk by Sir Hubert Wilkins on "The Development of Polar Exploration."

The next Bach Church Cantata in the series will be "Who in the love of God confideth." The performance will be conducted by Mr. Percy Pitt, and relayed tomorrow from the Guildhall School of Music to the National transmitter. The soloists will be Mr. Michael Mullinar, Miss Elsie Suddaby, Miss Doris Owens, Mr. Steuart Wilson, and Mr. William Barrand. At 9.5 p.m. Mr. Frank Bridge will conduct an orchestral concert with Mr. Felix Salmond (violoncello) as the soloist.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, July 19, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11**:—Village Morris Dancing, by the Rev. Walter Pitchford. **1-2**:—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.30**:—A running commentary on the Final of the King's Prize by Captain E. H. Robinson, relayed from the 1,000 Yards Range, Bisley Camp. **4.30**:—Gramophone Records. **4.45**:—Organ Recital.

5.15:—Children—The Story of The Good Cheer (Carey Grey); Selections by Genial Jemima; Pride goes Before, written and told by Geraldine Elliot. **6**:—Music. **6.15**:—Weather; News; Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—Mozart String Quartets, played by The Kutcher String Quartet. **7**:—Literary Competition—(6), Flowers. **7.20**:—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30:—Norah Blaney (syncopated numbers at the piano); Mr. Flotsam and Mr. Jetsam; Lupino Lane (comedian); David Wise, in violin solos; Stuart Robertson (bass-baritone); Two Pairs—Claude Hulbert, Enid Trevor; Paul England, Pat Paterson; George E. Morris (banjo solos); Tommy Handley, in Huntin' and Shootin', by Adrian Brunel; Jack Padbury and his Cosmo Club Orchestra.

9:—Weather; News; Shipping Forecast (**1,554.4m. only**); **9.20**:—Behind the Screen—(6), How Dundalk Died, by Father Ronald Knox. **9.40**:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Jean Sterling Mackinlay. **10.40-12**:—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(842kc.) (356.3m.).

3.30:—The Glazebury Prize Band, conducted by Edward Smith; H. White (cornet solo); John Bowes (baritone); John Bridge (violin); W. Wedall (trombone solo), from Manchester. **4.45**:—A Pianoforte Recital, by Virginia Macleam. **5.15**:—Dance Music. **6.15**:—Weather; News. Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40**:—Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—Midland Regional programme. **7.30**:—Frederic Lake (tenor); the Rita Sharpe Octet; Rita Sharpe (violoncello). **8.30**:—The Development of Polar Exploration, by Sir Hubert Wilkins. **9**:—News. **9.5**:—Midland Regional programme. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—(626kc.) (479.2m.).

3.30:—The Band of H.M. Royal Artillery (Mounted), conducted by T. J. Hillier; Eva Floyer (soprano); Bombardier H. Barker (cornet solo), relayed from the Pump Room Gardens, Royal Leamington Spa. **4.45**:—London Regional programme. **5.15**:—Children: Snooky and the Cannibals, by Phyllis Richardson; Dance Music; The China Cat, a Story by Ruth Maschwitz. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.45**:—Cuttings from the Potting Shed, his Programme by Old Todd the Gardener, in conjunction with Charles Brewer, with Colleen Clifford, Martyn Green, Wortley Allen, the Midland Wireless Chorus and the Midland Pianoforte Sextet, directed by Frank Cantell. **7.30**:—The City of Birmingham Police Band, conducted by Richard Wassell; P.C. Langworthy (cornet solo); P.Sgt. James (clarinet); P.C. Tibbenham (flute), relayed from Cannon Hill Park, Birmingham. **8.30**:—London Regional programme. **9**:—News. **9.5**:—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Leslie H. Heward. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **3.30**:—See Glasgow. **4.45**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Glasgow. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Glasgow. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **3.30**:—National programme. **4.30**:—Relay of Radio Lecture. **5.15**:—Children's Hour. **6.15**:—Music. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown: Musical Society's Weekly Bulletin. **7.25**:—Music. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News; Sports Bulletin. **9.20**:—National programme. **9.40**:—The Station Military Band, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown. **10.30**:—An eye-witness account by Mr. F. M. Summerfield of the Second Irish International Grand Prix Motor Race at Phoenix Park, Dublin. **10.45-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-12.45**:—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. R. Ashley Hall: The International European Air Race. **7.20**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.20**:—National programme. **9.40**:—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite. **10.40-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, and Gramophone Concert. **2.15**:—Running commentary on the Irish International Grand Prix Motor Races from Phoenix Park. **5.15-7**:—Running Commentary on the Motor Races from Phoenix Park. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Talk. **7.45**:—Irish Lesson. **8**:—Concert. **10.30**:—An Eye-witness account of the Irish International Grand Prix Motor Races at Phoenix Park, Dublin. **10.30**:—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Glasgow. **3.30**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—See Glasgow. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Glasgow. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **3.30**:—The Coltness Works Silver Band conducted by John Faulds; Harry Chilvers (baritone). **4.45**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. **5.47**:—Birthdays. **5.57**:—Weather for Farmers. **6**:—Music. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Music. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. J. Inglis Kerr: Some Scottish Rivers—3. The Clyde. **7.20**:—Music. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Lilian Haywood Collier (contralto). **3.30**:—The Glazebury Prize Band conducted by Edward Smith; H. White (cornet solo); W. Wedall (trombone solo); John Bowes (baritone); John Bridge (violin). **5.15**:—Children. **6.40**:—National programme. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—Mr. J. Cuming Walters: The Way of a Vagabond. **7.20**:—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.20**:—National programme. **9.40**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra conducted by T. H. Morrison. **10.40-12**:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—Gramophone Recital. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **6.40**:—Local Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News; Items of Naval Information. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-12.45**:—See Cardiff. **3.30**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6.15**:—National programme. **6.40**:—West Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Cardiff. **7.20**:—National Programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

Relay Stations.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—See Manchester. **3.30**:—See Manchester. **6-6.40**:—National programme. **6.45**:—National programme. **7**:—See Manchester. **7.30**:—National programme. **9.15**:—News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

Note.—Hours of Transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—7:—Trio Music and News. 10:—Chimes, Exchange, Weather, and Agricultural Report. 10.5:—Selections of Light Music. 11:—News and Exhibition Notes. 11.5:—Programme from Madrid (EAJ7).

BELGRADE (432m.), 2.5kw.—7:—Health Talk. 7.20:—Gramophone Dance Records. 8:—Concert. 9:—Orchestral Concert—Florentine March (Fucik); Lagunen Walzer (J. Strauss); Selection from The Dollar Princess (Fall). 10:—Time and News. 10.15:—National Music.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 2kw.—7:—Talks. 7.55:—Weather for Farmers. 8:—See Berlin (Witzleben). 9:—Programme from Leipzig; followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—7:—Labour Market Report. 7.5:—Dialogue. 7.30:—Programme from Leipzig. 9:—Over the Roofs of Berlin, a Cabaret Programme of Sketches and Songs; followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1kw.—7.55:—Time and Weather. 8:—Humorous Reading. 8.30:—Orchestral Selections. 8.45:—Cabaret Programme. 10:—News and Weather. 10.15:—Orchestral Concert. 10.45:—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—7.35:—Literary and Musical Programme. 10:—See Prague. 10.23:—Programme from Brno. 11.20:—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.), 7.5:—Concert of Light Music. 7.50:—Talk. 8.10:—Dance Music. 9:—Programme from Leipzig. 10.30:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Programme Announcements. 11:—Gramophone Concert of Cabaret and Dance Music.

BRNO (342m.), 2.4kw.—7.35:—Sports Notes. 7.45:—Talk. 8:—See Prague, followed by Dance Music. 10.30:—Weather, News, and Programme Announcements.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw., and AUGSBURG (360m.), 7.30:—Wireless Notes. 7.45:—Concert by the Koschat Quartet. 8.55:—Orchestral and Vocal Concert. 10.20:—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. 10.45:—Dance Music and Concert from the Café Stadt Wien.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (357m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—7.15 (Radio):—Talk. 8:—Cabaret Programme. 9.35:—Weather, News, and Topical Talk. 10.10:—Gramophone Records.

PARIS (Radio) (1,725m.), 25kw., and PARIS (Eiffel Tower) (1,765m.), 2kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals, News. 3.40:—New York Exchange Rates. 3.45:—Children. 4.30:—Dance Music. 4.55:—News. 5.30:—New York Exchange Rates. 6:—Agricultural Report. Racing Results. 7:—Talk. 7.10:—Talk—The Centenary of Belgian Independence: Belgian Hospitality. 7.30:—Talk and Readings—D'Annunzio. 7.45:—Commercial Talk and Readings—Roosevelt and Son—Notre Dame. 8:—Literary Readings. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Concert arranged by Radio Art et Pensée. In the interval at 9.15, Sports Results, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m. 5kw.—7.30:—News. 7.35:—Talk. 8:—Popular Programme. 9:—In the Well—Comic Opera in One Act (Blodek), relayed from the Silvan Theatre. 10:—News and Sports Notes. 10.30:—Programme Announcements, Theatre Review and Programme Notes. 10.35:—Programme from Brno. 11.20:—Concert from the Café Praha.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—Programme relayed from Naples (332m.). 8.20 (Rome only):—Announcements, Sports Notes. 8.40 (Rome only):—Exchange, Weather, and Agricultural News. Report of Geneva Office at Geneva and Time Signal. 9.2:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert. In the interval, Talk on Literature and Art (Rome only). 10.30:—Dance Music, followed by News.

STOCKHOLM Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,348m.), 30kw. BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—5:—Light Music. 6:—Children. 6.30:—An Evening on the Islands off Stockholm—a Report.

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—7:—Time Signal. 7.5:—Programme from Frankfurt. 7.30:—Accordion Concert. 8.30:—Eastern and Western Justice: Two Humorous Wireless Plays: (

Sporting News

RACING

THE ECLIPSE STAKES

RUSTOM PASHA WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The King and the Queen were present at Sandown Park yesterday for the 43rd Renewal of the Eclipse Stakes, which was won by a neck by the Aga Khan's three-year-old colt Rustom Pasha from the French-bred and French-trained Lovelace II., with the pronounced favourite, Walter Gay, third, beaten half a length by the second. Rustom Pasha, who was ridden by H. Wragg and not by the stable jockey, Beary, started at 4 to 1 against.

There was considerable discussion as to the rider of the winner, but it appears that it was arranged some time ago that Wragg should ride Rustom Pasha and Beary Blenheim, but the ground was too hard for the latter, and he was scratched. Further comment for the time being is useless. Rustom Pasha, it will be remembered, started at shorter odds for the Derby than his stable companion, Blenheim, who won the race. He owed much of his success yesterday to the riding of Wragg, who waited with him for one long final run, when his great speed was the deciding point in the race. The conditions for this always good race were ideal, for the going, owing to the watering of the course, was as good as any going could possibly be. The weather was showery but otherwise as satisfactory as it could have been, and the attendance of visitors was certainly as good as it has been for many years. Many of the visitors learned with regret that Mr. Ridley, who has for so many years been in charge of the catering at this meeting, was seriously ill.

The field for the Eclipse Stakes numbered 10, the runners being as was generally expected. Walter Gay was always a good favourite. He certainly looked well, and there is no doubt at all that both on breeding and on looks he is a very high-class colt. Still, the result of the race showed that he is either not so good as he looks or that he is possessed of a weak heart. He had every chance to win if he had been good enough. His stable companion, Dick Swiveller, was started in order that the race should be run at a fair pace from the start. Dick Swiveller did his part well, for, accompanied by Botany Bay, he set off at a good pace, with Walter Gay third. There was no change until the Straight was reached, when Botany Bay was beaten and Dick Swiveller at once gave way to Walter Gay, who came on in front going easily and very like a winner. The first to challenge him was Lovelace II., but for the moment Walter Gay held him, and then suddenly Lovelace II. swerved across towards the stands, and at once Wragg shot Rustom Pasha into the opening made for him, and the race was quickly over, Rustom Pasha finishing with a fine run, and winning by a neck from Lovelace II., who, having swerved his chance away, came again and was going very fast at the finish.

I must admit that Walter Gay had every chance to win the race if he had been good enough or game enough. I did not think that he finished as if he were too fond of racing. He made but little response when he was challenged. Wragg is to be congratulated on his riding of Rustom Pasha, whom he rode for speed. I do not doubt for one moment that Beary would have ridden just as fine a race on him, and I cannot help regretting that so good a rider should have been stood down at the last minute. Rustom Pasha showed by his running in this race that he is a brilliant miler, but I do not think that he really stays beyond that distance. Grand Salute, who should, on Grand Prix form, have finished in front of Lovelace II., was badly cut into during the race. I do not remember having seen before a colt cut into during a race above the hock as he was. Richards rode him very differently in this race from what he had done in the Grand Prix. There he tried to make all the running; here he waited with him. I do not pretend to know what his orders were on either occasion, but I would have thought that he should have made the running yesterday, or at any rate have laid well up, while in Paris I would have thought that he should have waited. He did exactly the contrary.

Grand Salute is owned by Lord Glanely, whose colt Coldstream had appeared, on his Ascot and Epsom form, to have an outstanding chance of success in the important Great Kingston Plate. He was backed as if defeat were impossible and started at odds on. Whatever chance he may have had vanished at the start, which was most unequal. Coldstream was running on at the finish, so it may be reasonably assumed that he was rather an unlucky loser. As it was, he finished a good third behind Lucky Michel, who won from King, one of the two entries in the race trained by Gilpin, whose father so often saddled the winner of this event. Lucky Michel started at 100 to 6 against. He is by Scatwell out of Argosy Girl, and so bred to be rather unreliable. He had been well galloped before failing at the First July Meeting at Newmarket. He was well backed then, but ran badly, and after that performance people were afraid to take any financial interest in his chance yesterday. If the race were run again I should select Coldstream to win.

The afternoon's racing was begun with the Victoria Handicap, a welter race run over the one mile and five-furlong course. Jugo would have won if he had had less weight to carry and not less weight to give away. He failed because he could not carry 10st. Half-way up the hill, soon after passing the pond which used to be in the middle of the farmyard of the farmer who many years ago farmed this course, he was as near as does not matter in front of Libertine II. and Cherry King. Then his big weight beat him, and first of all Libertine II. passed him, only in turn to be beaten herself by Cherry King, on whom Donoghue was seen at his very best. I cannot help thinking, however, that if Libertine II. had put it all in she would have won. On the other hand, if the weights had been reduced by a stone, the winner would have been Jugo. Horses can give weight but they cannot always carry it, and this was a case in point. The Tullymore colt was a comfortable winner of the Ditton Selling Plate, in which he made most of the running to win from Private Seal, with the Diomedes colt, Eagleray, close up third. The winner was well backed just before the start of the race. He was always well placed, and drew out with a winning lead some way from the finish. It was quite generally believed that Mr. Wootton would follow up this success with another win in the Milburn Selling Plate, in which his colours were carried by Frank Bare. This gelding ran quite well, but he never seemed to be likely to win, and in the end was not even placed behind the French-bred Sawston, who won rather cleverly from Lemurian, who had made most of the running. Sawston had been heavily backed in a selling race at Newmarket earlier in the week, when he finished third.

After all Holikoki was not started for the Surbiton Handicap, for which he had seemed so well handicapped. In his absence Marble, who has been most disappointing this season, was made favourite with Osculator. The two fought out a fine finish, in which Richards on Osculator just beat Fox on Marble, with Tutbury third. The winner is trained by M. Hartigan, whose stable has recently run into form. There are few, if any, more conscientious or able trainers.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

2.0.—SURREY SELLING HANDICAP (1m.).—Lemurian ran yesterday, but if he were brought out again he would not be without a chance, for he ran well and was beaten by a good plater in Sawston. Pam seems fairly handicapped, while on some form Peeper has been given a good chance. Freewill, Black Sheep, Cornish Friar, and Bill Sykes are others who, if started, would have to be considered. The winner, however, may be CORPORAL NYM, whose form this season is very moderate, but who is well handicapped on his best running.

2.30.—JULY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Bundaberg is a useful plater who missed a race at Newmarket to run here, where he has run well before. On that form he has a nice chance here, but he would be my selection only in the absence of CLOUTSHAM, who ran very well behind Farinage at the First July Meeting and who on that form should be difficult to beat here.

3.10.—SANDOWN ANNIVERSARY CUP (1¼m.).—Simeon's Charm is a much improved gelding, who won his last race with ease and who on that form is quite nicely handicapped here with less than 7st. Alcester ran well at Ascot when he beat Walter Gay, but that race was probably falsely run and is best forgotten. However, he also ran fairly well behind Press Gang and Bosworth at Newmarket, and on that form has a chance here. John Dory is another who appears to be fairly handicapped, but he does not always run as well as he does at other times. BACHELOR'S DATE has been running out of his distance since winning at Chester, so that his running since his success in that race can be ignored. On his Chester form he must have a good chance and seems to me on that running the probable winner. Accordingly I make him my selection.

3.45.—NATIONAL BREEDERS' PRODUCE STAKES (5f.).—After winning at Newmarket early in the season Caroia ran well at Ascot when she began rather slowly. If she can improve a little on that form she must have a good chance here. She is, I understand, fit and well. St. George was beaten at Ascot and at Newmarket, but in the interval won at Newbury, and he should also run well. However, on the Newbury form at the changed weights he has no better chance than Sherab, who, I understand, gives way to Tunis Soup, who will have to have made considerable improvement on her previous form to win. Of course if she is to win this race, Quadrel won his race at Kempton Park in the style of a good two-year-old. On that running he has a chance here. Florence Dombey comes from a stable which has often in the past had the winner of this race. She has been kept for this race and attention is called to her chance by the running yesterday of her stable companion, King. If any newcomer is fancied the market will no doubt indicate the fact. On known form I have to come to the conclusion that the winner should be Florence Dombey or CAROLA, and my preference is for the latter, who is a good-looking filly by Tetratema.

4.15.—WARREN HANDICAP (1m. 5½f.).—G. Richards rides Mispec, who has a fair chance, probably the probable winner here seems to be ORANGE TIP, who is certain to stay the distance of this race, and who will be ridden here by Ray.

4.45.—COOMBE JULY PLATE (1m.).—Botany Bay may be started again, but this second race seems to me to come too soon after yesterday's effort in the Eclipse, so I shall leave him another who appears to be fairly handicapped, but he does not always run as well as he does at other times. BACHELOR'S DATE has been running out of his distance since winning at Chester, so that his running since his success in that race can be ignored. On his Chester form he must have a good chance and seems to me on that running the probable winner. Accordingly I make him my selection.

HAMILTON PARK SELECTIONS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

RUTHERGLEN MAIDEN PLATE. — AVONFORD.

AMATEUR RIDERS' PLATE.—CASTLEDERG.

MONKLAND SELLING HANDICAP.—SWEET HELEN.

HAMILTON PLATE.—GOOD MINT.

UDDINGSTON SELLING HANDICAP.—FLINTSTONE.

CAMBUSLANG PLATE.—NESTOI.

HAMILTON PARK RESULTS

2.30 (2.32).—The CAMBUSNETHAN HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile and 40 yards.

AULTLORE, br g. by Hainault—Foltions (Mr. J. C. Lund). 5 yrs, 7st. 3lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) ..... G. Baines 1
CLOUD NYMPH, gr m. by Argosy—Blue Wonder (Mr. N. Field). 6 yrs, 8st. ..... R. James 2
CAPLERIG, ch g. by Sirrah—Aroon (Mr. W. R. Smith). 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... A. Richardson 3
The Wrecker (Mr. W. de Selincourt), 4 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... J. Dyson 0
Tongking (Mr. W. J. Peck), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Skelton 0
Kippit Lee (Mr. R. Lumsden), 3 yrs, 6st. 9lb. ..... A. Roberts 0

(Winner trained by McCall, at Westbarns)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst The Wrecker, 5 to 2 Aultlore, 4 to 1 Cloud Nymph, 6 to 1 Caplerig, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 11s. 3d.; places, 5s., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 6,588 units; total place pool, 4,766 units. Won by three-quarters of a length; a neck separated second and third. The Wrecker was fourth and Tongking last.

3.0 (3.2).—The BOTHWELL SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

COLKITTO, br g. by Greek Bachelor or Cygnus—Lady Powerstown (Mr. J. Porter). 5st. 9lb. ..... D. McGuigan 1
FACE TO FACE, br f, by Somme Kiss—Nantgarw (Mr. W. M. C. Hustler). 8st. 9lb. ..... R. James 2
HAWTHORN, ch f, by Herodote—Pink May (Mr. H. D. Bazley). 8st. 9lb. ..... J. Thwaites 3

(Winner trained by McGuigan, at Ayr)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 on Face to Face, 7 to 4 agst Colkitto, 100 to 8 agst Hawthorn.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 6s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,653 units; 10 lengths separated second and third.

Won by two lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Bachelor's Tonic was fourth, and Handyman last.

3.30 (3.32).—The WISHAW SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

PURE FUR, b f, by Marten—Lily Edgar (Mr. H. F. Clayton). 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... G. Skelton 1
PRIORY GATE, b g. by Hainault—Velos (Mr. J. McGuigan). 5 yrs, 6st. 10lb. ..... E. Crossley 2
PARTING SHOT, ch g. by Tredennis—Holy Calm (Mrs. A. Hall Walt). 5 yrs, 8st. 6lb. J. Taylor 3
Ayot (Mr. A. Boazman), aged, 9st. 1lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Archil (Mr. N. Field). 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... J. Foy 0

(Winner trained by Elsey, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.—13 to 8 agst Pure Fur, 5 to 2 Priory Gate, 7 to 2 Ayot, 8 to 1 Parting Shot, 10 to 1 agst Archil.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 6d.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,606 units; total place pool, 3,354 units.

Won by a length and a half; three lengths separated second and third. Ayot was last.

The winner was sold to Mr. McGuigan for 220 guineas.

4.0 (4.2).—The GLASGOW PLATE of 500 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs. and third 25 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

PALLET CRAG, b f, by Craig an Eran—Palmella (Mr. N. Field). 7st. 12lb. ..... R. James 1
FOREST KNIGHT, b g. by Heverswood—Happy Maid (Mr. J. A. Campbell). 9st. ..... F. Wadsworth 2
BARREAU, ch c, by Golden Sun—Henrietta (Lord Bouverbrook). 8st. 12lb. ..... J. Taylor 3
Pure Food (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving). 8st. 2lb. ..... C. Brown 0
Gold Meter (Mr. A. Hodgson). 8st. 2lb. ..D. McGuigan 0
Club House (Captain J. R. Renwick). 8st. 2lb. ..... W. Nevett 0
Haymarket (Mr. W. J. Peck). 7st. 13lb. ..J. Thwaites 0
Lady Arabelle (Lady Robinson). 7st. 13lb. ..R. Crisp 0

(Winner trained by F. Armstrong, at Middleham)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 agst Forest Knight, 9 to 4 Haymarket, 7 to 1 Pallet Crag, 10 to 1 Barreau, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 19s. 2d.; places, 3s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 11,412 units; total place pool, 10,519 units.

Won by a head; a length separated second and third. Haymarket was fourth and Gold Meter last.

4.30 (4.31).—The MOTHERWELL HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. Six furlongs.

LONG SPAN, br rig. by Bachelor's Double—Moonbridge (Mr. G. Hedley). 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..... J. Caldwell 1
PINE NEEDLE, b f, by Hurstwood—Pins and Needles (Captain Paton). 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... W. Barugh 2
PRIAMUS, b c, by Flying Orb—Square Lass (Mr. E. C. Nolan). 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... R. James 3
Blue Funk (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving). 5 yrs, 7st. 10lb. ..... G. Skelton 0
Bachelor's Tonic (Mr. K. G. Macleod), aged, 7st. 10lb. ..... W. McCafferty 0
Negligence (Mr. W. J. Peek). 3 yrs, 7st. 9lb (car. 7st. 10lb.) ..... J. Thwaites 0
Dan French (Mr. S. H. Mason). 4 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... G. Topping 0
Carmine (Mr. A. T. Threlfell). 4 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... A. Richardson 0
Handyman (Mr. A. Rankin). 3 yrs, 6st. 10lb. ..... E. Crossley 0

(Winner trained by Boyd, at Peebles.)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 10 on Blue Funk, 4 to 1 agst Priamus, 7 to 1 each Carmine and Bachelor's Tonic, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 27s. 3d.; places, 7s. 6d., 14s., 4s. Total win pool, 9,096 units; total place pool, 8,797 units.

Won by two lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Bachelor's Tonic was fourth, and Handyman last.

5.0 (5.1).—The LARKHALL PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and a half.

KIPPIT LORE, br c, by Torelore—Her Ladyship (Mr. R. Lumsden). 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... R. James 2
MERRY LASS, b f, by Hurry On—Spawite (Mrs. C. Rich). 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... E. Crossley 1
SILVER ARROW, ch f, by Hurry On—Shustoke (Sir G. Bullough). 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..W. Nevett 3
Confidence Trick (Captain C. F. Elsey). 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... J. Taylor 0

(Winner trained by Lumsden)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 agst Merry Lass, 2 to 1 Kippit Lore, 9 to 2 Confidence Trick, 10 to 1 agst Silver Arrow.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 17s. 3d. Total win pool, 10,307 units.

Won by a short head; three-quarters of a length separated second and third.

SANDOWN PARK RESULTS

2.0 (2.3).—The VICTORIA WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 400 sovs. One mile, five furlongs and a half.

CHERRY KING, ch h, by Sunstar—Maid of Kent (Mr. W. Murray). 5 yrs, 8st. 8lb. S. Donoghue 1
LIBERTINE II., b f, by Bruleur—Lovely Nightie (M. E. de St. Alary). 4 yrs, 9st. ..P. Beasley 2
JUGO, b h, by Son-in-Law—Slovene (Mr. T. Richards). 6 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ..... R. Dick 3
Tor (Captain A. S. Wilson). 5 yrs, 9st. 8lb. H. Beasley 0
The Niche (Sir L. Philipps). 4 yrs, 9st. 8lb. H. Jelliss 0
Tagra (Lord Beatty). 5 yrs, 8st. 8lb. W. Stephenson 0
Dazzler (Mr. E. O'Brien). 6 yrs, 8st. 3lb. C. Elliott 0
Casper (Mr. H. Sidebottom). 5 yrs, 8st. 2lb. F. Lane 0
High Minded (Major F. B. Sneyd). 6 yrs, 8st. H. Wragg 0
Festum (Mrs. T. Walton). 5 yrs, 8st. ..... H. Graves 0

(Winner trained by Cottrill, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 4 agst Jugo, 7 to 2 Libertine II., 5 to 1 Casper, 7 to 1 Cherry King, 8 to 1 The Niche, 10 to 1 Tagra, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 21s. 6d.; places, 4s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 8,435 units; total place pool, 9,643 units.

Won by a neck; the same distance separated second and third. Casper was fourth and Festum last.

2.30 (2.33).—The DITTON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

TULLYMORE COLT, by Ybro (Mr. S. Wootton). 8st. 4lb. ..... B. Rook 1
PRIVATE SEAL, ch c, by Monarch—Killis (Mr. A. Donn). 8st. 9lb. ..... R. Dick 2
EAGLERAY, ch c, by Diomedes—Eagle's Cage (Mrs. E. Wallace). 8st. 12lb. ..... M. Beary 3
Go On (Sir M. McAlpine). 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Hireling (Captain L. Montagu). 8st. 6lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Royal Delight (Mr. F. W. Dennis). 8st. 0lb. ..F. Fox 0
Ye Olde Leather Bottel (Mr. H. Smyth). 8st. 4lb. ..... R. Smyth 0
Imago (Mr. F. Darling). 8st. 1lb. ..... W. Heavey 0
Deserter (Mr. E. Martin). 8st. 1lb. ..... I. Martin 0
Enthusiasm (Mr. J. Rhodes). 8st. 0lb. ..... A. Burns 0
Golden Vista (Mr. P. Thrale). 8st. 0lb. ..S. Donoghue 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Private Seal, 5 to 2 Eagleray, 4 to 1 Tullymore colt, 7 to 1 Ye Olde Leather Bottel, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 40s. 6d.; places, 8s., 3s., 4s. Total win pool, 8,112 units; total place pool, 8,766 units.

Won by two lengths; a short head separated second and third. Ye Olde Leather Bottel was fourth and Imago last.

The winner was bought in for 540 guineas.

3.0 (3.8).—The MILBURN SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

SAWSTON, ch g. by Dolphin—La Victoire (Mr. J. M. Clayton). 5 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... J. Leach 1
LEMURIAN, ch h, by Lemonora—Third Page (Mr. A. Barnett). 6 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 2
DREUX, b g. by Liftman—Dragoune (Mr. W. Smyth), aged, 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Fox 3
Gala Prince (Mr. F. Fermor). 4 yrs, 9st. E. Forsyth 0
Exclamation (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), aged, 9st. C. Ray 0
Frank Bare (Mr. S. Wootton), aged, 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Silver Sword (Mr. A. Donn), aged, 8st. 11lb. S. Magee 0
Bonanza (Mr. J. Hylton). 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. H. Beasley 0
Lemin (Mr. B. Jarvis). 4 yrs, 8st. 11lb. H. Beasley 0
Fine Glass (Mr. J. W. Randall). 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. C. Elliott 0

(Winner trained by J. Cannon, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Frank Bare, 9 to 4 Sawston, 6 to 1 Silver Sword, 7 to 1 Exclamation, 8 to 1 Lemin, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s.; places, 3s., 5s. 9d., 12s. 9d. Total win pool, 9,079 units; total place pool, 7,943 units.

Won by two lengths; the same distance separated second and third. Frank Bare was fourth and Bonanza last.

The winner was bought in for 700 guineas.

3.45 (3.49).—The ECLIPSE STAKES of 115 sovs. each, with 1,500 sovs. added; owner of second to receive 900 sovs., third 500 sovs., fourth 200 sovs.; breeder of winner 500 sovs., breeder of second 200 sovs. RUSTOM PASHA, b c, by Son-in-Law—Cos (The Aga Khan). 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... H. Wragg 1
LOVELACE II., br c, by La Farina—Straitlace (Mr. E. Esmond). 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..L. Cordell 2
WALTER GAY, ch c, by Captain Cuttle—William's Pride (Lord Woolavington). 4 yrs, 9st. ..... F. Fox 3
Racedale (Dowager Lady Nunburnholme). 4 yrs, 9st. 7lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Malakoff (Mr. Reid Walker). 4 yrs, 9st. ..... J. Childs 0
Grand Salute (Lord Glanely). 3 yrs, 8st. 9lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Botany Bay (Lord Derby). 3 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Sea Rover (Mr. A. R. Cox). 3 yrs, 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Trews (Lord Astor). 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Galhampton (Lord Portman). 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Dick Swiveller (Lord Woolavington). 3 yrs, 8st. ..... C. Richards 0

(Winner trained by R. Dawson, at Whatcombe)

STARTING PRICES.—10 to 10 agst Walter Gay, 4 to 1 Rustom Pasha, 9 to 1 Lovelace II., 100 to 0 Sea Rover, 200 to 1 Grand Salute, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 10s. 6d.; places, 4s. 3d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 21,318 units; total place pool, 18,755 units.

Won by a neck; half a length separated second and third. Racedale was fourth and Malakoff last.

4.15 (4.20).—The GREAT KINGSTON TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE of 600 sovs.; second to receive 50 sovs.; third, 25 sovs. Five furlongs.

LUCKY MICHEL, b c, by Scatwell—Argosy Girl (Mr. V. Mosenthal). 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Sirett 1
KING, ch c, by Bruleur—Kizil Koun (M. E. de St. Alary). 8st. 6lb. ..... P. Beasley 2
COLDSTREAM, bl c, by Grand Parade—Placidia (Lord Glanely). 8st. 6lb. ..... G. Richards 3
Empire Crusade (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen). 8st. 6lb. ..... H. Wragg 0
Enyo (Mr. W. G. Land). 8st. ..... C. Ray 0
Galloping Major (Sir W. Cooke). 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Collins 0
Brown Trout c, by Blandford (Mr. B. Davis). 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Hallowmas (Lord Derby). 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Fonsardin (Mr. S. B. Joel). 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Royal Rufus (Mrs. A. Mackintosh). 8st. 6lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Woodborough (Sir L. Richardson). 8st. 6lb. ..... B. Carslake 0
Merry Widow (Lord Carnarvon). 8st. 3lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Nectarinia g. by Prince Galahad (Mr. W. Clark). 8st. 3lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Straverna (Lady V. Henderson). 8st. 3lb. ..... R. Jones 0
Eagle's Roost (Sir P. Newson). 8st. 3lb. ..... S. Donoghue 0
Forelle (Mr. S. Tattersall). 8st. 3lb. (car. 8st. 5lb.) ..... R. Dick 0

(Winner trained by Molony, at Jevington)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 on Coldstream, 7 to 1 agst Royal Rufus, 8 to 1 each Empire Crusade and Enyo, 10 to 1 King, 100 to 8 Fonsardin, 100 to 6 Lucky Michel, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 33s. 3d.; places, 8s. 9d., 9s. 6d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 10,339 units; total place pool, 8,467 units.

Won by half a length; the same distance separated second and third. Enyo was fourth and Woodborough last.

4.45 (4.49).—The SURBITON HANDICAP STAKES of 7 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added. Five furlongs.

OSCULATOR, ch c, by Somme Kiss—Amitz (Mr. A. E. Berry). 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..... G. Richards 1
MARBLE, gr c, by Tetratema—Maraude (Lord Londsdale). 3 yrs, 8st. ..... F. Fox 2
TUTBURY, b h, by Argosy—Miss Tut Tut (Mr. A. M. Melville). 6 yrs, 9st. ..... M. Wing 3
Probite (Mr. G. Antoine-Mary). 5 yrs, 9st. ..... R. Dick 0
Sargo (Mr. D. M. Gant). 4 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... C. Ray 0
Pistache III. (Baron R. de Nexon). 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... T. Burns 0
Arguide (Lady Hillingdon). 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..J. Childs 0

(Winner trained by M. Hartigan, at Oxbourne)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 each agst Marble and Osculator, 100 to 30 Arguide, 9 to 2 Tutbury, 10 to 1 Probite, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 9s. 6d.; places, 4s., 3s. 9d. Total win pool, 9,405 units; total place pool, 4,890 units.

Won by a head; two lengths separated second and third. Arguide was fourth and Pistache III. last.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

We shall not be represented in the Surrey Selling Handicap at Sandown Park to-day. In the July Selling Plate I like the chance of CLOUTSHAM, who has run very well in his last three races.

For the Sandown Anniversary Cup Leonidas II. is hardly at his best yet. Alcester is one of the most improved horses in training and will require a lot of beating. Boyd-Rochfort will saddle both Argonaute II. and Dark Brilliance, both of whom have been doing very well lately. Simeon's Charm will be hard to beat, but in selecting ALCESTER I do not think I shall be far from the winner.

The National Breeders' Produce Stakes is likely to prove a most interesting race. St. George is a very useful two-year-old, but he seems to have too much to do with 9st. 5lb. to carry, and he may fail to give the weight to FLORENCE DOMBEY, who has been specially prepared for this race. No two-year-old in the Clarehaven Lodge string has done better lately, and I believe she will prove the winner. Love-oil colt, Fearsome, Praetor, Eulogy, and Over the Sea will all win races in due course.

For the Warren Handicap our runners will be MISPEC and Woodbourne. These two animals are just about as good as their public form shows, which gives the former an undeniable chance.

In the Coombe July Plate J. Jarvis holds a very strong hand, and as CLUNY will be his representative it is with confidence that I select him to win.

HAMILTON PARK

AVONFORD is much fancied to win the Rutherglen Maiden Plate at Hamilton Park and GOOD MINT the Hamilton Plate.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

HAMILTON PARK MEETING

BOTHWELL SELLING PLATE.—Talons.
CAMBUSNETHAN HANDICAP.—Rochester Row.
RUTHERGLEN MAIDEN PLATE.—Hawthorn.
MONKLAND SELLING HANDICAP.—Dan Leno.

AYR MEETING

BURNS SELLING PLATE.—Elgin, Lava.
ST. QUIVOX MAIDEN PLATE.—Lord of the Loch.
ALLOWAY MAIDEN PLATE.—Hawthorn.
DOON SELLING PLATE.—Dan Leno.
AYR ENGAGEMENTS.—Little Grafton.

CLEGHORN MAIDEN PLATE.—LANARK MEETING
CLYDE SELLING PLATE.—Overflow, Lava, Chariot.
WALLACE HANDICAP.—Rochester Row.
CARFIN HANDICAP.—Zoe Zoe.
LANARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Little Grafton.

MISCELLANEOUS

DITTON SELLING PLATE (SANDOWN PARK).—Hazgle.
GREAT KINGSTON PLATE (SANDOWN PARK).—Lady Marjorie.
GARNOCK MAIDEN PLATE (BOGSIDE).—Chariot.
FULLARTON PLATE (BOGSIDE).—Mississippi.
REDBURN JUVENILE SELLING PLATE (BOGSIDE).—Overflow.
REDCAR FOAL PLATE.—Ursae Majoris.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN LORD ASTOR'S NAME.—Cavendo.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN MR. A. B. COX'S NAME.—Bombardier, Markover, Crossway, Icebluck.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS IN M. M. CALMANN'S NAME.—Bonne Fille.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Nonsellins Silly, two years (dead).

SANDOWN PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The SURREY SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
ON APPROVAL (Mr. H. Simmonds). Dick	5	9	5
BILL SYKES (Mr. D. M. Gant). W. P. Lowe	4	9	0
RATHNALLY (Baron F. de Tuyll). F. Hartigan	6	9	0
SOLDAN (Mrs. E. Wallace). Hartigan	6	9	0
aLEMURIAN (Mr. A. Bassett). J. Beary	4	8	12
CORPORAL NYM (Mr. F. Hill). Hammond	6	8	9
aCORNISH FRIAR (Mrs. M. Waters). Hammond	5	8	8
HELSBY (Miss Wilmot). Stubbs	5	8	6
WINTER ROYAL (Mr. G. Gilbey). Wilmot	a	8	5
BLACK SHEEP (Mr. H. Beasley). A. Law	a	8	5
aWATER DEAN (Mr. H. E. Andrews). Douglas-Pennant	a	8	4
aAUNT MARY (Mrs. D. J. Rhodes). Rhodes	4	8	3
GOLDCRUTE (Lord Portman). Fazackerley	5	8	1
aGAGA (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw). Whitelaw	4	8	1
IMMATERIAL (Mr. W. T. Curtis). Killalee	3	7	13
FREEWILL (Mrs. F. Gilbert). Killalee	a	7	13
RADIO RAO (Miss H. V. Smith). Coldberk	5	7	12
LORD PUTTENHAM (Mr. H. Smith-Turberville). Rhodes	5	7	12
aCITRONOTA (Mr. J. Baylis). Martin	3	7	11
PAM (Mrs. L. W. Long). Hardman	4	7	10
ICY LASS (Major C. H. Stevens). Hanshaw	3	7	9
MR. CYNDERS (Mr. H. C. Barber). Stevens	3	7	9
WELWYN (Mr. J. A. Phillips). C. Leader	3	7	9
aPEEPER (Mr. S. Wootton). F. Wootton	3	7	7
aQUATORZE (Captain R. E. Sassoon). J. Nightingall	3	7	8
SIR DENNIS (Mrs. T. Setchell). H. Smyth	5	7	8
STAR OF GALICIA (Mr. W. Hutchinson). Hedges	5	7	6
aTIGHT LINES (Mr. J. L. Jarvis). J. Jarvis	3	7	6
GOOD CITIZEN (Mr. J. C. Mayo). C. Young	3	7	4
aJOB BILL (Mr. W. Hutchinson). Hedges	3	7	4
DORCAS (Lord Beatty). Beatty	a	7	4
TYPHOON (Mr. E. J. Benson). Hedges	5	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SOLDAN OF MR. CINDERS, M. Beary; CORPORAL NYM, R. Dick; HELSBY, G. Barber; AUNT MARY, F. Fox; GAGA, J. Collins; IMMATERIAL, H. Graves; FREEWILL, B. Rook; QUARTORZE, I. Martin; SIR DENNIS, Balch; TIGHT LINES, F. Lowrey; CORNISH FRIAR, —; WATER DEAN, —; OUR BILL, —.

2.30.—The JULY SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
aSPEARDORA c. by Trespasser (Mr. A. Douglas-Pennant). Douglas-Pennant	8	9
aGALLANT GIRL (Mr. H. Smyth). H. Smyth	8	9
WHINNIE BRAE f. by Tremola (Mr. E. Gwilt). Gwilt	8	11
aCLOUTSHAM (Lord Glanely). Hogg	8	11
DAMERHAM (Mr. C. W. Gordon). Hogg	8	9
aDON PATRICK (Sir H. Hirst). J. Jarvis	8	9
aCHALKLANDS (Mrs. E. Wallace). Templeman	8	9
PHANTOM CYNNIE c. by Jazz Band (Contessa di Sant Elia). J. Beary	8	9
SUMMER PRINCE (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe). F. Hartigen	8	9
aPOOR BAIRN (Mr. F. Martin). Cunliffe	8	9
aHIRELING (Captain L. Montagu). Martin	8	9
DE PROPS (Mr. P. Thrale). De Mestre	8	6
LEVANTOR (Captain C. H. Tennatye). Thrale	8	6
BUNDABERG (Mr. F. P. Arkwright). Cottrill	8	6
aIMAGO (Mr. F. Darling). Percival	8	6
aGOLD TOR (Mr. R. Farquharson). F. Darling	8	6
PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS		

SPEARDORA COLT, C. Ray; GALLANT GIRL, R. Smyth; CLOUTSHAM, G. Richards; DON PATRICK, F. Fox; CHALKLANDS, M. Beary; PHANTOM CYNNIE COLT, —; BUNDABERG, H. Beasley; GOLD TOR, J. Sirett; POOR BAIRN, I. Martin; DE PROPS, —.

3.10.—The SEVENTH YEAR OF THE SANDOWN ANNIVERSARY CUP, a handicap plate of 1,500 sovs. (including a cup value 100 sovs., in plate or specie, at the option of the winner); second to receive 150 sovs. and third 50 sovs. Eclipse Stakes Course (one mile and a quarter).

	Yrs	st	lb
aLE

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

CRICKET

GENTLEMEN AND PLAYERS

A DRAWN MATCH

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

The match between the Gentlemen and Players came to an end at five minutes to 6 yesterday, the game then being abandoned as a draw.

From the start the play in this match had been characterized by a lethargy which does not accord with its high traditions. The fact may be noted without the implication of serious blame to the players, many of whom had come to Lord's fatigued by the stress of the Test Match at Leeds. They, no doubt, would have recovered tone if circumstances had been favourable to the development of enthusiasm. But the weather intervened to spoil sport. However, cricketers of the class to which those engaged in Gentlemen and Players belong can hardly avoid being entertaining even when they are not pushing along with their throttles fully open. And when all is said, there was a time during which there was a keen and purposeful struggle between the two sides, the Gentlemen trying to make runs as quickly as possible, in order that their captain might declare at a time which gave them the semblance of a shadow of a chance to win the match, and the Players using every device to check the rate of scoring, including that of starting quickly and running fast in order to save the singles.

Of course the match will always be remembered as that in which K. S. Duleepsinhji equalled the late R. E. Foster's record by scoring two separate hundreds for the Gentlemen. In making his second hundred Foster owed much to the discreet assistance which he received from C. B. Fry, who was his partner throughout his innings. Fry kept himself in the background as much as possible, let his young friend have the bowling as and when he could, and made no attempt to set up any rivalry of brilliancy in stroke production. K. S. Duleepsinhji's debt to his partners is great, but not similar in kind. G. O. Allen certainly let him have the bowling whenever he could, but in the intervals he hit as vigorously as and even more eccentrically than the man he was dry-nursing. R. E. S. Wyatt did himservice by saving him from the consequences of an error of judgment in running. Wyatt hooked a short ball almost to the boundary under the Grand Stand, and trotted the second run. K. S. Duleepsinhji thought there was a third to be had, and charged down the pitch, with the consequence that both batsmen were at the same end. Wyatt, instead of standing and shouting "Go back!" sprinted for the other end. Almost more admirable than his modesty and generosity is the quickness of wit which enabled him to give effect to these qualities.

In the morning the Players' innings was finished off almost summarily. Leyland batted admirably and Tate, who cannot do anything commonplace, stone-walled like Alec Bannerman of execrated memory. He was in half an hour, or thereabouts, without scoring, and helped his average with a "not out." I. A. R. Peebles took three of the four outstanding wickets, but it is not certain that he bowled better than R. W. V. Robins, who was more successful than he has been of late in avoiding the gift long-hop. When he can do this he is, perhaps, the best of the slow spin-bowlers, because he is a trifle faster than the others and can make the ball break as sharply as any. Peebles seems to have lost, only for a time, let us devoutly hope, his leg-break. Yesterday he relied almost entirely on the googly and the ball which comes on straight and hastily. Therefore Geary may consider himself unlucky to have received a leg-break of perfect length from him, which, coming when it did, would have beaten anybody.

M. D. Lyon, having had a little practice, was sent in with Wyatt to open the Gentlemen's second innings. He looked to be batting well and seeing the ball, when he got a ball from Tate which stood up straight. Attempting to drive it he put it up to mid-off. Larwood, who began the bowling from the Pavilion end, was made to look very harmless by Wyatt, who walked in front of his stumps and pushed him past short-leg as if he were a plain up-and-down bowler of medium pace. When Larwood was relieved by Hammond Wyatt dropped his rate of scoring. He put plenty of power into his strokes, but played them so well that he hit the bowling straight to the accurately placed fielders. K. S. Duleepsinhji was more successful in finding the gaps, and had caught and passed Wyatt before the latter's innings was closed by the run-out above mentioned.

J. H. Parsons immediately ran in rather wildly to drive Leyland, and, pulling his stroke, missed the ball, to be stumped by yards. B. H. Lyon also failed. He was caught at slip, much as he was in the first innings, off Leyland's good ball, which is undeniably good. K. S. Duleepsinhji and Allen then began their entertaining partnership, which certainly violated any tacit agreement not to hustle which may have been arrived at. The ball was constantly in the air, and if it did not always go in the direction intended, it often flew vast distances.

K. S. Duleepsinhji, after being beaten by the first ball he received from Freeman, jumped in and hit him thrice in the over for 4. Hobbs humoured the hitting by putting on Leyland at the other end, and off him K. S. Duleepsinhji twice hit the ball over Sutcliffe's head at long-off, the second of these hits barely failing to clear the railings by the Mound Stand, a feat rarely accomplished. Allen did not do quite as much driving, but he cut vigorously, and when Larwood came on again he hooked him mercilessly to the on-boundary. It is great fun to see Saturday afternoon cricket played occasionally by the great artists, but it would be tiresome as a standard entertainment. Tate brought down the curtain on the third act of the drama by offering K. S. Duleepsinhji a slow, full toss on his pads. The innings was declared closed almost before the ball had reached the boundary.

Hobbs in the field had almost succeeded in concealing the fact that he was a tired man. And he did not shirk the job of opening the Players' second innings. He did, however, excuse Sutcliffe from accompanying him, and took in Tate as his partner. Tate has a strong sense of the dramatic proprieties, and concentrated on the back stroke, as becomes an opener. Hobbs, however handicapped, cannot help doing whatever he does in perfect form. He used his feet exactly as they should be used against Robins and Peebles, to whom Chapman entrusted the new ball, until he played a tired stroke at a good leg-break, and was smartly caught at slip.

Tate at the other end also fell to a good catch at slip in playing back at a ball which seemed to come on hastily from the pitch. Woolley was beaten by Robins's break, and then Chapman, having done enough for honour and

(Continued at foot of next column)

glory, gave up the obviously futile attempt to win the match, and left the field at five minutes to 6 with the complete approval of all concerned.

Score:—

GENTLEMEN

First Innings			Second Innings		
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Duckworth, b. Geary	44		run out		26
G. O. Allen, c. Duckworth, b. Geary	16		not out		40
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Freeman, b. Leyland	125		not out		103
B. H. Lyon, c. Hendren, b. Leyland	0		c. Geary, b. Leyland		5
Rev. J. H. Parsons, c. Woolley, b. Leyland	57		st. Duckworth, b. Leyland		0
M. D. Lyon, b. Freeman	6		c. Sutcliffe, b. Tate		13
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Leyland	6				
E. W. V. Robins, b. Freeman	2				
I. A. R. Peebles, b. Leyland	10				
J. C. White, l.-b.-w., b. Leyland	5				
M. J. C. Allom, not out	9				
Byes, 14; l.-b., 1	15		Byes, 7; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1		10
Total	297		Total (4 wkts.)		*197

* Innings declared closed.

PLAYERS

First Innings			Second Innings		
Hobbs, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	35		c. B. H. Lyon, b. Robins		7
Sutcliffe, c. Wyatt, b. Peebles	80				
Hammond, c. B. H. Lyon, b. White	19		not out		8
Woolley (F. E.), c. Parsons, b. Hendren, b. Robins	14		b. Robins		15
Leyland, st. M. D. Lyon, b. Peebles	29				
Geary, (G.), c. Parsons, b. Peebles	4				
Tate, not out	15		c. Parsons, b. Peebles		8
Larwood, c. Parsons, b. Robins	3				
Duckworth, b. Peebles	0				
Freeman, c. Parsons, b. Peebles	0				
Byes, 22; l.-b., 7	29				
Total	263		Total (3 wkts.)		38

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GENTLEMEN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	6	2	8	0
Tate	10	4	14	0
Freeman	42	6	124	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	8	1	43	0
Tate	15.1	5	37	1
Geary	5	0	6	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Freeman	9	0	48	0
Hammond	7	2	15	0
Leyland	5	1	36	2

PLAYERS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allen	9	1	17	0
Allom	8	2	17	0
Robins	13	4	27	2

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Peebles	6	0	15	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Peebles	32.4	5	105	6
White	28	9	68	2
Robins	5.4	0	23	2

UMPIRES.—Young and Morton.

SOMERSET TAKE FIVE POINTS

BIG HITTING BY PEACH

The match between Surrey and Somerset at the Oval was drawn yesterday, Somerset gaining five points for a lead of 21 runs on the first innings. But for further rain yesterday it is just possible that there would have been an exciting finish to the match.

Somerset needed only five runs, with three wickets to fall, when the game was begun again, to lead on the first innings. H. D. Burrough played on to Peach before he had made another run, but J. W. Lee made the totals equal with a cut for 4, all run. R. G. Marshall was out to a glide, hitting the ball in the middle of the bat, but straight to Sandham at fine-leg. When Andrews, the last man, came in the scores were equal. Andrews bats very much better than the normal No. 11 batsman, and he and Lee put on 21 runs for the last wicket by really good cricket before Lee was leg-before-wicket to Peach. Surrey went in to bat again at 12.30. R. A. Ingle began with his faster bowlers again, Wellard at the Vauxhall end and Andrews at the Pavilion end. In spite of the heavy roller, the wicket was not too easy, and Wellard made the ball get up and also come at different paces off the pitch. Sandham, after making eight, was out to a ball which got up rather straight off the pitch. Young was put on for Andrews and almost immediately had Ducat caught at fine short-leg. Shepherd came in with 25 minutes' play left before luncheon, and at the interval he and Barling, who had played strictly defensive cricket, were each 15 not out, the score being 45 for two wickets.

After the interval, the tactics being obviously to force the game, Barling made two brilliant hooks for 4. He scored 17 runs in a quarter of an hour, and then was bowled by a ball which broke back and kept low. Peach, came in and hooked his first ball to square leg for 4. Shepherd made a 4 through the slips, and another with a straight drive. He and Peach had put on 26 runs quickly, and a sporting finish was becoming quite possible when rain came down and stopped the game for three-quarters of an hour. Soon after they began again Peach, with a grand drive into the pavilion over the bowler's head, sent up the 100 after the innings had lasted an hour and a half. Peach hit a 4, all run, over mid-on's head off Wellard, who was now bowling quite fast, and in the next over he hit three 4's in succession off Young. After making 39 out of 71 in 40 minutes, Peach, in trying to slash a straight ball past extra cover-point, was bowled. He hit one 6 and six 4's in his most interesting innings. P. G. H. Fender came in, and Shepherd completed his 50 after batting 85 minutes. At the tea interval the score was 161 for four wickets. Fender declared then, Shepherd, who had hit six 4's, being 64 not out.

Somerset were given under two hours to make 141 runs to win the match. E. F. Longrigg looked at first as if he would try to make them. The wicket proved to be far from easy, the ball coming off at different heights and paces. Accurate bowling soon put a stop to any chance of Somerset winning the match. A really good ball from Lock bowled R. P. Northway, who had been in some time for three. Longrigg had then made 13, and his score was the same when, 25 minutes later, he was caught at short slip off Fender. R. A. Ingle made some extremely good strokes in his 26 not out, he and F. S. Lee playing out time.

Score:—

SURREY

First Innings			Second Innings		
Sandham, c. Lee (J. W.), b. Young	49		c. Burrough, b. Wellard		8
Barling, b. Andrews	3		b. Young		33
Ducat, b. Lee (J. W.)	6		c. Longrigg, b. Young		5
Shepherd, l.-b.-w., b. Lee (J. W.)	14		not out		64
Gregory, hit wkt., b. Young	25				
P. G. H. Fender, c. Marshall, b. Lee (J. W.)	3		not out		8
Squires, c. Andrews, b. Young	0				
Lock, c. Ingle, b. Young	0				
Brooks, b. Wellard	19				
Peach, c. Burrough, b. Wellard	14		b. Andrews		39
Gover, not out	4				
Byes, 4; l.-b., 5; w., 1; n.-b., 1	11		Wide, 1; n.-b., 3		4
Total	158		Total (4 wkts.)		*161

* Innings declared closed.

SOMERSET

First Innings			Second Innings		
E. F. Longrigg, c. Brooks, b. Lock	24		c. Shepherd, b. Fender		13
R. P. Northway, c. Brooks, b. Gregory	39		b. Lock		3
R. A. Ingle, c. Squires, b. Lock	2		not out		26
Young, c. Fender, b. Shepherd	29				
Lee (F. S.), c. Brooks, b. Peach	5		not out		5
C. Case, c. Gregory, b. Shepherd	3				
H. D. Burrough, b. Peach	14				
Wellard, b. Peach	24				
Lee (J. W.), l.-b.-w., b. Peach	16				
A. G. Marshall, c. Sandham, b. Peach	0				
Andrews, not out	8				
Byes, 9; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 4	15		Bye, 1; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1		3
Total	179		Total (2 wkts.)		50

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	19	7	32	1
Andrews	16	3	35	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	17	5	47	1
Andrews	7	1	27	1

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	7	0	34	0
Peach	23.3	9	25	5
Fender	13	2	30	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	5	1	13	0
Peach	3	2	1	0
Lock	1	0	3	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lock	15	5	27	2
Gregory	6	1	21	1
Fender	7	2	16	1
Shepherd	5	4	3	0

UMPIRES.—Parry and King.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE

	P.	W.	Won on 1st inns.	Lost on 1st inns.	No result	Pts
Points Awarded	—	8	0	5	3	4
Yorkshire	16	9	2	2	2	92
Lancashire	16	7	0	3	5	90
Nottinghamshire	16	6	1	4	3	86
Kent	17	9	5	2	1	85
Sussex	18	6	3	4	4	84
Gloucestershire	17	8	4	0	4	80
Essex	17	5	3	4	4	76
Surrey	17	2	1	8	5	75
Derbyshire	16	6	4	2	3	71
Worcestershire	19	3	5	6	4	70
Leicestershire	17	4	4	4	4	61
Glamorgan	17	3	6	5	3	59
Warwickshire	17	2	5	6	4	58
Northamptonshire	18	3	9	2	2	48
Hampshire	15	3	6	1	5	44
Middlesex	17	0	7	1	6	34
Somerset	16	1	10	4	1	31

YORKSHIRE'S EASY WIN

GLOUCESTERSHIRE BEATEN IN AN INNINGS

Yorkshire very nearly were balked of a decisive victory at Bristol yesterday, but even the worst of the showers passed over, and by half-past 5 Gloucestershire were all out for a second time, and were beaten by an innings and 187 runs.

Once again Gloucestershire were quite unable to rise to the occasion without B. H. Lyon and Hammond among them. Yorkshire, also, were without two outstanding players, in Sutcliffe and Leyland, but the two sides were not to be balanced in this way. Yesterday both Dipper and Sinfield opened with some show of confidence, and the follow-on, 337 runs behind, looked for a while less of a forlorn hope than the pessimists had assumed. Robinson and Dennis soon had to be taken off and Macaulay and Rhodes substituted, but, although Dipper remained steady enough before the change, Sinfield at once began to show a shaky defence, and then had his wicket spreadeagled by Macaulay. D. N. Moore was nearly caught at silly mid-on off the first ball sent down to him by Rhodes. Another fitful stroke of the same type, which also had cost him his wicket in the first innings, again just missed the hands of Barber by inches. Dipper then to some extent relieved Moore of the Rhodes complex by keeping the bowling to himself for three overs, and this enabled Moore to face Macaulay, off whom he made some excellent scoring strokes. When, however, he had scored 16 he was leg-before-wicket to Robinson, who had given Rhodes a rest.

Dipper remained unshaken by the bowling, but, with the atmosphere of collapse enveloping him, fell back more and more upon the defensive. Dacre helped him to increase the score to 69 before the luncheon interval, during which the first of a disturbing series of showers fell and delayed the restart until 25 minutes to 3. In the first over sent down by Macaulay after luncheon, however, Dacre survived an appeal for leg-before, only to be caught at the wicket two balls later.

From that point onwards the only thing that ever seemed at all likely to save Gloucestershire was the weather. Dipper's wicket fell at 86, and so did Neale's. Dipper certainly had stayed in for nearly two hours and a half, but even if his score had been 150 instead of 39 it could hardly have saved such a shaky side as Gloucestershire were in this match. Dipper was bowled by Macaulay and Neale was as good as bowled by Rhodes—actually he was out leg-before-wicket. Smith and Barnett offered a glimmer of hope to the small crowd of spectators, but the former was bowled round his legs by Rhodes at 101, and, with one run added, Barnett was splendidly caught on the boundary by Holmes.

Stephens was granted a life in the course of his brief career, and then, at 10 minutes to 4, with the total at 113, the players no longer could carry on in the rain that had been falling at intervals for some time. Ford and Parker afterwards had time in which to add four more runs to the total, and then down came the most drenching shower of all. This delayed matters for a further quarter of an hour, and, handicapped by the wet ball and uncertain foothold, the Yorkshire bowlers were less than half the menace they had been earlier in the day. Eventually Parker gave the hoped for catch to Barber at silly square-leg, and Goddard, after a few slogs into the deep field, one of which should have been caught by Oldroyd, was held by Mitchell at what might be called silly first slip. There still was an hour to go, but rain again was threatening to fall at any moment.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, run out	57
Oldroyd, b. Sinfield	127
Mitchell, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	55
A. T. Barber, c. Smith, b. Parker	20
F. M. Greenwood, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	5
Robinson, b. Goddard	7
Dennis, c. Stephens, b. Goddard	67
Wood, b. Goddard	91
Rhodes, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	0
Verity, run out	10
Macaulay, not out	6
Byes, 3; l.-b., 12; w., 1; n.-b., 1	17
Total	462

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Dipper, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	28		b. Macaulay		39
Sinfield, c. and b. Macaulay	25		b. Macaulay		8
D. N. Moore, c. Mitchell, b. Rhodes	4		l.-b.-w., b. Robinson		16
Dacre, c. Wood, b. Verity	10		c. Wood, b. Macaulay		10
Neale, hit wkt., b. Verity	17		l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes		4
Barnett, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	8		c. Holmes, b. Rhodes		9
Smith, not out	10		b. Rhodes		5
Stephens, st. Wood, b. Verity	0		c. Macaulay, b. Rhodes		10
Ford, b. Rhodes	7		not out		10
Parker, c. Mitchell, b. Verity	7		c. Barber, b. Robinson		10
Goddard, b. Verity	0		c. Mitchell, b. Verity		15
Leg-byes	6		Byes, 5; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 1		10
Total	125		Total		150

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	8	1	91	0
Barnett	26	3	83	0
Goddard	51.3	13	153	4

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Parker	47	19	100	3
Neale	4	1	18	0

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	6	3	9	0
Dennis	4	3	13	0
Macaulay	18	8	26	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	29	7	39	2
Dennis	5	3	4	0
Macaulay	30	12	48	3

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rhodes	26	7	53	4
Verity	9.5	5	18	5

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rhodes	27	16	44	4
Verity	17.1	7	28	1

UMPIRES.—Nash and Walden.

NORTHAMPTON MATCH DRAWN

Little more than an hour's play was possible at Northampton yesterday owing to rain, and at 20 minutes to five the match between Northamptonshire and Essex was abandoned. There being no decision on the first innings, Northamptonshire and Essex each took four points.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, c. Bray, b. Nichols	11
Bakewell, st. Sheffield, b. Russell	64
A. P. R. Hawtin, c. Pope, b. Smith	54
Timms (E.), c. Smith, b. Nichols	41
V. W. C. Jupp, c. Bray, b. Daer	39
Cox, l.-b.-w., b. Russell	21
Bellamy, l.-b.-w., b. Daer	23
Liddell, b. Smith	120
Matthews, b. Pope	46
Thomas, c. Daer, b. O'Connor	25
Partridge, not out	0
Byes, 12; l.b., 2	14
Total	458

ESSEX.—First Innings

Cutmore, c. Thomas, b. Partridge	6
Pope, b. Partridge	13
O'Connor, not out	67
Russell, c. Cox, b. Thomas	42
Nichols, b. Thomas	17
Sheffield, c. Liddell, b. Thomas	12
C. Bray, not out	2
Byes, 9; l.b., 4	13
Total (5 wkts.)	172

H. M. Morris, A. G. Daer, Hipkin, and Smith (P.), did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	26	5	87	2
Daer	27	9	63	2
O'Connor	41	8	102	1
Smith	34.2	8	75	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hipkin	15	5	31	0
Russell	16	2	52	2
Pope	2	0	11	1

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Thomas	30	17	41	3
Matthews	10	3	23	0
Partridge	16	2	45	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Jupp	21	8	35	0
Cox	3	0	15	0

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Chester

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, 118 (P. E. Letts 44, Powell 5 for 25); M.C.C., 108 (D. C. Fleming-Williams 5 for 36, P. E. Letts 5 for 42).

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, 183 for 7 dec. (R. H. Jerome 61); MR. R. E. ARBOTT'S XI., 167 for 8 (A. Lighthorne 70, J. Goodwin 3 for 30).

MIDHURST GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 148 (J. F. D. Shapland 7 wickets); ALLHALLOWS SCHOOL, HONITON, 139 (A. C. Tylor 34).

LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 173 for 8 dec. (J. H. Phillipson 93); POCKLINGTON SCHOOL, 52 (J. E. Verity 6 for 29).

THE MASTERS, 188 for 9 dec. (P. Woodland 53); BEDFORD SCHOOL, 120 for 4 (J. A. Edwards 86, W. E. Suter 70, R. G. Wise 50).

FREE FORESTERS, 159 for 7 dec.; RADLEY COLLEGE, 160 for 7.

M.C.C., 149 for 6 (Grimshaw 5 for 41); KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, I.O.M., 59 for 5 (Allen 31 not out).

REV. L. SMITH'S XI., 163 for 9 dec. (R. M. Barron 59, A. M. Devlin 7 for 47); STAMFORD SCHOOL, 113.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, 178 for 5 dec. (G. Shmerson 43, H. S. C. Killick 44); M.C.C., 155 (J. G. Richards 5 for 61).

2ND CAERNARVONSHIRE REGIMENT, 71; BEDALES SCHOOL, 114 for 5.

ARDINGLY COLLEGE, 91; OLD ARDINIANS, 180 (Page 57, Kinder 40).

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

Aldenham School v. Old Aldenhamians; Beaumont College v. Royal Horse Guards (away); Birkenhead School v. Sefton; Bishop's Stortford College v. Old Stewartonians; Brentwood School v. Old Brentwoods; Brighton College v. Christ's Hospital; Charterhouse School v. Mr. C. R. Thompson's XI.; Charterhouse School v. M.C.C.; Dous School v. Headmaster's XI.; Ellesmere College v. Ellesmere C.C.; Framlingham College v. Woodbridge School.

Hailebury College v. M.C.C.; Highgate School v. Old Cholmeleians; Kelly College v. H.M.S. Erebus; Llandovery College v. Llandovery Town; Mill Hill School v. Dulwich College; Newton College v. Chudleigh (away); Ratcliffe College v. K.E.S., Birmingham; R.N.C., Dartmouth v. R.N. Barracks (away); Rugby School v. Rugby Town (away); Rydal School v. Woodcops; St. Bees School v. Masters; St. George's, Harpenden v. Old Georgians; St. John's, Leatherhead v. Grasshoppers; St. Paul's School v. Leicestershire Gentlemen; St. Peter's, York v. Old Peterites (second day); Tonbridge School v. Eton Ramblers; Trent College v. Sheffield Collegiate; Watford Grammar School v. Old Fullerians; Wellingborough School v. Mr. R. F. Knight's XI.; Weymouth College v. Somerset Stragglers; Whitgift School v. Mensham; Worksop College v. Cryptics (second day).

M.C.C. TOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE TEAM CHOSEN

The Special Selection Committee of the M.C.C. met at Lord's yesterday, when it was decided to invite the following players to make the tour to South Africa during the coming winter. All the invitations are subject to the players being passed fit by the doctor and, in the cases of the professionals, to their counties' approval:—

A. P. F. Chapman (Kent).
J. C. White (Somerset).
M. J. C. Allom (Surrey).
R. E. S. Wyatt (Warwickshire).
I. A. R. Peebles (Middlesex).
M. J. Turnbull (Glamorgan).
G. Duckworth (Lancashire).
W. Voce (Nottinghamshire).
T. Goddard (Gloucestershire).
M. W. Tate (Sussex).
E. Hendren (Middlesex).
W. R. Hammond (Gloucestershire).
M. Leyland (Yorkshire).
L. E. G. Ames (Kent).
A. Sandham (Surrey).

The players will leave Southampton in the Edinburgh Castle on October 17.

WORCESTERSHIRE'S GOOD PERFORMANCE

Worcestershire accomplished a splendid performance at Worcester yesterday, when they beat Leicestershire by an innings and 12 runs.

Remarkable spells of bowling by Perks and Brook in turn enabled the home county to dismiss their opponents for two small scores. In gaining this victory, Worcestershire had the best of the wicket when the match started on Thursday—not a ball was bowled on Wednesday—for the pitch, though never actually treacherous, became very difficult. Having lost four wickets overnight for 31 runs in their first innings, Leicestershire were always struggling yesterday. The fast deliveries of Perks completely upset their batsmen, and, in eight overs, he captured the five remaining wickets—Armstrong being absent with a split hand—for nine runs, and for the whole innings returned the fine analysis of seven wickets for 20 runs.

Following on 164 behind, Leicestershire again depended on Astill, who gave another patient display. Going in first, he was third out at 107, getting his 54 in two hours and 20 minutes. Berry helped him to score 34 in the opening partnership, while Bradshaw saw the total advanced to 90. Subsequently, the slow leg-breakes of Brook brought about a collapse, for with Coleman taken at mid-off after a painstaking innings lasting an hour, Brook finished off the innings by getting six wickets for 10 runs in his last turn with the ball. His full figures were six for 37.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wright, c. Bowley, b. Walker	56
Fox (J.), b. Smith	45
Nichol, b. Bowley	4
Gibbons, l.-b.-w., b. Bowley	26
C. F. Walters, b. Astill	12
Fox (V.), c. Astill, b. Coleman	11
B. W. Quaife, not out	29
The Hon. J. Coventry, b. Astill	15
Root, b. Astill	0
Brook, b. Smith	1
Perks, b. Astill	4
Byes, 6; l.-b., 12; w., 1	19
Total	222

LEICESTERSHIRE.

First Innings			Second Innings		
Berry, b. Root	0		c. Quaife, b. Root		15
J. A. de Lisle, c. Root, b. Perks	4		b. Brook		0
Bradshaw, b. Perks	0		b. Root		19
Coleman, b. Perks	5		b. Brook		34
Wigginton, c. Quaife, b. Root	1		b. Brook		6
Astill, not out	29		c. Coventry, b. Root		54
Sidwell, b. Perks	0		l.-b.-w., b. Brook		0
E. D. Walker, b. Perks	1		not out		1
Smith, c. Fox (J.), b. Perks	5		c. Walters, b. Brook		8
Bowley, b. Perks	4		b. Brook		0
Armstrong, absent hurt	0		absent hurt		0
Byes, 4; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 2	9		Byes, 6; l.-b., 8; n.-b., 1		15
Total	58		Total		152

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	19	12	17	2
Walker	17	9	21	1
Bowley	28	9	69	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Astill	30.4	11	57	1
Coleman	7	2	19	1

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	15	6	26	2
Perks	13.1	6	20	7

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brook	3	1	3	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	24	6	49	3
Perks	15	4	42	0
Brook	18	5	37	6

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fox (J.)	5	3	3	0
Wright	5	2	8	0

UMPIRES.—Oates and Denton

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL BEAT M.C.C.

Christ's Hospital beat the M.C.C. at West Horsham by 10 runs. Fleming-Williams took five wickets for 36 runs and Letts five for 42 for the School, and Powell five for 23 and Sims four for 25 for the M.C.C. Score:—

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

G. C. Done, b. Powell	23
T. W. Middleton, c. Watson, b. Sims	0
R. Kemp, b. Sims	6
D. C. Fleming-Williams, b. Sims	0
P. E. Letts, b. Hankey	44
W. Mansfield, l.-b.-w., b. Powell	8
O. R. Evans, c. Matthias, b. Sims	9
R. J. Gregory, b. Powell	5
R. W. Todd, c. and b. Powell	3
W. A. Jones, not out	12
J. A. Paterman, c. and b. Powell	4
Byes, &c.	6
Total	118

M.C.C.

J. A. Balss, b. Fleming-Williams	11
The Hon. A. N. Prankland, b. Letts	10
C. B. Blackburn, b. Fleming-Williams	0
G. W. Norris, c. Gregory, b. Fleming-Williams	5
D. Watson, b. Fleming-Williams	27
A. C. Somerset, b. Letts	15
J. A. Hankey, b. Letts	5
H. S. Goodwin, c. Middleton, b. Letts	10
Lieut.-Colonel C. Mathias, b. Letts	2
Sims, c. Kemp, b. Fleming-Williams	6
Powell, not out	6
Byes, &c.	15
Total	108

THREE MATCHES ABANDONED

No play was possible owing to rain in three matches yesterday, and they were all abandoned. Glamorgan and Sussex each take four points. The scores were as follows:—

GLAMORGAN, 210 (Dyson 78, Bates 41); SUSSEX, 100 for 2 wkts. (Bowley 57 not out, Cook 41), at Pontypridd.

MINOR COUNTIES, 216 (W. T. Cook 86, T. K. Dobson 40) and 9 for no wkt.; LANCASHIRE, 188 (Parrimond 45 not out), at Manchester.

SCOTLAND, 129 for 3 wkts. (G. W. A. Alexander 51) v. AUSTRALIANS, in Edinburgh.

CLUB RESULTS IN BRIEF

ADASTRIANS, 358 (Flying Officer Huddeston 103, L.A.C. Bates 101, Corporal Davenport 65) and 156 (S./L. Baker 50); ALDERSHOT COMMAND, 492 (H. P. Miles 166, Major F. G. Halsted 74 not out, Captain R. H. Middleditch 66, T. F. Annolly 50) and 23 for no wkt.

BROADSTAIRS, 135 (C. C. Ridgeway 49); BAND OF BROTHERS, 102.

WEST KENT, 138 (F. E. Sheepshanks 47); FREE FORESTERS, 130 (E. P. Solbe 61

Parliament

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

ANOTHER £10,000,000

COMMONS' DEBATE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, JULY 18

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

The Brixham Gas and Electricity Bill was read the third time.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The House went into Committee—Mr. DUNNICO, Deputy Chairman of Committees (Consett), in the Chair—to consider the Unemployment Insurance Money Resolution (No. 4).

Mr. LAWSON, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour (Chester-le-Street), moved the resolution, which was in the following terms :—

"That it is expedient to raise to £60,000,000 the limit on the amount of the advances to be made by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund under section 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1921, as amended by subsequent enactments, which may be outstanding during the deficiency period."

He said events had once more compelled the Government to ask the Committee to sanction a money resolution which was the preliminary to a Bill having for its object the raising of the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. That was regrettable, but he was afraid it was inevitable in the circumstances. The Treasury, up to the present time, had advanced £43,330,000 to the Fund. The present limit of the borrowing powers was £50,000,000, leaving available to the Minister over £6,500,000. On the other hand, the weekly outgoings were £450,000 in excess of the revenue, and a sum of £1,000,000 must be paid about the end of September. The Government, therefore, had to take steps to secure the Fund against contingencies which might arise before the House met next Session.

Having explained that account was taken, in the statement of the position, of the payment of interest, Mr. Lawson said the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made the boldest attempt that had yet been made to meet the situation, and he thought it would be agreed that the course which the Government were following was the only way out. The circumstances had made it necessary to ask the Committee to give the Government such powers as would provide an adequate margin of safety. The financial difficulties of the Fund began almost at its birth, and when the present Government came into office it had to face a very serious position. If it was necessary to come at this stage for a second Bill during this Government's lifetime, it was not because of any particular or original sin of this Government. Representatives of chambers of commerce of the country had put to him strong reasons why the figures of unemployment should be published not weekly but monthly. They said the weekly figures tended to create a false impression to our disadvantage in this country and abroad. Figures were still published weekly, but by agreement they were also published monthly in a much more detailed form in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. There were some 700,000 people who were either on short time or suspended only temporarily from the service of their employers. One million people out of those on the register had actually been at work during the past month. That disposed of the belief that there was a standing army approaching two millions in which there was no variation whatever. Those who were classed as temporary were people who had not been unemployed six weeks. Whatever suggestions might be made for dealing with the problem, there would be no difference of opinion that money must be found to carry on the services of this Fund. It would have been an ill thing for the country in this great crisis if there had not been such a Fund. It was to the credit of those who established it, irrespective of party.

OPPOSITION CRITICISM

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) said that practically the whole defence of the Government as contained in the speech of the Parliamentary Secretary was the statement that the income of the Fund would have been all right if the expenditure of the Fund had not unfortunately gone up so greatly. The Parliamentary Secretary said that it was not for him to make any predictions about unemployment in the future. That wonderful discovery had been made about 15 months too late. One would at least have imagined that the Parliamentary Secretary, when asking for a further extension of borrowing powers, would have given some idea of what the "regrettable events" were which had caused the need for this additional borrowing. On those, however, he had been completely silent. The fall in world prices was a convenient smoke-screen for the Government to cover all the other causes that had led to the increase of unemployment. Had Mr. Lawson gone on to give the real causes he would have said: "My colleague, the President of the Board of Trade, has brought forward a Coal Bill that will add to the cost of production and to the anxiety of every manufacturer in the land. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has come forward with increases in taxation. Another reason for fresh borrowing powers is the disastrous results of the recent Unemployment Act, which we passed. Those results would not have been so bad if we had had the courage to stand up to the pressure put upon us during the passage of that Act, but the trouble was the inconvenience of the kind of allies on whom we relied. We never knew whether they were going to double-cross us or not." (Laughter and cries of "Order.")

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.).—What allies ? (Renewed laughter.)

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND.—I repeat the word "allies." Have there been no consultations between the right hon. gentleman and the Government as to what would happen if he voted against them ? If there have been consultations, I repeat the word "allies."

Mr. MAXTON (Glasgow, Bridgeton, Lab.).—Repeat the word "double-cross." What about Beaverbrook ? (Laughter.)

SIR H. SAMUEL.—Does the right hon. gentleman suggest that we entered into an alliance with his own party ?

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND.—I was speaking in the character of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour.

SIR H. SAMUEL.—Then it would be better if the right hon. gentleman spoke for himself. (Laughter and cheers.)

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND.—The right hon. gentleman is very sensitive on the question of allies this morning. (Laughter.) Proceeding, he said that the alteration in the "genuinely seeking work" clause, which was one of the reasons for the increase in the claims, had led to a state of affairs which could only be described as ghastly. Causes for disqualification had been used now as they had never been used before, and for six months there had really been government by subterfuge. That meant that men who were long out of a job now found it infinitely more difficult to get a job. The Minister had said that they always offered a job to the best man. The test of the best man was very largely the man who had been most in employment. The House had a right to know from the Government what opinion they had received from their Economic Council regarding unemployment schemes and safeguarding.

A LIBERAL VIEW

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) said that the gravity of this resolution was its inevitableness. The rise in the unemployment figures was not altogether due to the fact that they had been altering the regulations. What was wrong was that they were now carrying out a policy of maintenance, and maintenance was not enough. This financial resolution ought to make them consider whether they ought not to handle the finances of the country, not to borrow money in this way to keep the Fund solvent but to carry out works of national development so that they might put men to work and assert that that House stood for the belief that maintenance was not enough.

Mr. BUCHANAN (Glasgow, Gorbals, Lab.) asked what authority there was for the statement which had been made from the front Opposition bench that the officials of the Labour Exchanges did not like the present Administration. The official who was cruel under the last Administration remained cruel; the decent official remained decent. He protested against the wage-earning contributors to the Fund being compelled to pay for the interest on the Fund, which was drawn by the rich classes.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Isle of Thanet, U.) said that if they could get a fairer relation between the wage level of the sheltered trades and the wage level of the productive industries they would not have resolutions of this kind brought forward. The boilermaker on Tyneside and the riveter who served an apprenticeship in a skilled trade drew less pay than the scavenger of the streets. It was necessary that the productive trades should be fostered, improved, and made healthy if they were not to have a repetition of the resolution.

MINISTER'S REPLY

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), said she would give figures determining the nature and geographical position of the problem. The number of wholly unemployed was 1,182,333, and of those temporarily stopped was 658,196. Those in casual employment—neither wholly unemployed nor temporarily stopped—totalled 92,925. Those three groups obviously cut across the general division between those in transitional benefit and those on the Insurance Fund. Broadly speaking, 300,000 might be regarded as on a transitional basis. But there was a remarkable division of those figures. Taking the total of the three groups it would be found that 65 per cent. of the unemployed were concentrated in the Midlands, the North-Eastern, and the North-Western divisions. That arose mainly from the heavy unemployment in the coal, metal, and textile industries. Comparing the percentage rates, it would be found that London and the South-Eastern division had 7 per cent., as compared with 26.1 per cent. in the North-Western division and 27.6 per cent. in Wales. So that the problem was quite definitely linked up with the particular industries which had suffered from world causes.

Of the total number of unemployed women aged 18 and over—about 458,000—about 46 per cent., or 210,000, were married, and 54 per cent., or 248,000, were single. Of those, a very large proportion were in the textile industry. About 8 per cent. of the males—115,000—and 2 per cent. of the females—10,000—had been continuously unemployed for 12 months or more, but the overwhelming majority of those on the Fund had been unemployed for a comparatively short period, not exceeding three months. There was also another category that had been unemployed not exceeding one month. She would be in a position very shortly to give a clear picture, not merely numerically but geographically and by industries, of the nature of the problem. Taking the three great groups, in the metal trade the unemployment figure had gone up to 15.4 per cent. ; cotton, 42.3 per cent. ; wool, 24.7 per cent. ; other textiles, 23.4 per cent. ; coal, 23.8 per cent. ; iron and steel, 29.3 per cent. Those were where the great increases had taken place. Coal and cotton together were 26 per cent. of the whole total unemployed.

There had been a misunderstanding in regard to not normally in insurable employment. The history of that was that before the 1930 Act was passed both groups, those in insurance and those in transition, had to satisfy the condition of genuinely seeking work. Those drawing transitional benefit had, in addition, to satisfy the condition that they were normally in insurable employment and had a reasonable amount of insurable employment in the preceding two years. The Act of 1930 abolished the genuinely seeking work conditions, and also the conditions with regard to a reasonable period of employment in the preceding two years, but retained the condition applying only to transitional benefit that the claimant must be normally in insurable employment.

With regard to the numbers affected by that condition, she took the strongest possible exception to the utterly unjustifiable phrase of Sir A. Steel-Maitland that it was government by subterfuge. The position was perfectly clear that the Act removed the adjudication of claims right out of the control of the Administration and placed it in the hands of judicial authorities set up under the Act. Owing very largely to newspaper misrepresentations and to other misguided statements there was a very large number of persons who put in claims who, neither under the old Act nor the new one, would ever have been entitled to benefit at all. These claims had all to go through the machinery of the Court of Referees and the umpires, because a branch manager could grant a claim but could not refuse one. The winnowing out of these claims had undoubtedly swollen the number of those turned down owing to not normally being in insurable employment. It was quite true that, pending the umpires' case law being clearly understood by the Courts of Referees, there was considerable pressure, and there would not be a line of decisions clearly demonstrable for another two or three months.

As to the intentions of the Government, she had said before that it would take certainly 12 months to make the investigations necessary before they could obtain the material on which a Bill must be based before the date in the Act expired. She was hopeful that when they had this material it would be submitted for the consideration of those in all parties who were deeply and vitally interested in these questions, in order to see that justice was done to the unemployed and that the balance of burden was equitably distributed in those quarters best able to bear it. No side of this problem was being left at a loose end, and she was not wasting any time in the preparation of such documents as would be essential in order that they might come to a right decision as to the future of the fund.

CALL FOR "A BOLDER POLICY"

Mr. OLIVER STANLEY (Westmorland, U.) said that they should face up to the fact that this was not really a loan at all. The primary remedy for the situation did not lie with the Fund ; the problem could only be met by a policy which tried to see that 2,000,000 people who were to-day unable to find work would in future be able to do it. There were plenty of policies floating about. The Unionist Party had a policy which aimed at securing for the worker in this country certain markets, including his own, which to-day were denied to him. Sir O. Mosley had a policy, which had a similar aim, though it worked on a different method. Mr. Lloyd George had a policy ; he always had, even though sometimes he had not got a party. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman would not lay down his long bow and his shining spear until he had made a super-Brooklands of England's green and pleasant land. His policy was a rigid economy coupled with lavish expenditure of public money. (Laughter.) Indeed, he had a policy so catholic in its character that it appeared to have in its contradiction room for everybody, but not, apparently, for the Government. "The party opposite," said Mr. Stanley, "have turned a deaf ear to every suggestion, and, while we do not mind them being deaf, we do object to them being dumb as well. It is not the first time that the boldness so apparent in Opposition has died away on the Treasury bench. We would rather hear them announcing a policy with which we disagree, and which we would fight, than we would go on as we are now, with Mr. Thomas telling the dining world that every cloud has a silver lining, with the Prime Minister giving his celebrated impersonation of a good man struggling with adversity, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer comforting hon. members opposite by telling them that there was an economist who said that in six months' time things were going to get better." (Laughter.) The Minister of Labour, he continued, ought not to build her scheme on the exceptional difficulties and trials of the moment. They required a much bolder policy, and until they got it he saw nothing but a dreary vista of financial resolutions similar to the present one, brought up at shorter and shorter intervals and for larger and larger amounts, and the House being left with no alternative but to adjourn, with its only solution of the unemployment problem the authority to the Minister to go on borrowing.

LABOUR OBJECTIONS

Mr. STRACHEY (Birmingham, Aston, Lab.) said that, if objections were taken on the Ministerial benches to the method of borrowing for unemployment insurance, hon. members had been taught to do so by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They had been told repeatedly that the policy of the Government had been to set its face sternly against borrowing for any type of public work; therefore it must come as a great shock to Labour members that a second time the Government had come to the House asking powers to borrow, not to provide useful work but simply to provide maintenance. It looked as if Mr. Snowden's objection was not against borrowing but against works schemes. He appeared to regard himself as the champion of the public purse, defending it against spendthrifts who wanted to provide houses, roads, and public development works of all sorts. What was the distinction which the Government drew between what they called economic work and artificial work ? The only difference he could see was that the first was done with the object of making profit, while the other was done not for profit but for use. On the one hand the Chancellor of the Exchequer was providing £5,000,000 for redemption of debt, and, on the other he was borrowing £10,000,000 for maintenance of the unemployed. The Government should recognize, even at that advanced stage, the complete illogicality of the position at which they had arrived.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) said he could see very little difference between what the present Government were doing and what the Unionist Government did. He thought the country felt that Parliament had been talking since 1920 and had accomplished very little. It seemed as if the new wine of these difficulties was being poured into the old bottles of party, and he wondered how long it would be before the bottles burst. They had to face these things without troubling about labels. The appalling thing was that in that House none of them was able to get a move on. A miserable inertia seemed to have settled down on them. The problem would not be solved by borrowing money, but by bringing forward schemes that would help to lower the cost of production throughout the country. They ought to aim at reducing the cost of the provision of power. A smaller proportion of industry had the assistance of electrical energy in this country than in the United States and Germany. Here schemes had been agreed on and the Government ought to say that instead of looking to 1940 as the date when the British working man should have five horse power instead of one at his elbow, the date should be 1933.

Mr. LONGDEN (Birmingham, Deritend, Lab.) said that the Labour Party still demanded work or maintenance for the unemployed. Large masses of them had neither work nor maintenance.

VISCOUNT LYMINGTON (Basingstoke, U.) said that, unless there were to be a reduction of wages, there must be some form of elasticity in the allocation of wages as between sheltered and unsheltered trades, giving the benefit to the latter, which, in the end, would provide the employment to meet the present situation.

Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) said they were told that rationalization was one of the remedies for the position in the heavy industries, but merely to apply rationalization would be to blink the facts. As nobody in this country faced the idea of lowering the standard of life of our people, the only other remedy was to put our people in a position to have a sheltered market so that they would get a higher price. There was awful demoralization caused by the policy of unemployment insurance.

Mr. M'KINLAY (Glasgow, Partick, Lab.) said the time must come when the mounting figures of unemployment would lead to further demands for the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and the Government had done nothing to grapple with unemployment.

Mr. MOND (East Toxteth, U.) said the policy of from time to time voting small sums to carry on unemployment insurance was the most fatal that could be adopted. It meant that they drifted along, dealing with small amounts, and were never forced to grapple with the real position. In industry people had to take drastic action to put their affairs right, and it was necessary that the Government likewise should take drastic action.

Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyllshire, U.) said they must deal with unemployment in a more scientific way.

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) said that the public had no conception of what a charge unemployment insurance was on industry.

The resolution was agreed to, and the House resumed.

The Road Traffic Bill was further considered on Report, and was still under discussion at 4 o'clock, when, under the rules of the House, the debate was automatically adjourned.

The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Bill, as amended in the Standing Committee, was read the third time.

The House stood adjourned at one minute after 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week :—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Commons' Amendments to Shoreham Harbour Bill agreed to.

Housing (No. 2) and British Museum Bills read second time.

Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Bill agreed to on Report.

Air Transport (Subsidy Agreements), Overseas Trade, Stockport Corporation, South Yorkshire and Derbyshire Gas, and London and North Eastern Railway (No. 2) Bills read third time.

Coal Mines Bill : Amendments further considered. The Amendment relating to spreadover of hours insisted on by 168 votes to 36.

WEDNESDAY.—Housing (Scotland) and Sea Fisheries Regulation (Expenses) Bills read first time.

Invergordon Water Supply Bill read second time.

Motion for admission of women to House of Lords rejected by 53 votes to 49.

THURSDAY.—Commons' Amendments to London Building, London County Council (General Powers), and Southampton County Council (Bursledon Bridge) Bills agreed to.

British Museum Bill passed through Committee.

Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland), London County Council (Improvements), London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 2), Southern Railway, and Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 1) Bills read third time.

Debate on Empire Free Trade Policy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—London Naval Treaty and Solicitors Bills read first time.

Supply : Votes for Department of Health and Public Education Scotland agreed to in Committee.

Ascot District Gas and Electricity and Middlesex County Council Bills agreed to on Report.

Shoreham Harbour Bill read third time.

TUESDAY.—Isle of Man (Customs) (No. 2) Bill read second time.

Brixham Gas and Electricity Bill agreed to on Report.

Housing (Scotland), Sea Fisheries Regulation (Expenses), and Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis and Asbestosis) Bills read third time.

Motion to annul Regulation 25 of National Health Insurance (Additional Benefits) Regulations defeated by 144 votes to 23.

Finance Bill : Following a statement by the Tellers for the Noes in the division on July 9 on Liberal Amendment dealing with company reserves, the Speaker directed the Clerk to correct the figures to 277 votes to 275—Government majority of two.

WEDNESDAY.—Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act (1923) Amendment Bill read first time.

Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire Electric Power Bill agreed to on Report.

London Building, London County Council (General Powers), and Southampton County Council (Bursledon Bridge) Bills read third time.

Unionist Vote of Censure defeated by 312 votes to 241.

THURSDAY.—London County Council (Improvements) Bill read first time.

Finance Bill : Report stage.

Falmouth Corporation Water and Walsall Corporation Bills agreed to on Report.

Ascot District Gas and Electricity and Middlesex County Council Bills read third time.

Two Labour members suspended : Mr. Brockway for disregarding the ruling of the Speaker and Mr. Beckett for seizing the Mace from the Table.

FRIDAY.—Lords' Amendments to London and North Eastern Railway (No. 2), Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 1), and South Yorkshire and Derbyshire Gas Bills agreed to.

Unemployment Insurance Money Resolution (No. 4) agreed to in Committee.

Adoption of Children (Scotland) and Brixham Gas and Electricity Bills read third time.

LICENSING COMMISSION

FEWER DEATHS FROM ALCOHOLISM

Further evidence as to the effect of alcohol on the human body was given before the Licensing Commission at Broadway Buildings, Westminster, yesterday by Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson, medical statistical officer in the General Register Office.

Dr. Stevenson explained that it was difficult to gauge how many deaths were caused by alcoholism, because doctors had a natural reluctance to record this cause of death on their certificates. During the War years the deaths certified as associated with alcoholism suddenly decreased to a mere fraction of their former numbers, and that reduction had since proved permanent. Dr. Stevenson thought that this was not due to a sudden increase in the tendency to conceal the cause, but to a genuine reduction in deaths from this cause. Publicans had easily the highest death rate from this cause, and next in order came brewers, barmen, cellarmen, actors, dentists, journalists, pottery dippers and glazers, solicitors, and wool spinners.

Sir Lynden Macassey, who gave evidence on behalf of London clubs, contended that it was never the considered policy of the Legislature that clubs should come within the purview of licensing schemes applicable to houses of public resort and entertainment. Some authority should be appointed to deal with the registration of clubs, but he did not think it should be the petty sessional magistrates. There should be an Appeal Court—either the Quarter Sessions or the county court Judge.

Mr. G. W. Cleave, on behalf of the Transport and General Workers' Union, pressed for a uniform closing hour in London.

The Commission adjourned until Tuesday, July 22.

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, JULY 18

ADMIRALTY, JULY 14

R.N.R.

Lieut.-Comdr. R. T. Smalles placed on Retd. List (July 5); Comdr. G. E. Dolphin, R.D., placed on Retd. List (July 9); Comdr. (Retd.) R. McMurray, R.D., to be Capt. (Retd.), with seny. Dec. 31, 1929.

R.M.

Lt.-Col. R. H. Darwall, C.B.E., D.S.O., to be Col. 2nd Comdt. (with seniority as Col., June 3, 1923) (June 16) (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of June 17, 1930).

The Order of seniority of the follg. Prob. Sec. Lts. is as follows :—E. G. Parks-Smith, I. H. Riches, J. H. McCahon, C. S. Watson, E. R. G. Hoare, J. A. Bullock, M. N. Humphreys, W. H. N. Martin, G. B. Grant, D. L. C. Duncan, R. Formby.

JULY 15

R.N.

Capt. P. R. Stevens, D.S.O., placed on Retd. List at own request (July 1).

R.N.R.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration to the follg. Officer :—Paymaster Lieut.-Cdr. F. Markham.

JULY 16

R.N.

Eng. Comdr. A. E. Francis placed on Retd. List at own request (July 7).

JULY 19

R.N.

Cd. Engr. W. V. Summons placed on Retd. List, with rank of Lieut. (E) (July 19).

JULY 22

R.N.

Cd. Engr. A. P. Shoring placed on Retd. List, with rank of Lieut. (E) (July 22).

JULY 23

R.M.

Bandmaster (W.O.) T. W. Trimmer to be Commissioned Bandmaster (July 23).

WAR OFFICE, JULY 18

REGULAR ARMY

Maj.-Gen. H. D. De Pree, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., on ceasing to be empld., is placed on h.p. (July 16); Col. M. H. Babington, D.S.O., late R.A.M.C., retires on ret. pay (June 30) (substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of July 1); Col. G. T. Brierley, I.M.S., D.S.O., on attaining the age for compulsory retirement, retires on ret. pay (July 14).

The following Lt.-Cols. to be Cols. :—F. H. Burnell-Nugent, D.S.O., O.B.E., from Rifle Bde. (July 11), with seniority June 3, 1920; L. J. Comyn, C.M.G., D.S.O., from the h.p. list (late K.O.S.B.) (July 7), with seniority Jan. 1, 1921; A. M. Boyall, D.S.O., h.p. list, late R.W. (June 14), with seniority Jan. 1, 1922; H. N. North, D.S.O., h.p. list, late R.E. (July 14), with seniority June 3, 1922.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Col. F. H. Burnell-Nugent, D.S.O., O.B.E., to be Comdr., Tientsin Area (temp.) (July 11), and is granted the temp. rank of Brigadier.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

The following Lts. are secd. :—L. A. Williamson, while on prob. with the Ind. A.S.C. (Jan. 20); H. V. S. Muller, while on prob. with the Ind. A.S.C. (May 7); G. D. Holmes, M.B.E., while holding the appt. of Expd. Offr., Exptl. Estabt. (June 21).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

The following Lts. to be Capts. (July 17) :—E. W. B. Hartz, A. H. G. Napier, R. H. Dennis, F. E. Pool, M.B.E., M. H. D. Bennett, P. R. G. Charters, J. H. Anderson, (Local Capt.) G. R. McMeekan, G. H. Vaughan-Lee, E. F. Benjamin, F. T. G. Highway, J. C. T. Willis, R. Clayton, R. M. T. Davidson, T. Kimber, E. A. Gouch, A. M. Garnett, A. de G. Best, C. M. Maclachlan, C. D. Reed, W. H. Treays, J. H. C. Thompson, H. C. T. Faithfull.

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

The follg. Lts. to be Capts. :—G. W. Orden (May 18), and remains secd. ; J. J. Duvivier (July 17); F. K. Morton (July 17).

Lt. A. J. Keddie is secd. for serv. under the Colonial Office (June 6).

FOOT GUARDS

C. G'ds.—Capt. W. S. S. Brown is secd. for serv. under the Colonial Office (June 6).

S. G'ds.—Lt. D. V. C. McBarnet is restd. to the estabt. (May 27).

INFANTRY

Lan. Fus.—Capt. G. Surtees, M.C., is secd. for serv. on the Staff (June 18); Lt. E. A. Gordon to be Capt. (June 18).

R.W. Fus.—Capt. J. A. Pringle, M.C., retires, receiving a gratuity (July 19).

Som. L.I.—Bord.—Capt. C. H. Morgan to be Adjt., vice Capt. C. C. Fowkes, M.C. (June 28).

K.O.S.B.—Capt. R. M. Shorter to be Maj. (April 28).

Cameronians.—Lt. W. J. McCann to be Capt. (June 1).

Worc. R.—The follg. Capts. are restd. to the estabt. :—E. R. Newcomb, M.C. (Jan. 20). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of May 2) ; J. H. Gurney (April 15); J. O. Knight (June 1).

R.W.K.—The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (Feb. 18) :—R. H. Pigou, and remains secd. ; B. Howlett.

Rifle Bde.—Maj. A. A. Tod to be Lt.-Col. (July 11); Capt. and Bt. Maj. D. E. Prideaux-Brune, D.S.O., to be Maj. (July 11).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Capt. J. C. Coutts to be Maj. (prov.) (July 4); Lt. (on prob.) W. A. Y. Knight, M.B., from the secd. list is restd. to the estabt. (July 1).

THE ARMY DENTAL CORPS

Capt. J. A. Garrard to be Maj. (prov.) (May 24); Capt. G. A. Ballantyne, D.F.C., relinquishes his commn. on appt. to the R.A.F. (July 1).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Sister Miss C. Macrae, A.R.R.C., to be Matron, vice Miss M. E. Medford, R.R.C., promoted (April 13); Sister Miss G. E. Mathias resigns her appt. (July 17).

ESTABLISHMENTS

Capt. Hon. A. M. A. Baillie, L.G., relinquishes the appt. of Instr., Equitn. Sch. (July 5).

The follg. appts. are made :—Capt. J. W. S. Galbraith, 11th H., to be Instr., Equitn. Sch. (July 5). The grading of the appts. of Capt. J. H. D. Bennett, R.E., as Asst. Instr. (3), (GC), Elect. and Mech. Sch. of Mil. Eng. to be (C) (DD) (July 17); Col. C. M. Wagstaff, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. to The King, to be Comdt., R. Mil. Academy (July 16) with the temp. rank of Maj.-Gen.; Lt.-Col. E. D. Ridley, M.C., from Exptl. Offr. (Cl. 2), Exptl. Estabt., Hythe, to be Chief Inspr. (Cl. V.), Small Arms, Enfield Lock (July 7).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

REGIMENTAL LIST

INFANTRY

R.W.K.—Capt. T. P. Aldworth, D.S.O., O.B.E., from Welch R., to be Capt. (July 19), with seniority Sept. 26, 1914.

Gordons.—Bert Carre, late Gordons, to be Lt. (June 27).

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

INFANTRY

Innisk. Fus.—Francis Gillespie O'Dwyer (late Cadet Under Offr., Cheltenham Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (July 19).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Sec. Lt. H. C. White to be Lt. (July 16).

TERRITORIAL ARMY

ROYAL ARTILLERY

61st (N. Midland) Fd. Bde.—Sec. Lt. J. W. A. Lovatt to be Lt. (July 16).

66th (S. Midland) Fd. Bde.—Sec. Lt. G. H. Pickard to be Lt. (July 5).

68th (S. Midland) Fd. Bde.—Sec. Lt. P. N. C. Green to be Lt. (July 7).

79th (Lowland) Fd. Bde.—D. Flett (late Cadet Lce.-Corpl., Dumfries Academy Cadet Corps) to be Sec. Lt. (June 14).

58th (Essex and Suffolk) Med. Bde.—Lt.-Col. W. L. Wilkins resigns his commn. and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (July 1).

59th (4th W. Lan.) Med. Bde.—W. K. Crawford (late Cadet Lce.-Corpl., Rossall Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (June 21).

54th (C. of Lond.) A.A. Bde.—Sec. Lt. K. C. Bagshole to be Lt. (Jan. 1).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

48th (S. Midland) Divl. Engrs.—Lt.-Col. G. S. Castle, M.C., from T.A. Res. of Off. (4th Gloster R.), to be Capt., and relinquishes the rank of Lt.-Col. (July 19).

53rd (Welch) Divl. Engrs.—Lt. T. H. Gwynne, late 3rd Bn., S. Wales Bord. (Spec. Res.), to be Lt. (July 19).

Carmarthen (Fortress).—Sec. Lt. S. J. McVicar to be Lt. (July 2).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

42nd (E. Lan.) Divl. Sigs.—Lt. C. B. Delaney to be Capt. (July 1).

48th (S. Midland) Divl. Sigs.—Lt. E. C. Booth ceases to hold a commn. in the T.A. (July 19).

57th (W. Lan.) Divl. Sigs.—Lt. R. W. Bailey to be Capt. (June 19). Lt. J. R. S. Orchard to be Capt. (June 23).

INFANTRY

4th Bn. The Queen's R.—Sec. Lt. B. J. G. Palmer to be Lt. (May 12).

4th Bn. R.W. Fus.—Lt. G. W. Higginson to be Capt. (June 1).

7th Bn. R.W Fus—Lt. E. O. B. Jones to be Capt. (June 30).

7th Bn. Cameronians.—J. R. M. Pitt to be Sec. Lt. (July 18).

5th Bn. Gloster R.—Sec. Lt. H. C. Gettings to be Lt. (July 11).

6th Bn. Gloster R.—Lt. R. Hazledine to be Capt. (July 19).

5th Bn. E. Surrey R.—Sec. Lt. G. B. Thurgood resigns his commn. (July 19).

5th/7th Bn. Hampshire R.—V. E. Meades (late Cadet, Mill Hill Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (July 19).

6th Bn. S. Stafford R.—Sec. Lt. J. S. Berrington to be Lt. (June 22).

4th Bn. F. W. Vols.—Capt. A. S. Page, M.C., resigns his commn. and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (June 27); Lt. E. G. Maybank, M.C., to be Capt. (June 27).

6th Bn. Welch R.—Sec. Lt. T. L. Roberts to be Lt. (June 14); Sec. Lt. G. D. N. Gem to be Lt. (July 12); W. N. Maddy to be Lt. (Qr.-Mr.) (June 3).

4th Bn. Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.—Lt. G. R. Wakeling to be Capt. (June 7).

7th Bn. Essex R.—Lt. H. T. Myhill to be Capt. (July 1).

7th Bn. Midd'x. R.—Sec. Lt. N. E. T. Christodoulo to be Lt. (July 15).

4th Bn. Wilts R.—Sec. Lt. W. B. Alers Hankey to be Lt. (Feb. 10); Sec. Lt. J. L. Boulton to be Lt. (Feb. 18).

6th Bn. Durham L.I.—Lt. J. R. Lowson to be Capt. (April 26).

5th Bn. A. and S.H.—Sec. Lt. J. M. Macdonald to be Lt (Jan. 19); Sec. Lt. J. Hutton to be Lt. (June 22).

1st Bn. Mon. R.—T. H. Evill (late Cadet Lce.-Corpl., Cheltenham Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt (July 19).

Camb. R.—Capt. A. S. Martin resigns his commn. (June 16); Lt. A. B. G. Stephen to be Capt. (June 17).

3rd C. of Lond. R.—Capt. M. J. Hirndall, M.C., from 2nd C. of Lond. R., to be Capt. with seniority as in the T.A. (June 12).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

44th (Home Counties) Divl. Train.—H. C. G. Slade to be Sec. Lt. (July 19).

47th (2nd Lond.) Divl. Train.—Sergt. A. L. Grover, from 54th (E. Anglian) Divl. Engrs., to be Sec. Lt. (July 19).

55th (W. Lan.) Divl. Train.—H. J. Gilman (late Cadet Lce.-Corpl., Liverpool Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (July 19).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

General List.—Capt. W. A. Jackman, M.B., to be Maj. (July 7); Lt. E. A. L. Murphy, M.B., to be Capt. (May 4); C. N. Suter (Late Cadet, Edin. Academy Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Lt. (July 19).

ROYAL ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

Maj. W. Fyrth, T.D., having attained the age limit retires and retains his rank, with permission to wear the prescribed uniform (July 19).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev. W. G. Arrowsmith, M.A., Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl., resigns his commn. and is regranted the rank of Hon. Chapln. to the Forces, 4th Cl. (June 4).

GENERAL LIST

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

H. T. Venables (late Bombr., Univ. of Lond. Contgt., Sen. Div.) to be 2nd Lt. for serv. with Exeter Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div. (July 4).

Radley Coll. Contgt., Jun. Div.—2nd Lt. H. Clayton to be Lt. (May 12).

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES

C. C. Markes to be 2nd Lt. (July 14); P. A. Daniell to be 2nd Lt. (July 18).

TERRITORIAL ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

REGIMENTAL LIST

INFANTRY

7th Bn. North'd. Fus.—Lt. D. W. Moscrop, from Active List, to be Lt. (July 19).

5th Bn. Devon R.—Lt. A. P. Besley, from Active List, to be Lt. (July 19).

6th Bn. Gloster R.—Capt. V. E. G. Stevens, from Active List, to be Capt. (July 19).

4th/5th Bn. D.C.L.I.—Capt. F. R. Ellis, M.C., from Active List, to be Capt. (July 19).

5th Bn. North'n. R.—Capt. R. A. Cowley, from Active List, to be Capt. (July 19).

7th Bn. Midd'x. R.—Lt. E. J. W. Hay, from Active List, to be Lt. (July 19).

3rd C. of Lond. R.—Capt. A. D. Harrison, from Active List, to be Capt. (June 12).

Herts R.—Lt. A. F. J. White, from Active List, to be Lt. (July 19).

Commissions signed by Colonel The Lord Ashcombe, C.B., T.D., His Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of Surrey.—Brevet Colonel W. H. Rogers, R.E., T.A. ; Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Cowell, D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., T.A. ; Captain M. L. Sant ; to be Deputy Lieutenants (July 14).

INDIA OFFICE, JULY 18

The King has approved the following Promotions, Appointments, Retirements, &c. :—

INDIAN ARMY

2nd Lt. A. R. Green to be Lt. (Dec. 1, 1929).

The following appts., are made :—

To be Maj.—Commy. and Lt.-Col. E. J. Todd, from I.A. Depts. (May 27), with seniority as Lt. Oct. 1, 1914, as Capt. July 1, 1916, and as Maj. July 1, 1925.

To be Capt.—Capt. F. C. Green-Price, from R.A.S.C. (June 4), with seniority as Lt. Feb. 7, 1918, and as Capt. Jan. 30, 1921.

To be Lt.—Lt. J. E. A. Bamlgette, from Suffolk R. (April 5), with seniority Nov. 30, 1928.

"Special List" or Qr.-Mrs. of the H.C. of Signals (I.A.).

To be Qr.-Mr. with rank of Lt.—R.S.M. J. T. Cussens, from R. Signals (March 27) (Substituted for the notifn. in the *Gazette* of June 27).

The follwg. Sec. Lts., from Unatt. List, to be Sec. Lts., I.A. :—

With Seniority Jan. 31, 1929.—J. R. Cutton (March 21), L. P. Le Marchand (April 4), G. Singh (March 25), M. S. Wadalia (April 13), M. R. A. Ainslie (March 24), F. R. R. Kaye (April 16), H. G. C. Merritt (March 23), A. Tyrer (April 6), S. N. Dupreez (April 11), A. R. G. Baker (March 30), R. Tyndall (April 8), P. D. Deaman (April 2), P. F. Nicoll (April 1), S. L. R. Webb (March 23), P. B. Kelly (March 28), S. W. Wood (April 27), J. P. V. Weir (March 25), G. B. Thunder (March 20), T. F. Foss (March 27), S. D. Verma (April 3), R. H. Limaye (March 21), W. H. Niall (March 29), C. F. D. Elliot (March 27), S. V. McCoy (April 3), A. S. Armstrong (

Letters to the Editor

BRITISH PURPOSE IN INDIA

LORD IRWIN AND HIS CRITICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have been waiting for someone who could speak with authority to say what Sir Francis Younghusband has said so admirably in *The Times* to-day. For 20 years I have been dealing with the "fine distinctions" of which he speaks, and, after as serious thought as a man can give to any subject, brought to a point by two months' experience of Indian opinion at Lahore (with the Congress in the middle), I feel sure that Sir Francis is right.

None of us, English or Indian, can evade the dilemma between efficient government and self-government; but our difficulties must be solved now, as in the past, by the courage and faith which form the only safe basis for Imperial policy. We must either take risks or confess ourselves no longer fit to govern an Empire. That most certainly was Durham's temper in 1839 about Canada; and I was interested to find the greatest Englishman in India 80 years ago, Henry Lawrence, pass a stage beyond even Durham. "We cannot expect to hold India for ever," Lawrence wrote in 1844.

Let us so conduct ourselves in our civil and military relations as, when the connexion ceases, it may do so, not with convulsions, but with mutual esteem and affection; and that England may have in India a noble ally, enlightened, and brought into the scale of nations under her guidance and fostering care.

It is too little recognized that the Report itself proposes to clear the way for the transformation of the Viceroy's Council into a responsible Ministry. It not only places "upon the Governor-General himself the responsibility of selecting and appointing the members of his Cabinet," but recommends that "the directions as to number and qualifications of the Council" be expressed, not in the Statute, but in statutory rules under the Statute. Given the new provincial autonomy, and the powerful influence of the new Federal Assembly, can any practical politician refuse to believe that the final stage in Indian self-government will be reached within 12 months of the inauguration of the new scheme? If that be an accurate forecast, why hesitate to do voluntarily, and soon, what later we shall concede of necessity?

But the decisive work, apart from the Imperial Parliament, ought to be done, not by a report but by the Viceroy; and the thanks of every sound Englishman are due to Lord Irwin for the naturalness with which he has met the crisis. I was in India when he made his first famous declaration, and shall never forget the response with which that act of statesmanship was welcomed. Lord Irwin has never failed to see the importance of personal leadership and the need for political imagination in grave crises. Why need we set in opposition a document and a person? It would be a dereliction of duty were the Viceroy not to claim the first place.

Besides all this, the Commissioners, perhaps wisely, have chosen to complete their Report without allusion to "the events of the last few months." But the statesman who will guide India into a peaceful future dare not ignore the actual political situation. After following with the intensest interest the developments of December and January among all the more important sections of Indian opinion, one feels how right Lord Irwin has been at all the critical moments, and right because he has believed in "the invincible forces of faith," while at the same time accepting all the present ugly facts as essential parts of the situation. But for the blindness of Congress his quick sympathy would have brought India to cooperate in friendly discussion with England. He may still do this; but it will only be by our home politicians dismissing the timidity which seems the chief stock in trade of so many so-called Imperialists, and adopting the generous courage which Lord Irwin urges us to display. It is perhaps the most hopeful feature from the English point of view that the Viceroy has found a Secretary of State for India who has supported him, not merely with discretion but with manly consistency.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
J. L. MORISON.

Dilston Crossing, Corbridge, Northumberland, July 15.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of the 15th inst. Sir Francis Younghusband advances a view of the question of Indian reforms which, in effect, is that the distinction between "Responsible Government" and "Dominion Status" in the case of India is too fine to be appreciable; that, in any case, if India wants "Dominion Status" she ought to have it, and that accordingly we should "put ourselves heart and soul into supplying every deficiency which, according to the Simon Report, now prevents India from being able to govern and defend herself." The interests of England and of the Empire and the material interests of India are passed over with facile optimism.

With some experience of India and with earnest regard for Indian opinions and hopes, we venture to challenge this view as erroneous. "Dominion Status" is not a synonym for "Responsible Government," and by using it without warning or definition the Viceroy has unfortunately done what is logically loose and dangerous. "Responsible Government" is an expression which, with a considerable degree of precision, connotes a form of constitutional government; "Dominion Status," without any precision at all, describes a position in the hierarchy of the Imperial units. What exactly is it supposed to mean? What form of constitutional government does it indicate? Has anyone ever thought of an Act on the model of the British North America Act or the Australian Commonwealth Act as England's parting gift to India, or does anyone conceive of such a statutory framework being fixed upon a country wholly unlike Australia or Canada, inhabited by peoples of so many different and differing races and tongues and creeds? As a guide to any amendment of the Act of 1919 the expression is only mystifying.

On the other hand, as a title of honour no one would grudge it to India. The English public well remember the services of Indians in the War, and to them India has always typified the glamour and the glories of the Orient. No English statesman belittles the peoples of India or wishes to cramp their true development. But consider the moment at which the Viceroy was directed to launch and to repeat this phrase. When it accompanied the offer of a Conference, it ought not to have been used without a clear warning that it did not and could not prejudge its proceedings. When it followed on the issue of the Report of the Statutory Commission, it ought to have been safeguarded by the statement that it neither shelved the Report, changed the character of the Conference, nor pledged the British Government, and still less Parliament itself, to any immediate form of legislative change.

As it is, we can all see that the expression has been misunderstood by some and misread by others. The object of the Conference is to enable relevant opinions and aspirations to be stated by the persons themselves who entertain them, and to be appreciated by the people of this country. It is not a broker's office, where a hard and binding bargain can be struck if only some plausible and ambiguous formula can be found. It is not a device for settling any question over the heads or behind the backs of Parliament, nor a "quiet and convenient place" in which, like a jury, negotiators divided by acute antagonisms can be shut up till they "are agreed upon their verdict." The present Constitution of India is statutory and can only be altered by Parliament. The Commission is statutory too, and Parliament will not ignore its own Commission's Report. What Parliament will do, unless it is untrue to its traditions and careless of its own future authority, is to refuse to consider "gestures" and "atmosphere," to require to be fully informed, and to take no step in advance which is not in its clear judgment wise in the interests alike of England, of India, and of the Empire.

May we add this? The Viceroy's high character and lofty and disinterested ideals are too well known to be doubted or to need eulogy or defence, and it must be remembered that we do not yet know how far the choice of words or of occasions was his own; but it seems to us that, when misunderstandings have arisen which, if not cleared up, may well give persons in India the right to think they have been led astray, even the humblest of us may be allowed a few public words of protest and correction.

Yours, &c.,
SUMNER.
SYDENHAM OF COMBE.
C. W. C. OMAN.
REGINALD CRADDOCK.
M. F. O'DWYER.
CLAUD W. JACOB.
President and members of the Executive Committee, Indian Empire Society.

AFFAIRS OF THE EMPIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At this week's meeting of the council of this society it was unanimously resolved to support on behalf of the society the recommendations of the British Preparatory Committee for the Imperial Conference, 1930, and particularly its proposal that, as part of the machinery for constant and adequate investigation and consultation within the Empire, a permanent Imperial Economic Secretariat, drawn from all parts of the Empire, should be established in order to pursue a constant study of the problems involved, to serve as a centre of accurate information upon which alone sound decisions can be taken, and to ensure that Empire policy is not considered spasmodically but is subject to continuous and scientific study and action.

The Royal Empire Society will be prepared to assist such permanent Imperial Economic Secretariat when formed, placing the society's library and its store of economic information—now exhaustively indexed—at its disposal.

We have the honour to be yours faithfully,

A. WESTON JARVIS,
Chairman of Council.
MALCOLM A. ROBERTSON,
ARCHIBALD WEIGALL,
Deputy-Chairmen of Council.
J. SANDEMAN ALLEN,
GODFREY LAGDEN,
C. C. MCLEOD,
STANLEY OF ALDERLEY,
Members of Council and past Chairmen.

Royal Empire Society, Northumberland-avenue, July 17.

FITNESS FOR MANHOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In connexion with Lord Baden-Powell's letter, which appeared in *The Times* of the 15th inst., may I be allowed to quote a most eloquent extract from the last report on "The Health of the School Child" (1928) by Sir George Newman, the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education? It occurs in the chapter on Physical Education (page 37). He says:—

"There are still worthy people who, being ignorant of physiology, live in an unreal world, and are even yet unaware that unless and until you cultivate and develop the body and brain of the child, all attempts at intellectual instruction will prove futile. They are witnesses of the triumphant contribution of the Boy Scout movement, and render it lip service of praise, but they decline to learn from it. Yet its lesson is profoundly true and full of meaning to all educationists in this generation. It is a lesson of physical discipline, of educational adventure, of youthful training and glad obedience; it is one of the wise interpretations of that service which is perfect freedom; it educates by equipping the body first and drawing out its faculties and senses; it both harnesses and develops the boy and leads him of his own interest and desire into the path of manual work and the arts and crafts; it trains men not for the class-room or the pedagogue, but for life. Thus it has become a vast health education movement, doing for the boy what the education authority all too often fails to do. It is, perhaps, the greatest demonstration in practical education that the world has seen."

This is a fine testimonial, and raises the whole Boy Scout movement to a very high level as a preparation for all that is best in after-life.

I am yours truly,
W. S. PAGET-TOMLINSON, M.D.

Kirkby Lonsdale, July 16.

CHURCH ART

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The matter dealt with in your correspondence columns under the heading "Memorials from Abroad," in your issue of to-day, is partly a matter of taste, and to that extent admits of no dispute. Bad taste cannot be ameliorated by argument; it is only to be improved by education. I would suggest the study of the articles on Church art in your recent excellent publication, "Church and Empire." Doubtless it is true that much of the Italian marble which reaches this country in the way of churchyard memorials may be carved by Italian masons from designs sent out by English firms; so much the worse: our churchyards are then being disfigured by work done cheaply by Italian craftsmen from feeble designs which they cleverly execute.

But Mr. Whittick's letter concludes with an assertion about English designers in (foreign) marble with which I think few lovers of English Church art will agree, but I think that they would mostly subscribe to this contrasting statement, that no English artist, worthy of the name, would perpetrate a design intended to be executed in a foreign marble and set up in one of our old English churchyards, clashing with all its surroundings. Mr. Whittick admits that it is partly a question of price; some of us already knew and deplored that fact; but while we sympathize with the craftsman who is hampered by the popular love for cheap display, even in the matter of memorials, we ought to do our best to promote good and worthy work being done, so that our churches and churchyards are not disfigured by cheap and incongruous merchandise.

J. E. H. BLAKE.

The Commandery House, Worcester, July 17.

SWEDEN AND CANTERBURY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the interesting letter in your issue of to-day regarding a number of families in Denmark and Southern Sweden claiming the same coat-of-arms as St. Thomas Becket, I should imagine that this has little bearing on the reason why Sweden paid a tax to Canterbury. Rather would I suggest that the families in question belong to that very numerous group of persons claiming descent from the relatives of St. Thomas, who, after the latter had escaped to France in 1164, were exiled by Henry II. The early biographers of St. Thomas have much to tell about the hospitality extended to these exiles in various parts of Europe, thanks to the intercession of St. Thomas Becket; and, for example, all over Italy there exist families claiming descent from St. Thomas Becket's exiled kindred.

It may be of interest in this connexion to note that the coat-of-arms attributed to St. Thomas (in which the chough or becket figures prominently) may be seen embroidered on the wonderful early sixteenth-century pall, now shown at the Exhibition of English Medieval Art at the Victoria and Albert Museum (No. 724) and belonging to the Worshipful Company of Brewers, of which St. Thomas is the patron saint, and the arms of which appear impaled with those of St. Thomas on the pall in question. Your obedient servant,

TANCRED BORENIUS.

University of London, University College, July 18.

FARMERS AS SALESMEN

SECURITY IN THE HOME MARKET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Christopher Turnor in his letter published by you to-day puts very clearly his views on organized marketing and deliberately does not deal with the question of tariffs or preference, as he argues that even under present conditions the English farmer could thus secure a larger proportion of the profits made out of his produce.

Briefly the argument is that the distributive trades, being organized, can consequently make the profits they wish, and the farmers, not being organized, cannot get their fair share of those profits. But it is not possible to separate the question of organized marketing from tariffs or import restrictions, for the reason that the ultimate weapon in the hands of organized farmers to ensure the desired result would be to withhold supplies. This can only be effective if those against whom it is directed are either unable to obtain similar supplies elsewhere or can obtain them only at an enhanced price. I do not mean to suggest that there is a desire on the part of English farmers to have to use such a weapon, but the mere fact that it is possible would make for a certain sweet reasonableness in negotiation. In all staple articles, with the exception of milk, the distributive trade could obtain all they require to-day from abroad at no increased cost. Even with milk the situation is virtually the same, as the principal difficulty over milk organization is the question of surplus milk, which has to be manufactured, and such products also can be obtained from abroad. It follows, therefore, that farmers would be merely wasting time and money by organizing with a view to getting a larger share of the profits from their produce unless they have some assurance that their efforts are likely to bear fruit, and will have at any rate the moral backing of a sound foundation.

There is undoubtedly a considerable future for organized marketing to extend the market for English produce by guaranteeing quality and by bulking and grading, if farmers think it worth while to increase the production of articles on which they are now making a loss. But to suggest that farmers can by their own action obtain a fair profit and to imply that their inaction is the cause of their troubles is doing an injustice to a body of men who know their job, and who are suffering under difficulties which should excite the sympathy of all.

Yours, &c., RADNOR.

Longford Castle, Salisbury, July 17.

P.S.—Mr. Christopher Turnor writes under the inspiration of a recent visit to South Africa, a very highly protectionist country.

BANKERS AND EMPIRE TRADE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To latter-day economists, remembering the fiscal debates of a generation back, the refreshing, cheering trait of the recent bankers' statement and the report of the committee of the Trades Union Congress is the frank recognition (characteristically English) that circumstances alter cases and opportune practicable experiment should not be barred *ab initio* by absolute theoretical dogma.

And yet those reactionary correspondents of yours who, despite this wholesome advance, yearn to fall back on what seems to them the axiom (mathematically demonstrable) that "imports must be paid for by exports" may be now appropriately reminded that, even accepting the axiom, it signifies, first, equivalence, and not, as is commonly believed or assumed, an equality of imports and exports; secondly, that it is realized only in the "long run"; and, thirdly, that it comprehends the totality of exchanges with the whole world of trade.

In such loopholes, it may be summarily argued (1) that opportunity offers for differing valuations in international trade; (2) that risk presents itself of accident occurring by the way or more or less temporary injury working cumulative harm; and (3) that the varying nature of the many kinds of imports and exports (*e.g.*, securities as well as services and goods), which must be equivalent in the long run over the totality of exchanges, is of crucial concern, and may be affected, modified, or transformed for the worse or for the better.

The statement then that "imports must be paid for by exports" is no other than a meaningless truism unless supplemented by the more complete and searching analysis needed for a full and fair estimation of relative advantage and disadvantage; and a door is opened, not, as is asserted, shut, thereby for careful dexterous tariff handling as for mutual Imperial Preference.

But, it must be added, in the free trade case the dogma is bound closely to hypotheses which are by no means axiomatic. One is the ability of labour, of capital, and of organizing skill to seek the more advantageous, leaving what has become the less advantageous, occupation in the pursuit of self-interest. Another is the identity in such mobile action of the interests of trading individuals or of the exchanging world as a whole with that of the nation or community particularly concerned. Neither of these large bold presumptions has been put beyond the reach of damaging questioning; both have been impugned, or qualified, or given up in much modern theoretical discussion; in the actual business of the present day they lie under grave suspicion of unreality, halting or irrelevance. Let us then forthwith, in the clearer atmosphere induced by the bankers and trade unionists, free our vision from this curable astigmatism at least.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
L. L. PRICE.

39, Preston-drive, Brighton.

LATE LORD CHEYLESMORE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was present yesterday, as chairman of Brompton Hospital, when the Duke of Connaught unveiled the beautiful memorial set up to the late Lord Cheylesmore in the Embankment-gardens, Westminster, and I was disappointed that in the remarkable record of Lord Cheylesmore's public services no mention was made of his long association with Brompton Hospital. He joined the committee of management in 1880 and often used to say that this was the first public work he undertook after leaving the Army. After active service on the committee for nearly a quarter of a century he became chairman in 1904 and from that date until his death gave constant personal attention to the affairs of the hospital, rarely missing the fortnightly meetings of the committee when he was in England, and always ready to deal with any emergency that might arise. It was at his invitation that I joined the committee about 1913, on the death of the late Mr. Spencer Lyttelton, and ultimately served under him as vice-chairman, so that I can testify from personal knowledge to his unwearied devotion to the interests of the hospital.

The eloquent tribute paid yesterday by the Duke of Connaught to Lord Cheylesmore's great services to the Army, to the London County Council, to the City of Westminster, and other public causes more than justified the monument set up to one whom his Royal Highness happily described as "a true Englishman and perfect gentleman," but in justice to the hospital which was so dear to his heart, and in grateful memory of my own association with him in that work, I hope I may be pardoned for calling attention to this additional proof of his large-hearted interest in his fellow-men.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE A. MACMILLAN,
Chairman of Brompton Hospital, S.W.3.

July 18.

THE SCARBOROUGH DIVISION

Professor Ramsay Muir, chairman of the Liberal Organization Committee, has been invited to contest the Scarborough and Whitby Division in the Liberal interest at the anticipated by-election in October, consequent on the illness of Captain Sidney Herbert, M.P., who has offered to resign. Mr. Paul Latham has been adopted as the prospective Conservative candidate in succession to Captain Herbert.

Points from Letters

FOOD AND HEALTH

The all-important problem in connexion with our foodstuffs is that, as the chemistry of our bodies depends upon the chemistry of our foods, the chemical composition of these foods should be capable of being thoroughly known and controlled, and this can only be attained by the lawful establishment of standards of purity for at least all the most important foodstuffs. Research workers in preventive medicine would then have reliable facts for their guidance. These, through the negligence and indifference of our legislators, we are to-day denied.—DR. JAMES OLIVER, M.D., F.R.S. (Edin.).

TRAVELLERS IN EGYPT

Every prospective visitor to Egypt ought to thank you for publishing the letter of Mr. J. T. Philipson in your issue of 15th inst. Antiquities fee 180 piastres; a tax of 50p. for each fortnight passed in Egypt; a demand of 300p. for a double room without food in May (when visitors have left and Khamsin wind blows) seem heavy charges, especially when added to the expenses of sea voyage from a Mediterranean port.—SIR WALTER MACGROUGH BOND, The Argory, Moy, Co. Tyrone.

CO-PARTNERSHIP IN INDUSTRY

Mr. Garcke thinks that I miss the true meaning of co-partnership. But he leaves out of sight the cases of commercial undertakings which, after success, are being run at a loss, and of new undertakings which fail. In those cases, where is the "standard rate of remuneration to employers and employed" to come from, and who are the workers who will accept employment with risk of the remuneration failing? In other words, what Mr. Garcke and others mean by co-partnership is applicable only to ventures which have proved successful, and as long as they remain successful. It means that failure is to be borne wholly by the employers, while success is to be shared by them with the employed. True co-partnership would mean partnership both in success and in failure.—THE REV. G. H. TREMENHEERE, St. Edward's House, West Malvern.

WITNESSES ON OATH

At Quarter Sessions for the City of Exeter, and I think at all borough quarter sessions, the oath is administered by the Clerk of the Peace, but I believe this is not always the custom at county quarter sessions. Before the Oaths Act, 1909, the words of the oath were repeated to the witness by the officer of the Court who administered it, and it is, I think, very questionable whether the effect of the new method, by which the witness is asked either to read out the words of the oath or to repeat it after the officer, has not been to make the ceremony of taking the oath less solemn and impressive, especially in cases of illiterate and ignorant witnesses.—Mr. C. T. K. ROBERTS, Clerk of the Peace for Exeter, 10, Bedford-circus, Exeter.

SAFEGUARDING AND PRICES

Recent correspondence in *The Times* does not apparently take account of the fact that there are in this country large numbers of people living on fixed incomes, mostly small, who are neither financially interested in production nor profited by the artificial protection of labour by legislation and trade union restrictions. If it could be demonstrated beyond question that the policy of safeguarding manufactured goods, food and labour would not tend to crush them between the upper and nether millstones by raising appreciably the cost of living to them, it is certain that safeguarding would be viewed with more favour.—Mr. J. H. DIGGLE, Cambridge.

SPEED ON THE GREAT WESTERN

A remarkable feat took place on the Great Western last Saturday when the "Cheltenham Flyer," which is probably the world's fastest train, being booked to run the 77.3 miles from Swindon to Paddington in 70 minutes start to stop, had a late start and covered the distance in 65¼ minutes. This fine achievement brought the average speed, start to stop, from 66 miles to 71 miles an hour, and was even more remarkable than appears at first sight, as a signal check at Iver (Bucks) brought the speed for a short distance down from 80 to 53 miles an hour. Fifty consecutive miles were run at an average speed of 78 miles an hour, while a speed of 82 miles an hour was maintained for several miles near Didcot. The engine was not one of the latest type "Castles" which are usually employed on this service, but was one of the 25-year-old two-cylinder "Saints," No. 2917 "Saint Bernard," and the run was a splendid effort for such a veteran.—Mr. H. J. J. GRIFFITH, 28, Curle-avenue, Lincoln.

INDIAN TEAS

Mr. H. H. Macleod condemns the use of Java and Sumatra tea in too general terms. To damn Java and Sumatra tea as "cheap and inferior" is scarcely just, and certainly not true. It is possible to obtain as pure and delightful a tea from Java or Sumatra as from any other tea-producing country, and often the inclusion of Java or Sumatra tea in a blend of Indian and Ceylon considerably improves the result in the cup. The "deplorable" position of many Indian companies must be attributed to other causes, and is probably the result of earlier greed, and a consequent general over-production.—Mr. H. CLAUDE HART, 106, Stokes Croft, Bristol.

CHARITY AT A DISCOUNT

I daresay many "Helpers of Hospitals" feel, with your correspondent of July 16, that it is hard to pay income and supertax on gifts to hospitals. May I suggest to "A Helper of Hospitals" how he can avoid this difficulty? Anything which he adds to the contribution made by his employees to the Hospital Saving Association may be charged as a business expense, because it is for the direct benefit of his employees, who, through this association, obtain free hospital treatment for themselves and their families. Every week, to this one society, over three-quarters of a million employees are contributing 3d. each. This 3d. does not meet the full cost of the hospital maintenance of them and their families. To bridge this gap some generous employers have already joined with their men, and are adding 1d. a week to the employees' 3d. We keep statistics of the hospital treatment given in each "group" of employees, and should be glad to furnish any employer with figures showing the cost of their treatment and the amount which the employees have contributed towards it.—Mr. F. B. ELLIOT, General Secretary, The Hospital Saving Association, 30, Lancaster-gate, W.2.

THE DISPUTE IN MALTA

The allocution of Archbishop Caruana to which Lieutenant-Colonel Mozley presumably refers must be that of Whitsunday (June 8). I happened to be present in that church to listen to the allocution and to have witnessed the street demonstrations that followed from the sacristy windows. I assure Colonel Mozley and your other readers that the assumption that "the Archbishop had to be protected after that allocution" is contrary to fact, though the impression conveyed here by some Press correspondents from Malta might justify that assumption. The work and set task of the unusual force of police which turned up on that morning was to prevent the thousands of loyal Maltese Catholics who had assembled in that vast church (St. John's) and in the streets from giving a hearty ovation to his Grace on his return to his palace. May I add that the police did succeed in preventing the demonstration favourable to his Grace only to a certain extent?—Mgr. E. DANDRIA, Holborn.

THE CARYATIDS

Now that it is settled that the weathering of the "Maidens of the Portico" is not due to chemical smoke, but is only normal, may I again urge, as I did in a short letter in your columns three years ago, that an effort should be made (if it be possible to empower the Trustees of the British Museum to effect it) to make an exchange with Athens, Greece to receive back her lost maiden and Great Britain to receive in return one of the sixth-century priestesses or votaries, of pre-Persian War date, found in the 1885-90 excavations? Athens has enough of these to spare one, and we have nothing of the sort in London.—Mr. H. S. COWPER, F.S.A., Hawkshead, Ambleside.

SHORE LIFE IN LONDON

It was rather pleasant after a month in Anglesey, where oyster-catchers were as plentiful as starlings in Kent and the sand dunes were blue with viper's bugloss, to see last Tuesday morning an oyster-catcher flying down Thames as I crossed Waterloo Bridge, and a patch of bugloss on the railway track between New Cross and Spa-road.—MAJOR A. E. W. FALLS, Folkestone.

WOMEN MAGISTRATES

I should like to support the recommendation of the National Council of Women that a woman magistrate should be appointed on every Bench, however small the population. In cases of assault on girl children, and in the Children's Court and in assistance to the probation officer, a woman is especially needed.—Mrs. K. H. FITZHUGH, J.P., White Lodge, Boars Hill, Oxford.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LARGE REVERSION FOR POOR OF WARRINGTON

Mr. FREDERIC PENDLEBURY, of Redcliffe, Appleton, Cheshire, and of Warrington, Lancs, house furnisher, who died on February 12, left estate of the gross value of £43,762, with net personalty £34,787. He left:—

£500 to the Stockton Heath Wesleyan Chapel, upon trust for investment and to apply the income in the augmentation of a fund for the repair, both inside and outside, of the chapel, and for decorating and beautifying that chapel and the furniture and fittings thereof; a life annuity of £156 and certain furniture to Helena Ground, whether still in his service or not.

Subject to certain life interests the ultimate residue (being the bulk of the property) for a Frederic Pendlebury Trust, of which the District Bank Limited shall be custodian trustee, of which the income is to be applied in keeping in order the testator's grave and in the payment of sums varying in amount in the decision of the fund trustees from 10s. to £1 a week to well conducted and deserving persons in reduced circumstances who shall have resided in Stockton Heath or Warrington for the 10 years preceding, and be at least 50 years of age, and whose net income from all other sources shall not exceed £30 per annum. Preference is to be given in the first instance to persons who shall have previously been in his employ for not less than five years, and in the second to regular attendants at Wesleyan Methodist Chapels in Stockton Heath or Warrington. Should there not be a sufficient number of qualified applicants within these descriptions these benefits may be extended in the discretion of the trustees to persons born in Warrington or Stockton Heath or who are residents there.

DAME RACHEL MARY HELE LAMPSON, of The Farm House, Pont-street, Chelsea, S.W., who died at Hong-kong on January 23, wife of Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson, K.C.B. (British Minister in China), and daughter of the late William W. Phipps, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £3,812, with net personalty £3,712.

Mr. CHARLES EUSTACE GRANT-IVES, J.P., of Bradden House, Bradden, Northants, Lord of the Manor of Bradden, Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Bursar of King's College from 1880 to 1920, and University Treasurer from 1904 to 1920, who died on May 3, aged 78, son of the late W. Grant, of Lichborough Hall, Weedon, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £39,661, with net personalty £23,734.

BEQUEST FOR CURFEW

Mr. FREDERICK GILES SYMONDS, of Sturminster Newton, Devon, retired bank manager, who died on May 10, aged 83, left estate of the gross value of £14,707, with net personalty £14,181. He left:—

About 8¼ acres of land situate at Litton Cheney, Dorset, upon trust for his brother, Benjamin Legge Symonds, for life, and then upon trust for his son, Steuart Legge Symonds, for life, and on the death of the survivor to the rector and churchwardens for the time being of Litton Cheney upon trust to distribute the income therefrom, in their absolute discretion, among such of the poor of the parish of Litton Cheney as shall be above the age of 65 years.

£300, part of his household effects, &c., and such of his personal effects not otherwise bequeathed, to his housekeeper, Winifred Madeline Chapman.

£100 upon trust to pay the income to the vicar and churchwardens of Sturminster Newton towards keeping alive the ancient custom of ringing the Curfew bell from Michaelmas Day to Lady Day, and any surplus to be paid to the vicar for the Sick and Needy Fund.

£200 to the vicar and churchwardens of Sturminster Newton, the income to be paid annually to the poor of the parish of above the age of 65 years.

MRS. FANNY PORT, of West-mansion, Worthing, who died on April 6, widow of C. G. J. Port, left estate of the gross value of £12,544, with net personalty £12,445. She left:—

To the Victoria and Albert Museum, should the authorities care to have it, "my great-grandmother's sampler, which states where it was 'wrought,' as I understand that they have not one giving this information."

The REV. ROBERT MURRAY MCCHEYNE GILMOUR, B.D., of Wellington Manse, Ballymena, Co. Antrim, minister of Wellington Presbyterian Church, Ballymena, for over 40 years, who died on December 30, aged 66, left estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland valued at £3,081. He left:—

£200 to the trustees and committee of the Wellington-street Presbyterian Church, Ballymena, the income to be used as to one-half to supplement the yearly contribution of the said church, and the other half for distribution among the poor of the congregation of the said church.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
GUNBY, Mr. William, of Rose Villa, Berners-street, Leicester, retired leather merchant (net personalty £2,012)	7,016
ISAAC, Mr. John William Hepper (76), of St. James-road, Exeter, retired schoolmaster, headmaster of Heavitree Boys' School from 1883 to 1920, and for many years secretary of Heavitree Conservative Association (net personalty £185)	1,267
JACKSON, Mr. Urban Arthur, D.Sc. (66), of Park-road, Lytham, Lancs, pharmaceutical chemist (net personalty £13,944)	14,710
KRAUSE, Mr. Julius Augustus Edward (80), of Wolverhampton-street, Bilston, Staffs, senior partner in J. Krause and Son, japanned tray manufacturers, of Old Beehive Works, Tame-street, Bilston (net personalty £11,560)	12,904
LASCELLES, Mr. Alfred, J.P., of Harewood, Grange-road, Darlington, for many years a fancy goods dealer in Northgate and King's Head-buildings, Darlington (net personalty nil)	24,558
LEESE, Mr. Joseph, M.A., Mus.Bac. (63), of Ashley-road, Parkstone, Dorset (net personalty £4,117)	4,150
LINCOLN, Mr. Edward Harper (69), of Alderside, Underhill-road, Cleadon, near Sunderland, for over 40 years secretary of the Corporation Buildings Society and the Master Mariners' Annuity Society (net personalty £1,861)	4,003
MCILWRAITH, Mr. Hugh (75), of Leslie-road, Pollokshields, Glasgow, auctioneer and valuator, senior partner of Messrs. Hugh McIlwraith and Son, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, a well-known valuator in the grocery trade, and formerly a grocer (personal estate)	9,030
MOXON, Mr. Richard (82), of Earl's-avenue, Folkestone (net personalty £77,480)	83,194
SANDFORD, Mr. Henry Barlow, J.P. (68), of Oakdale, Broomhall Park, Sheffield, solicitor, of Messrs. Rodgers and Co., a director of the Penistone and District Gas Company (net personalty £81,119)	82,782
SHAWYER, Mr. James Anderson (50), of Parks-road, Oxford, Inspector of Schools (net personalty £6,086)	7,932
STEVENS, Mr. Henry Newton, M.A., F.R.G.S. (74), of Harold-road, Upper Norwood, S.E., bookseller, of Messrs. Henry Stevens, Son, and Stiles (net personalty £8,493)	10,237
TAYTON, Mr. William (84), of West Rudham, Norfolk (net personalty £25,762)	25,921
TWEEDALE, Mrs. Amelia (79), of Sautridge House, Castleton, Lancs, widow of S. Tweedale (net personalty £2,540)	5,767
TYSON, Mr. Robert William (or Robert), of Northbrook-road, Leeson Park, Dublin, Irish Free State, outfitter (estate in England and the Irish Free State)	26,713
WHITTAKER, the Rev. John Williamson (61), of Methven, Normanston-drive, Lowestoft (net personalty £666)	1,200

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

HOUSE OF LAITY ELECTIONS

The following have been elected to represent the diocese of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich in the House of Laity of the Church Assembly:—

Mr. Bunnell Burton, Birkfield, Ipswich; Mr. R. Eaton White, Boulge Hall, Woodbridge; Mrs. Douglas-Hamilton, Oakley House, Oakley, Suffolk; Mr. E. C. Ransome, Highwood, Ipswich; Mrs. Henniker-Heaton, Oaklands, Ipswich; Mr. H. B. Barkworth, Thurlow House, Felixstowe.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Bishop of Exeter, as patron, has appointed the REV. F. C. BUTTERS, who has been one of the curates at Heavitree, Exeter, for the past three years, to the incumbency of Nymet Rowland-with-Coleridge, Lapford. The new rector, who before going to Exeter was a curate at Exmouth, will take up his new duties in the autumn.

The Bishop of Chelmsford has appointed the REV. H. C. KNOCKER, rector of Great Yeldham, to be rector of Great Hallingbury.

The Lord Chancellor has made the following presentation:—The REV. E. P. GOUGH, rector of Brown Candover with Chilton Candover, Hampshire, to the United Benefice of Tewkesbury with Walton Cardiff, Diocese of Gloucester.

The REV. R. S. SWANN-MASON, formerly secretary of St. John's Foundation School, Leatherhead, has been appointed to the benefice of Christ Church, Albany-street. Patron—the Bishop of London.

The REV. J. MORGAN DAVIES has been appointed by the Provincial Patronage Board of the Church in Wales to be vicar of Morville with Pontfaen and Llanychllwydog, near Fishguard.

NOTES

At the instance of the local authority, a "dangerous structure" notice has been posted on Holy Trinity Church, Woolwich, requiring extensive repairs to be executed forthwith. The cost will be over £1,000.

The Annual National Service for Seafarers will be held, by permission of the Dean, in St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday, October 22, 1930, at 5.45 p.m., when the preacher will be the Bishop of Winchester. Large contingents from the various training ships and establishments will be present. Early application for tickets should be made to the hon. secretary, Mr. W. T. C. Smith, 84, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

The Bishop of Swansea and Brecon and the Central Council of the Church of England Men's Society gave a reception to oversea Bishops on Thursday, at the National Society's Buildings, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

HOLIDAYS ON THE CONTINENT

LES GRANDS HÔTELS EUROPÉENS

PARIS—CLARIDGE'S HÔTEL
CHAMPS ELYSÉES

The most beautiful in Paris

HOTELS UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT

PARIS—CLARIDGE'S HÔTEL—the most beautiful in Paris. Champs Elysées.
LYONS—PALACE HÔTEL—the latest built.
NICE—HÔTEL NEGRESCO—the most luxurious.
BRUSSELS—HÔTEL ASTORIA—aristocratic.
BRUSSELS—PALACE HÔTEL—known the world over.
DINANT—CHÂTEAU D'ARDENNE—the finest golf in the world.
MADRID—PALACE HÔTEL—unique in the world.
MADRID—HÔTEL RITZ—the most aristocratic.
ST. SEBASTIAN—CONTINENTAL PALACE—the best climate.
SANTANDER—HÔTEL REAL—unique situation.
SEVILLE—HÔTEL ALPHONSE XIII.—The most marvellous.

DAX (FRANCE)
THE BIG RESORT FOR SUFFERERS FROM RHEUMATISM
Hyperthermal Waters (64° c.). Radioactive muds
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S AILMENTS
Salt Waters and Mother Waters
A Thermal Establishment for each hotel:
"LES THERMES" "LES BAIGNOTS"
"LE SPLENDID" (Super Luxurious)
AN EXCEPTIONAL CLIMATE ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

FRANCE
LA BAULE
(Loire Inférieure)
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT

HOTEL DU VIEUX MOULIN
On Seaside — Pine Forest — Big Park — Tennis Courts very near — Golf — Gardens — Garage.
Each room has a complete bath room.

THE EXTRA QUALITY VIRGINIA

Player's No. 3 Cigarettes are made from a delightful blend of specially selected fine old Virginia Tobacco.

PLAYER'S No 3
Virginia Cigarettes
10 for 8d. 20 for 1/4
50 for 3/3 100 for 6/4
Also in flat pocket Tins of 50 at 3/4
3.P.757

A special BELGIUM CENTENARY NUMBER, giving a full account of the Liége and Antwerp Exhibitions, is included Free with The Times TRADE AND ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT
Out to-day———Price 3d.

LONDON REFUSE DUMPS

PROTEST BY M.P.s

MISS LAWRENCE'S REPLY TO DEPUTATION

Although the claim is made that substantial improvement has been effected in the treatment of refuse from the Greater London area which is dumped on the Essex bank of the Thames, opposition to the present system of deposit is still strong among the local authorities whose areas are affected.

A meeting of the non-party committee of members of Parliament who are interested in the question of the dumps was held at the House of Commons on Wednesday this week to consider the recent Departmental report on the subject. The committee, which includes Lieutenant-Colonel Fremantle, Captain R. R. Henderson, Major J. J. Llewellin, Major-General Sir Alfred Knox, Major Kindersley, Major I. Salmon, Mr. H. T. Muggeridge, and Mr. J. R. Oldfield, welcomed, by resolution, the suggestion of some form of central responsible body, expressed the opinion that due notice should be given to the County Council or other local authority of any proposal to dispose of refuse in their areas, regretted that the report contemplated the continuance of the present method of dumping, and suggested that the central body should adopt scientific methods of disposal which rule out dumping and contain promise of a revenue to set against costs. The committee, further, strongly advocated that local authorities should have power to veto a site subject to appeal to the Minister of Health and to lay down the conditions upon which dumps are to be permitted within their area.

RIVERSIDE AUTHORITIES

Following this meeting Miss Susan Lawrence, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, received on Thursday a deputation representing the Essex riverside local authorities affected by the dumping of refuse from the Greater London area. Mr. H. T. Muggeridge, M.P., who introduced the deputation, stressed the great danger to the health of rapidly growing communities inherent in the present practice of forming huge, unsightly, and insanitary dumps in the areas bordering on London. He conveyed the purport of the resolution passed by the inter-party committee of members.

Mr. F. J. J. Cole, chairman of Hornchurch Urban District Council and secretary of the Essex Riverside Advisory Committee, said that the dumps fostered the breeding of rats and flies, and were a grave menace to the public health as well as a danger to traffic by reason of the smoke and fumes which they gave off. The local authority had little or no control over them. They wished to press for legislation prohibiting further dumping except with permission and under the control of the local authorities in the districts affected, any cost of this supervision to be borne by the dumping authority or its contractors. The local authorities, he added, did not wish to rule out dumping altogether, but they wanted their hands strengthened and they wanted something done soon.

EXISTING POWERS

Miss LAWRENCE, in reply, said she would make no attempt to minimize the gravity of the present state of affairs. She had herself been over one of these dumps and she thought their existence was a public scandal. But had the local authorities made full use of their existing powers? She thought not. There were two methods of procedure; first under the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act, and secondly under the power to make by-laws and obtain continuing penalties for infringement. Hitherto, so far as she was aware, no Essex authority had made by-laws on this subject. Some other areas had done so, and enforcement of the by-laws had resulted in improvement of the conditions. As to legislation, it was not only a question of the merits of the case; there was the very great difficulty that the Committee had not been able to agree on the constitution of the central authority and had made no recommendation on this most vital matter; this meant, unfortunately, that any legislation was likely to be controversial, and the difficulty of finding Parliamentary time would be greater if no preliminary agreement could be reached. She could make no definite promise of legislation next session. The present position was that the Standing Joint Committee of the Metropolitan Borough Councils were considering the report. The report had not been long in their hands. She suggested that the authorities concerned might profitably explore the matter with that committee. Meanwhile, the Minister proposed to take up with the borough councils the recommendation of the committee that the dumping authorities should be pressed to secure at once the discontinuance of the use of insanitary dumps for their refuse, and to take measures to minimize the unsatisfactory conditions now existing.

Mr. OLDFIELD, M.P., said that procedure by nuisance was useless because it pre-supposed a dump. Procedure under by-laws was far more promising, but it would be more effective if higher penalties were provided and if the Courts had also power, if they thought fit, to prohibit the recurrence of the nuisance. There were sites, he contended, altogether unfitted for any dumping at all. The authorities wanted a veto, subject to the decision of the Minister. He thanked Miss Lawrence on behalf of the deputation for her very sympathetic reception.

FUTURE OF ODNEY COMMON

PUBLIC INQUIRY ADJOURNED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MAIDENHEAD, JULY 18

There were lively interruptions at the public inquiry at Cookham to-night into the application of the Odney Estate, Limited, who hold manorial rights in the district, to carry out a scheme whereby a considerable portion of Odney Common would be handed over to them in exchange for other land nearby. Counsel represented both sides.

The village hall was packed to overflowing, and after sitting until a late hour the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. A. D. Stocks, adjourned the inquiry until next Thursday, when the promoters of the scheme will call as a witness Sir Lawrence Chubb, president of the Society for the Preservation of Rural England. The opposition produced a petition against the scheme signed by 4,600 inhabitants of the locality.

THE TRAINING SHIP WARSPITE

INSPECTION BY ADMIRAL SIR R. TYRWHITT

Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, carried out the 174th annual inspection of the Marine Society's training ship Warspite on Thursday. The ship has recently been moved from Greenhithe, because of the expansion of trade there, to Grays, and before the inspection a new causeway for the ship, which has been erected at a cost of £2,300, was formally opened by Mrs. Sydney Marsham, wife of the vice-president of the society. Mrs. Marsham said that her husband's family had been connected with the Warspite since its inception (1756), and were very proud of the ship and its wonderful record.

CAPTAIN SIR ARTHUR CLARKE, in welcoming the visitors, referred to the great expense to which the society had been put by their enforced move, and said that, in addition to the causeway, it would be necessary to construct a swimming bath and boat shed as soon as money was forthcoming, and he appealed to the generosity of the public to help in this respect. He said that two awards were being made that day to old boys of the Warspite who had become officers, one receiving a sword on promotion to boatswain, R.N., and the other a sextant on passing for second mate in the Merchant Service.

Addressing the boys, ADMIRAL TYRWHITT recalled his former association, 34 years ago, with Captain Phibbs, of the Warspite, when they served together on board the Hart, one of the earliest destroyers, which Sir Reginald commanded, and of which he said he was very proud. His time in the Service was drawing to a close, but that of the boys before him was only just beginning, and he urged them to maintain the high traditions of their ship when they went to sea.

Lady Tyrwhitt presented the prizes. A vote of thanks to her and Sir Reginald was moved by Mr. FREDERICK MEAD, Metropolitan magistrate, and seconded by ADMIRAL SIR REGINALD TUPPER.

Frederick Parkyn, 36, of Hornsey-road, Holloway, N., was found unconscious with severe head injuries in a road in Harringay on Thursday night. He was taken to the Prince of Wales Hospital and detained. The affair is being investigated by the police.

CROYDON FLYING ACCIDENT

INQUEST RESUMED

The flying accident near Croydon on June 29, when two people were killed, was further investigated when the inquest was resumed at Croydon yesterday. The victims were Mr. Alexander Arnott Anderson, 34, of Brechin, Ayrshire, the pilot, and Mr. Charles William Hammett, of Canvey Island, Essex, the passenger, a motor-car salesman, aged 42. Dr. Bronte had previously stated that some alcohol must have been taken by both men within an hour of the accident.

Mrs. Hammett said yesterday that her husband had had quite a lot of flying experience, having once owned an aeroplane.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Henderson, of Crockham Hill, Kent, said he employed Anderson mainly as a ground engineer. He was also a pilot under a licence which did not entitle him to fly for hire or reward. The aeroplane, of which Colonel Streatfeild was the owner, was in Anderson's care, the witness being entitled to its use when he wished. He did not authorize the flight on June 29, and Anderson had never been allowed to fly the machine without special permission. The fact that Hammett was in the back seat, where the important controls were, suggested to him that Hammett was to take control of the machine for at least part of the journey. Although Anderson was a ground engineer, he was one of the few who could fly, and one of the most experienced ground engineers in the country.

Mr. Iwi (appearing for the relatives).—You would not say that Anderson was the type of man who would go up in the air under the influence of drink?

Colonel Henderson.—I cannot forget one or two things, but generally speaking I could not say.

It is not an uncommon thing for pilots to have a drink before they go up?—Quite usual; the word drink is a very elastic expression. I would not prevent an employee going up because he had had a drink.

George Frederick Spencer, of the ground staff at Croydon Aerodrome, said Hammett climbed into the rear seat of the aeroplane and Anderson instructed him in the use of the "stick," telling him "not to use it as though he were stirring porridge," and not to lose his temper in the air as he had done previously. Anderson told Hammett that when they reached 1,500ft. Hammett should take complete control. Hammett answered, in a surprised sort of tone: "But you are going to take the machine up, aren't you?"

The CORONER (Dr. H. J. Jackson).—Did you notice anything unusual in Hammett's condition at this time?—He was in a very, very nervous condition; almost terror-stricken, I should describe it.

Spencer went on to say that the aeroplane, while in the air, behaved as though in the hands of a novice, in a manner similar to that of 'planes in the charge of pupil pilots. He did not think that any mechanical defect could have been responsible for the condition. Another man on the ground remarked to him that they had better watch the machine as he thought it was going to crash. It made a half-circuit of the aerodrome, rising to a height of about 750ft., and then made a bumpy landing about 250 yards away. Anderson said something to Hammett, who nodded assent, and then they took off again. This time the machine made another half-circuit, reached about 650ft., and turned to land, but as it did so it gradually lost height and came down in a nose-dive, which began about 500ft. from the ground.

The CORONER.—Did you notice anything about Anderson before these flights to suggest that he was under the influence of drink?—Absolutely nothing whatever. He looked perfectly normal to me in every way.

The inquiry was adjourned until Wednesday, July 30.

COOPERATION IN RURAL LIFE

THE CHARACTER OF THE BRITISH FARMER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OXFORD, JULY 18

Sir Thomas Middleton, vice-chairman of the Development Commission, spoke at the Rural Community Council's Conference at Queen's College to-day on "Cooperation in Rural Life," and discussed the reasons why farmers in this country were so slow to adopt systems of cooperation.

"We must put away all those arguments which attribute our position in this matter to the obstinacy, stupidity, and general cussedness on the part of the British farmer." Sir Thomas Middleton said. The success of the movement, he added, did not depend upon high intelligence and a high level of education, for farmers in other countries where cooperation was being carried on successfully were in no way superior in those respects to the British farmer. He suggested that our neglect of cooperation in the past was not a proof of backwardness but of the ability and skill possessed by the leaders of the British agricultural industry. For very many years our farmers were in advance of those of other lands and when the advantages of the cooperative system were first advocated they seemed to apply rather to a more backward people.

If our farmers had been as skilful as competent observers had declared, Sir Thomas Middleton then asked, why was it that periods of agricultural depression had been so constant a feature of our agricultural history? The conditions imposed by nature in this country made agricultural change slow and difficult and often expensive. So that whenever a changing economic situation like the present forced us to adopt new methods agriculture was bound to lag behind. The fact that this country had the double problem of idle men and idle land was in part explained by the fact that our consumers made no attempt to use more of the foods which our climate enabled us to grow to the greatest perfection.

AMERICAN EXPERIMENT

It was of special interest to us in this country that there was proceeding in the United States a great experiment having for its object the regulation of marketing. The American agricultural problem had been for the past 10 years, and still was more acute than our own. A year ago there was set up the Federal Farm Board, whose members had shown themselves men of great ability and force of character, who were determined to stand up for the farmer against those opposed to cooperation. Could they succeed in their efforts to control production by purely cooperative action? American farms, which were largely organized on a collective basis, had, so far as he (the speaker) knew, not yet heard of compulsion. He thought he could answer for the majority of farmers in this country when he said that compulsion was an idea they disliked intensely, but if it was required for the benefit of the industry, it was an idea they must be content to accept. Hard cases must be ignored if the majority of the producers of the community were satisfied that they were suffering injury through the action of a minority. They must not be led away too easily by the argument of freedom.

THE LAW SOCIETY

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

The Law Society announces that the following candidates (whose names are in alphabetical order) were successful at the preliminary examination held on July 2 and 3:—

Attle, J.; Audsley, J. E. L.; Bainton, W. O.; Barker, G. C. W.; Bell, S. F.; Berwick, W. T.; Board, R.; Bowen, L.; Bullock, E. H.; Button, H.; Caine, H.; Careless, G. P.; Claridge, R. T.; Clark, G. H.; Clarke, W. H.; Cookson, W. N.; Cornish, H. J.; Creak, E. V.; Crick, K. J. H.; Dauncey, G.; Davison, A.; Day, G. B.; Deanr, H. B. des Forges, C. G.; Duce, E. H.; Emmet, H.; Entwistle, H. E.; Farr, J. G.; Fisher, R. G.; Francis, E. A.; Garber, E.; George, H. J.; Goldhawk, G. A.; Goodrich, A. L.; Gush, J. P.; Harrison, J. W.; Harvey, L.; Hedley, T. H.; Hollick, H. B.; Hornby, T. C.; Howell, J. N. H.; Humble, G.; Jackson, F. A. C.; James, G. A. B.; Jenkins, C. D. F.; Johson, C.; Jones, R. E.; Kay, J. W.; Keane, B. V.; Lewis, A. D.; Lipscombe, G. A.; Maltz, D.; Mason, C.; Maxwell, T. McD.; Mead, J. A. R.; Moseley, B. S.; Nevill, E.; Oyston, R. L.; Pawson, F. H.; Petch, A. L.; Pugsley, R. L.; Roberts, E. W.; Russenberger, —.; Scown, W. G.; Sherwell, W. Y.; Shillitoe, F. G.; Smith, L. W.; Southern, J. W. A. McD.; Spencer, N. R.; Steel, A. J. J.; Stephens, R. W. W.; Stephenson, R. D. B.; Sympson, H. P.; Thomas, A.; Turner, E. A.; Vesey, J. D.; Walton, J.; Watkins, F. K.; Weeler, R. A.; Welch, C. E.; Wells, V. B.; Whiteside, J.; Whitfield, K. W.; Whittington, P. B.; Wilders, F.; Wildman, L. J.; Williams, E. P. C.; Wilson, A. T.; Wood, W. K.; Woodham, P. B. E.; Wyllys, A. W. H.

Number of candidates, 188; passed, 91.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISING

Following representations made by the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland, the Ministry of Health have called a conference for July 26, to discuss the question of the relaxation of existing statutory limitations upon the expenditure of public money by health and pleasure resorts in advertising at home and abroad.

Six phials containing dangerous drugs were stolen from a doctor's car in North London yesterday.

MAKING TRAFFIC SAFER

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The annual report of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, issued yesterday (Stationery Office, 2s. 6d. net), discusses, among a variety of other matters, the possibility of improving conditions in London from the point of view of safety.

The review of traffic conditions in main thoroughfares of the central area, which was begun on the Committee's suggestion, has been continued, and negotiations are in hand with the local authorities for such improvements or alterations in the lay-out of streets as are considered desirable to secure greater safety. "These negotiations are often of necessity protracted," the Committee state, "but we are hopeful that in the course of time considerable benefits may accrue, with a minimum of expense, by the gradual improvement of particular localities. Substantial improvements can only be effected by the carrying out of works which, in some cases, would involve almost prohibitive expenditure, but we consider that much can be done by paying close regard to minor details. We have also been able to suggest modifications, designed to obviate risk of accident, in improvement schemes which have been brought to our notice."

The localities and streets where "roundabout" and "one-way" systems of traffic working have been put into operation on the Committee's recommendation have been kept under observation with regard to accidents to ensure that, in the event of its being found that the revised traffic working shows a tendency to expose traffic to a greater risk, suitable modifications or improvements may be devised to diminish the risk. In this connexion the Committee have under consideration the question of the most suitable method of indicating the fact that streets are "one-way" streets, and the direction in which traffic is proceeding, and they are closely watching the results of experiments with distinctive signs. They recommend an experiment with plaques bearing the words "One-Way" to be attached to the lamp standards on refuges in the Haymarket, with the words, "Look Left" or "Look Right," marked on the carriageway adjacent to such refuges.

During the period under review the Committee's attention was drawn to several cases where minor road works had been responsible for extensive traffic delays on important thoroughfares. Such works should in their opinion be carried out either at night-time or during the week-end.

In the Committee's view, the whole subject of the interruption to traffic by disturbances of the highway is an exceedingly difficult problem, and they refer to the Holborn explosion, the escape of gas in New Bridge-street, and the remarkable series of burst water mains during the early part of 1929, to illustrate the sudden and serious dislocations of traffic which are likely to occur anywhere at any time, and which cannot be foreseen. They consider that traffic conditions make it increasingly necessary that, so far as possible, arrangements should be made to provide access to service pipes and mains with the minimum of disturbance to the road surface and refer to the recommendations contained in their last annual report regarding routes for new trunk lines, location of new junction access boxes, and the construction of subways to carry all necessary mains and pipes, &c.

The Committee recommend that the regulations governing the running of omnibuses in restricted streets should be consolidated, with certain increased running during specified hours, provided there is no increase in the aggregate number of journeys which a proprietor might run in the course of a day on any route.

PARKING

Much of the report is taken up with a discussion of the provision of parking places for motor-cars. The Committee are much impressed by the large number of offences committed against the parking place regulations, the greatest number being in respect of exceeding the maximum time of waiting. They have come to the conclusion that the fines imposed are not sufficiently heavy to deter a certain class of motorist from habitually breaking the law. They recommend that the regulations should be amended so as to provide for the imposition of a fine not exceeding, in the case of a first offence, £5, or in the case of a second or subsequent offence, £10, instead of the maximum penalty of £5 in all cases as at present.

The Committee find it necessary to maintain the principles previously adopted that parking places should be established solely for the purpose of relieving congestion and facilitating the flow of traffic, and that their appointment for the convenience of theatre patrons or any particular institution or organization could not be justified. In recommending the approval of parking places on the public highway they have, however, had regard, as far as possible, to business interests and local amenities.

During the year the Committee investigated a scheme submitted by the British Legion for supervision by disabled ex-Service men of vehicles at parking places. The scheme contemplated the appointment of a suitable person to superintend the attendants of the authorized parking places in the Metropolitan Police district, and the payment of a standing wage and the supply of uniforms, &c., to supervisers and attendants, a charge being made to motorists for the facilities provided. Tipping was to be discouraged or even suppressed. While the British Legion would not make themselves responsible for the safety of the cars or their contents, it was intended that the attendants should, to the best of their ability, afford protection against loss or theft.

The advice the Committee received was to the effect that there is no power vested in anyone to make a charge for parking a vehicle on the public highway, neither is there power to require a fee to be paid by the person in charge of the vehicle for the services rendered by an attendant. After exploring every possible avenue in an endeavour to effect an improvement on the present conditions, and while fully sympathizing with the objects and desires of the British Legion, the Committee felt that it would not be practicable, so far as the Metropolitan Police district was concerned, to accede to the suggestion which they had been good enough to make.

LIGHT SIGNALS

The Committee have been considering the question of installing light signals for the control of traffic with the object of increasing the safety of the streets for vehicles and pedestrians, and of securing the easier and more regular flow of traffic with consequent reduction of congestion and delay. They have recommended that such signals should be tried experimentally at the junction of Baker-street and Marylebone-road and at Albert Gate.

The report adds:—"We recognize the importance of giving the system of controlling traffic by means of electrically controlled light signals a thorough trial, and as any advantages to be derived therefrom would be of greatest benefit in congested thoroughfares such as Oxford-street (as distinct from the simple road intersections referred to above), we are now engaged in carefully investigating a proposal to instal a system of signals in that street. The restricted width of the thoroughfare, which is further curtailed by numerous waiting vehicles, the variation in traffic conditions at different times in every adjacent street, and the different movements of traffic along the main thoroughfare under existing conditions all present problems which will have to be taken into account; but we hope at no distant date to be in a position to furnish a report recommending that a flexible progressive system of traffic control signals should be tried experimentally in Oxford-street, with the object of co-ordinating the movement of traffic at each crossing, thus enabling the traffic to flow continuously at a predetermined speed throughout this busy thoroughfare."

NORFOLK HOUSE AUCTION

Since the announcement in *The Times* that the illustrated particulars of Norfolk House, St. James's-square, were ready, the demand for copies has been very keen. Messrs. Hampton and Sons, the sole agents for the Duke of Norfolk in the contemplated sale of the property, have had to print another large edition. In view of the reservation of a right to accept a private offer beforehand, would-be bidders at the auction may yet be disappointed, but the probability is that competition under the hammer next Tuesday will decide the fate of the property. The freehold of 28,840 square feet has 107ft. of frontage to St. James's-square, and 69ft. 9½in. to Charles-street. As there are no restrictions on the freehold, the garden and the Charles-street frontage are capable of considerable re-development. Old Norfolk House, birthplace of George III., stands behind the mansion, in a line with the Charles-street front.

Ernest Thompson, 45, a farm hand, of Stanton-by-Bridge, Derbyshire, has died after being gored by a bull. A farmer who tried to rescue him had several ribs broken and other injuries.

ARMY TRAINING

THE 2ND DIVISION

MECHANIZED ARTILLERY IN THE DARKNESS

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

FARNBOROUGH, JULY 18

The inter-brigade exercise between the 5th (Brigadier Minshull-Ford) and 6th (Brigadier A. P. Wavell) Brigades of the Second Division (Major-General T. A. Cubitt) was brought to a conclusion between 6 and 7 this morning, in order to enable the troops to be clear of the Bisley ranges before 8 a.m. Owing to the large variety of machines in use by the 6th Brigade and attached troops on the Northern side and the importance of progress in mechanization of the Expeditionary Force I have found it more profitable to remain throughout with the Northern force. The country north of the Basingstoke Canal offers special obstacles to the movement of vehicles by night, and

the scheme was specially designed to try them under these difficult conditions. That purpose was abundantly fulfilled. The operations were watched by General Sir David Campbell, Commanding-in-Chief, and by Lieutenant-General Sir Webb Gillman, Master-General of the Ordnance.

The general idea of the operations was described in my last article, and I now propose to give a very brief account of what actually happened. The task originally set to the Northern commander, moving southward across the Basingstoke Canal east of Dbepcut Bridge, was to seise the high ground of the Fox Hills south of the canal in order to help Northern troops on his right flank to delay the advance of a Southern force (imaginary) on that flank. The force at his disposal included the 6th Infantry Brigade, the 10th Field Brigade, the 15th Light Battery, and a battery of the experimental 3-inch mortars, R.A. The whole of this artillery is mechanized, the four batteries of the Field Brigade each having a different type of tractor, and the light 3.7-inch howitzers and the little mortars all being carried on the machines which I described on a previous occasion. In the infantry, again, there was a chance of seeing machines at work under difficult conditions, with anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns, and machine-guns, all either drawn by tractors or carried. A bewildering variety of vehicles was thus on view.

"ARMY OF SUBSTITUTES"

On the Southern side (5th Infantry Brigade, 13th Field Brigade, and 20th and 21st Light Batteries, R.A.) all vehicles were of the normal horse- or mule-drawn natures. A "light tank" company was attached, but these are still of the small Carden-Loyd type, generally acknowledged to be no longer suitably named. These little machines were performing six different practices on the ground, either in their original capacity or as tractors for anti-aircraft, anti-tank or machine guns, so the expression "army of samples," which I ventured to use three or four years ago, can justly be now described as an "army of substitutes." This is no doubt essential, in these days of strict economy. I shall revert to the general question of policy in mechanization in due course, taking note for the present only of the point that a sound principle is now firmly established to ascertain definitely the functions for which a new machine is required and then to lay those functions before the designers, who now have a wealth of experience in actual performance behind them. One feature which I should like to mention specially before passing to other matters is the great progress that has been made in driving "track" machines in all arms with which they are equipped. I am told that this has added about 50 per cent. to the life of the machines, and with the little Carden-Loyds, with their comparatively low engine-power, this is particularly important.

This is the general story of the operation which has just been completed. I will only touch upon the outstanding features, all from the Northern point of view. The leading troops moving southward at 3 p.m. yesterday only just reached the Crown Prince Wood line, about a mile and a half south of the canal, in time to check a vigorous attack by the leading Southern battalion (The Buffs), supported by light tanks, the mobility of the mechanized anti-tank and machine-guns being a notable feature. The next incident that interested me was the rapidity with which the Northern Brigade Headquarters, when they came across the canal at Curzon Bridge, were in touch with battalion headquarters by hand-laid telephone wire and with the artillery field batteries by wire laid by a special vehicle with revolving drums, which rapidly wound up the wire when retirement was ordered. Then, shortly before 5 p.m., it was necessary for the Northern commander to use the King's Own Yorkshire L.I., in reserve at Longdown Fort, to deal with a threatening situation, due to a wide movement of a Southern battalion with a company of light tanks round the left flank through Pirbright, well reported from the air. The rapid movement of the mechanized anti-tank and machine-guns, in Carden-Loyds ("infighters"), or with trailers, ahead of the Yorkshire L.I., to this flank was a dominating factor in the situation.

WITHDRAWAL BY NIGHT

The general Northern situation soon necessitated the withdrawal of the Northern Force to the Canal line and beyond it. Before leaving they "gassed" all dominating features on which observation posts might be established by the Southerners to direct artillery fire upon their retiring troops, a measure which may have had a strong influence upon the situation. Another point was the massing of anti-aircraft guns, in good time to anticipate retirement, so as to deal with Southern air observation of the critical defiles formed by the bridge-crossings.

Of the subsequent night withdrawal for over two miles across Colony Bog and the difficult country between the high Chobham Ridges (which were purposely put out of bounds by the Director) and the Bisley Range area, it was impossible to see much during the hours of darkness. The best test of the vehicles and their guidance amongst serious obstacles in the dark was the situation at dawn. At sunrise I found the Northern Force strongly posted on the dominating features south of the Heatherside Park-Lightwater road, which gave the first lateral communication from flank to flank. All the machines, artillery and infantry, had arrived in good time to bring formidable gun and machine-gun fire to bear upon all routes of approach. There was a wonderful view from Northern Brigade Headquarters of a sea of mist on the low ground with clumps of trees and the highest buildings of Woking standing out like islands. Excepting over this low ground artillery observation was excellent, and heavy fire could be concentrated upon any parties of the enemy who showed on the higher ground on the right front above the mist.

The last incident that I witnessed was the capture of a spur by a Southern battalion (2nd Norfolk) in that direction, followed immediately by a counter-attack by two companies of the 1st Suffolk supported by the whole of the field artillery brigade, the light batteries, and the little 3in. mortars; also by heavy machine-gun fire of two companies, up to a certain point, and after that by the special experimental machine-gun platoon ("infighters") of the battalion engaged. Of the use by the Southern Commander of his reserve battalions (there were two in the front line) or of his light tanks I know nothing. Owing to the requirements of the Bisley meeting it was impossible for the Director to allow the situation to develop, and the operations were stopped soon after 6 a.m.

I must defer my comments on mechanization in general until a future occasion, contenting myself at this stage with noting the difficulty in finding parallels in civil life for some of the fighting vehicles, running on tracks, which will provide for expansion even after the needs of the small Expeditionary Force are satisfied. With six-wheelers the position is a little, but not much, better.

OPOSSUM'S JOURNEY IN BANANA BUNCH

GREVY'S ZEBRA BORN AT THE ZOO

There is rejoicing at the Zoo over the birth to the pair of Grevy's Zebras of a healthy male foal. Grevy's Zebras, which are natives of Abyssinia and of the adjoining parts of British East Africa, are the largest, most fully striped, and most beautiful of all the zebras. The first to be shown in the Gardens were a pair deposited by Queen Victoria in 1899, and although several others have been obtained they are very seldom imported. Previous births of this species were in 1908, 1910, 1912, and 1927.

Small snakes, often poisonous, and very large spiders are often accidentally imported with bananas, and find their way to the Zoo, but as both snakes and spiders can live for many weeks in a half-dormant condition without food or water there is no reason why such journeys should not be made successfully. It is more surprising to find that delicate little mammals will sometimes survive the risks encountered in the cutting and handling of the bunches, transport to the ship, and voyage of several weeks at a steady low temperature in the hold. Last week, however, the City of Leicester Museum received a Murine Opossum which had reached the city in a bunch of bananas from South America, and sent it as a gift to the Zoo, where it is now safely housed.

The Murine Opossum is a little marsupial about the size of a house mouse, with bright red fur and a long prehensile tail. Like some of the other small opossums, it has no marsupial pouch; the young are born at a rather advanced stage and are carried about by the mother with their tails twisted round the maternal tail.

The two adult chimpanzees, described in *The Times* last week, have now been successfully put together. After they had made acquaintance, like Pyramus and Thisbe, through chinks in the partition between their cages, the communicating door was opened. There was at first some rough play, each in turn chasing and trying to drive away the other, but there was no attempt at biting. As chimpanzees are naturally sociable and friendly animals, now that the introduction has been made safely the two should settle down amicably.

Dr. Forest Staley has presented a collection of American reptiles, including a Stink-pot terrapin, which gets its name from its rather nauseating odour, two rattlesnakes, a copperhead viper, several moccasin snakes, and two very beautiful and non-venomous King snakes.

THRIFT AMONG SOLDIERS

NEW SCHEME FOR WEEKLY SAVING

A scheme was instituted by the Army Council in 1920 whereby soldiers were encouraged to invest a portion of their pay in Government Savings Certificates through the medium of saving associations which were formed in all units throughout the Army. Under the scheme, which was entirely voluntary, a soldier could hand over to his unit association a portion of his pay each week and the association purchased a National Savings Certificate for him as soon as he had saved the required amount. The scheme met with considerable success, several hundred unit associations being formed, and last year a committee was set up to consider whether further steps could be taken to assist soldiers in the direction of thrift. As a result of the recommendations of the committee, an "Army Savings Association," affiliated to the National Savings Committee, has been formed to absorb the existing unit associations, and simpler methods have been adopted.

The new scheme, which is published in a recent Army Order, provides in the first instance for the soldier's savings to be deducted from his pay and placed by his company commander in the Post Office Savings Bank monthly. The amount so deducted will be entirely at the soldier's discretion and can be varied according to the margin at his disposal. A Post Office savings book will be issued to the soldier, and he may withdraw from his deposits on demand in the same manner as any ordinary depositor.

The scheme further provides that the soldier may give instructions that any balance in his Post Office Savings Bank Account over £5 may be invested in National Savings Certificates. Through the cooperation of the Postmaster-General it has been arranged that this shall be done without any trouble to the soldier, as soon as an amount of 16s. or any multiple of 16s. accrues in excess of the £5.

CHANGES IN REGENT'S PARK

STRIPPING THE ISLANDS

Changes made in Regent's Park last winter were the cause of many protests from those who considered that the alterations injured the amenities of the park. Among the actions of the Office of Works which provoked criticism was the clearance of shrubs from two of the islands of the lake, as it was considered that this would deprive wild birds of nesting-places.

Mr. Edward Rew, the honorary secretary of the Regent's Park Protection Committee, understands that proposals have now been made for the removal during the coming winter of the undergrowth on the two islands at the north arm of the lake, which escaped disturbance and which are regarded as a bird sanctuary. Any such interference, it is considered, would destroy the sanctuary, and will be strongly opposed.

The contrast between the islands which were cleared and those which are believed to be threatened with similar treatment is very marked. The former have a comparatively bare appearance which, from one point of view, might be considered trim and neat, but from that of critics is little short of hideous. The sanctuary islands, though crowded with vegetation, have a natural green beauty which suits their setting.

It was stated at the Office of Works yesterday that no decisions had been taken concerning the islands. It is probable that some work will be found in the parks next winter for the unemployed, but the extent and character of this have yet to be determined. A possible scheme would include the clearing of weeds from ponds, the making up of paths, and the repair and tarring of fences. It is submitted that birds will not build in the cow-parsley which was cleared from the two islands last winter, and that the replanting which was carried out will provide both cover and food for birds.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE

EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES IN NECESSITOUS AREAS

A supplementary estimate was issued yesterday of a further sum of £562,520 required for the following services:—

	£	
CLASS II.		
Empire Marketing Board ...	62,500	Dominions Office.
CLASS V.		
Grants in respect of Employment Schemes in necessitous areas (England and Wales)	440,000	Ministry of Health.
Grants in respect of Employment Schemes in necessitous areas (Scotland)	60,000	Scottish Office.
CLASS VI.		
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	10	Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.
Department of Agriculture, Scotland	10	Department of Agriculture, Scotland.

The original estimate for Empire Marketing was £550,000. The extra £62,500 is needed to cover the cost of additional work in connexion with National Mark publicity. The grants for unemployment schemes are new services. They will be made to local authorities in selected necessitous areas in respect of the whole cost of approved schemes to be undertaken in the winter of 1930-31 with a view to providing employment. Any excess over the approved estimate or tender will be borne by the local authority and any saving will be retained by them. Grants will be restricted to works of public necessity which are not revenue-producing. The local authority will be responsible for carrying out the work, but the right will be reserved to withhold grant if the work is not properly executed.

STRAND SHOOTING CHARGE

SIDNEY WILLIAM THOMAS ANDERSON, 24, a ship's steward, of Powell-road, Clapton, appeared on remand before Mr. Fry, at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, charged with attempting to murder Mr. Guy Robert Doran and Mr. Francis Reginald Salt, proprietors of a shooting gallery in Villiers-street, Strand. It was alleged that during revolver practice at the range Anderson shot Mr. Doran in the chest. Mr. Salt was shot in the leg while struggling with Anderson.

The MAGISTRATE committed the accused for trial on the original charge, and, alternatively, for wounding with intent to commit grievous bodily harm.

News in Brief

The latest type of lifeboat, specially built for saving life in dangerous waters round the Shetland coast, has arrived at Lerwick after a 700-mile run from Cowes.

Mrs. Sarah Coe, of Hospital-road, Bury St. Edmunds, celebrated her 102nd birthday yesterday; and Mrs. David Bruce, of St. Andrews, celebrated her 100th birthday.

Ernest Richard Aldous, a ganger, of Slough, employed by the Great Western Railway Company, was knocked down and killed by a train near Mill Lane Bridge, Henley, yesterday.

The first barge-load of sand was deposited yesterday under the contract accepted by Southend Town Council last June for the deposit of 230,000 tons of sand on the foreshore.

Mr. Mackenzie Livingstone, formerly Liberal M.P. for the Western Isles, who recently joined the Labour Party, has been invited to contest Moray and Nairn at the next election.

A party of 45 British women will leave Tilbury to-day in the Otranto for Australia. All have been granted free passages with a guarantee of employment in domestic work on arrival. Some are going to New South Wales and some to Queensland.

Four men in a motor-car yesterday "held up" a messenger, George Foley, of Valnay-street, Tooting, in Riverside-road, Summerstown, and stole from him a bag containing £48, intended for wages.

The sixteenth annual camp of the Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association will be held under the President, Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, on Marlborough Common (by invitation of the Mayor and Corporation) from July 26 to August 9. Some 2,000 cadets of all ranks are expected to attend.

On July 25 Prince George will name two new motor-lifeboats which the Royal National Life-boat Institution has stationed at Walton-on-the-Naze and Clacton-on-Sea. He will fly from London to Ipswich, and will first go to Walton and then to Clacton, returning to London by air from Ipswich.

The Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland is officially informed that British visas were attached to a record number of American passports at the British Consular office in New York during June. The total number of visas issued in that month was 16,410, which exceeded by 1,760 the total for June, 1929.

It has transpired in Bristol that the donor of the anonymous gift of £60,000 to meet the cost of restoring Saint Mary Redcliff Church, Bristol, is Lord Dulverton, formerly Sir Gilbert Wills, chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company. The announcement of the gift was made recently at the annual Canynge service.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Managers are required respectively for an engineering works in the Midlands and for a London hotel with 300 rooms and a banqueting business. (p. 3)

The Royal Institute of British Architects invites applications for the position of Librarian and Editor of the R.I.B.A. Journal. (p. 3)

The Senate of the University of London invite applications for the University Chair of Chinese, at a salary of £800 a year. (p. 3)

The London County Council gives notice that an open competitive examination for general grade clerkships in its permanent service will be held in London on Tuesday, November 25. (p. 3)

A London grocery firm requires a manager for its South American department. (p. 3)

MARY DATCHELOR GIRLS' SCHOOL

Speaking at founder's day at Mary Datchelor Girls' School, Camberwell, yesterday, Miss E. H. MAJOR, Mistress of Girton College, Cambridge, said:—"This is an age of self-expression—I almost said of self-advertisement. I have even seen advertisements of schools which profess to teach self-expression. Well, there is no harm in self-expression as long as you have something of value to express. You have a wonderful opportunity in life of learning that self-control is so much greater than self-expression. The millennium—'when the war drum throbs no longer'—will never come until the youth, the boys and girls of every nation, realize that self-control is of greater value than self-expression." Mr. STEPHEN A. CHILD, Master of the Clothworkers' Company, who are governors of the foundation, presided, and the prizes were presented by Miss CHILD.

Thanks for the 'Sw

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

BIG BUSINESS LOOKS AHEAD

By CALLISTHENES

It is characteristic of 1930 that a strong analysis of the nation's commercial policy should be made by the President of the Society of Chemical Industry. In the old days illuminating generalizations might be expected from philosophers and statesmen. But in 1930 it is readily believed that alert and penetrating intellects are in the chemical industry.

Dr. Levinstein in the survey of the future of industry which he made before the Congress of the Society in Birmingham said: "Big business must and does look ahead, but our biggest business—Britain's business does not look ahead. It is difficult to get its managers to take the long range view."

He was protesting against the national application of "the principle of the cheap-jack who moves on from fair to fair." "How long can one go on," he asked, "paying too little and selling too dear? It is not a maxim for permanent business. To buy in the most reliable and sell in the most permanent market is a better maxim."

There were political implications in the passage into which we do not need to enter. But with its main contention we are heartily in agreement: the business which looks ahead pays more attention to winning the confidence of its customers and to building up a reputation among them for fair dealing than it does to quick profits. That is not only the policy of "big business," it is the policy of every business which intends to succeed. It is the policy even of some vendors who "move on from fair to fair." It certainly should be the policy of the nation.

In our view, commerce is a poor and hazardous affair when it consists of paying too little and selling too dear, losing customers as fast as you make them, leaving behind a trail of distrust and dissatisfaction, always hurrying to snatch a profit before your reputation catches you up. Such business bears no sort of relation to anything that is done in this House.

This Organization is being built to last. All its maxims are "maxims for permanent business." It must make profits or it could not exist, but its chief concern is to make friendships. It must buy cheaply, for that is its duty to the public, but we steadily retain the good will of manufacturers and importers. It must sell at an economic price, but the public know that the prices are the lowest possible and they give us their complete confidence.

We look ahead in many other ways. It is an essential in the modern business manager that he should plan his activities weeks, months, years ahead. He must take the long view in his building, his staff, his advertising, his merchandise.

But all these are only part of our main principle—that commercial success depends upon character, that character means permanence in service, that the true rewards of service are reputation and confidence.

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WITH YOUR TRANSPORT
LORRIES, VANS, TIP WAGONS, Etc., for 1½ to 10-ton loads. OMNIBUSES and COACHES for 20 to 66 passengers.
Our 34 years' experience is at your disposal. Let us send you particulars of our vehicles best suited to your own requirements.
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ROOD
56 years' reputation for exceptional value.
FINE JEWELS
52-53, BURLINGTON ARCADE, LONDON, W.1
Jewels purchased, exchanged, valued and remounted.

MELBOURNE RADIO EXHIBITION

OPENED BY THE LORD MAYOR BY WIRELESS

The Lord Mayor, Sir William Waterlow, by pressing a button in the Mansion House at 6.27 a.m. yesterday, opened the Melbourne Radio Exhibition 11,000 miles away.

He was standing in Lady Waterlow's boudoir, with three Marconi officials, in front of an instrument fitted with a key and sounder. Direct communication had been obtained between the Mansion House and an operator on the stage of the Melbourne City Hall, and when the Lord Mayor tapped the key three times a sign in the exhibition lit up with the words "Radio Show Now Open." A second or two later the message "It was a huge success. Many thanks," came from Melbourne.

A quarter of an hour later a Marconi messenger handed a cablegram to the Lord Mayor from Mr. F. A. Gordon, chairman of the exhibition. It stated that later in the day additional lights would be switched on at Melbourne by the Mayors of Montreal, Canada, Wellington, New Zealand, and Suva, Fiji, and added :—"This demonstrates that through beam wireless Australia has an invisible and wonderful link with all parts of the British Empire." The Lord Mayor replied that the demonstration would remain one of the events of his year of office which he would always remember.

Contact with Australia was made possible by the laying of a special wire between the Mansion House and Radio House, Finsbury, from which the message was conveyed over a land line to Grimsby and thence by the Imperial and International Communication Company's beam transmitting station to Melbourne. The time in Melbourne was half-past 3 in the afternoon.

MUSIC EXHIBITIONS

The exhibitions offered annually by the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, which entitle their holders to free tuition at the R.A.M. or the R.C.M. for two or three years, have been awarded to the following candidates :—

Terence N. Beckles, London (pianoforte), and Peter H. Beavan, Cardiff (violoncello), at the R.A.M.; and Evelyn G. Harnsworth, London (pianoforte), and Grace M. Meachen, Southend-on-Sea (violin), at the R.C.M.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 4

Entertainments

MUSICIAN AND INSTRUMENT

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE

A point of controversy in musical history is raised by recent writers. Mr. G. R. Hayes, in "Musical Instruments and their Music," declares that "instruments came first and music followed." Mr. Philip James, in his recently published "Early Keyboard Music," retorts, "It might as well be said that with the invention of chairs we learned how to sit down," and, put like that, the answer seems final. But the matter is not quite so simple, as we begin to realize when Mr. James quotes Professor Dent in his own support :

It is a mistaken view of history to suppose that makers of instruments preceded composers in the discovery of new possibilities. It is only the second-rate composers who are stimulated by mechanical inventions; the great composers imagine new possibilities, and it is they who suggest to the instrument makers the directions in which they can improve their wares.

One hesitates over the ready division of composers into "first-rate" and "second-rate," and the assertion that the one class does one thing and the other the other. History seems to show almost as many instances of great composers remaining completely unaware of new means for making music which the instrument makers had placed in their hands as it does of others, whether first-rate or second-rate, who exploited these means.

The violin presents the most curious case of the artist's obliviousness to his opportunities. The finest existing specimens of the instruments made by Andrea Amati, generally recognized as the progenitor of the violin type as opposed to the viol type, date from about 1564. That was the time when Palestrina and Orlandus Lassus were the great masters of Europe, and their art was primarily vocal. It is not until well on in the next century that we find any suggestion in the surviving music for strings of differentiation between the styles of violin and viol. Amati perfected the violin nearly a hundred years before any composer, great or small, found out what to do with it. There can be no doubt in this case that the instrument came first and the music followed a long time after. But why?

The classification which divides the instrument maker from the artist may be as misleading as that which makes first-rate and second-rate categories of composers. Andrea Amati in evolving the contours of the violin was creating, not so much an instrument for other artists to use, as a work of art of his own. His whole approach to his work was different from that attributed to pianoforte makers of the beginning of the nineteenth century, of whom Professor Dent, continuing after the passage quoted above, says :—

They had little or no idea of producing the quality of tone which we now associate with this instrument. Old pianofortes often sound like harpsichords, not because they are old, but because their makers meant them to sound like that.

He implies that the pianoforte makers were thinking out mechanical improvements in accordance with what was, or what they conceived to be, the taste of the artists of their time. Amati more than 200 years before had pursued his own ideal—the violin perfect in line and proportion, a structure beautiful in itself and producing from the string of given length and given tension the maximum of pure tone. His own art was completed in the production of the instrument which came into the world just as a great composer's masterpiece comes, an achievement the worth of which the world must discover in process of time.

That is why Mr. Philip James's summary reference to the chair made to sit down on, and the categories of artists and artisans into which Professor Dent appears here to divide the art workers, do not cover the whole ground any more satisfactorily than does the opposite statement which they controvert. The musical art and the impulse which governs it are too subtle and complex matters for explanation on these lines. The primitive instrument may be merely the tool, which the artist fashions, or in the next stage gets someone else to fashion for him, in order that he may develop his art. Very soon, however, tool making by becoming the occupation of artist minds rises to the dignity of being an art in itself. The chair may be first made because people want to sit down, but Mr. James would certainly not maintain that the sole aim of Sheraton's finest work was to provide for the sitting posture. The art of sitting, if there is one, is not to be compared with the art of music; but the art of a Sheraton can be compared with that of the *luthier*. Neither of them can be regarded merely as the provider of tools for other artists or of wares for customers.

But the musical instrument maker is, or should be, an artist who works for artists, and whose own art is conditioned by their needs. The ingenious but fruitless inventions of curious keyboard instruments, which Mr. James so well describes in his invaluable book as a by-product of the time when the pianoforte was replacing the harpsichord, were the result of the two classes of artist temporarily losing touch with one another, and therefore failing to co-operate. The pianoforte was ultimately developed under the influence of the great race of composer pianists who knew exactly what they wanted to do with it. The superior specialization of the present day, when composers may never even try to handle the instruments for which they write, and the instruments are turned out from factories by the thousand, tends to create a more serious loss of touch, denies the artistic impulse to the manufacturer, and may even jeopardize the art of the composer.

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1830. Price 7d.

We receive daily an immense quantity of bad, and, what is worse, mediocre verse, on the subject of the new Reign. We have too much respect for the manly character of His Majesty to aid and abet the nuisance. Bad prose is a sufficient evil: trumpery verse is intolerable.

* * *

KING'S THEATRE.—The announcement that Mr. Kean meant to take his farewell benefit last night at this theatre, previous to his departure for America, drew together the largest concourse of people we ever saw assembled on any similar occasion. Soon after 4 o'clock in the afternoon the gallery and pit doors began to be besieged by individuals anxious to obtain admission. . . . At half-past five o'clock the scene was dreadfully alarming. . . . Most providentially, no lives were lost; but that circumstance, certainly, is not to be attributed to any humane precautions adopted by those who superintended the business. . . . The performances, which consisted of the fourth act of *Richard the Third*, the fourth act of the *Merchant of Venice*, the fifth act of *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, the second act of *Macbeth*, and the third act of *Othello*, commenced soon after seven o'clock, the house being completely choked in every part. . . . At the conclusion Mr. Kean, still retaining the dress of *Othello*, was led forward by Mr. Cooper, accompanied by a great body of professional and non-professional friends, amid the loudest applause and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Some individuals threw various flowers at his feet.

3 per Cent. Cons., 92¼ to ¼.

"THE MASQUE OF COMUS"

PERFORMANCE AT ASHRIDGE

BY JOHN MILTON. MUSIC BY HENRY LAWES

Remoteness, aloofness, spirituality are all in the key of *Comus*, but these qualities the production at Ashridge hardly attained. For its comparative failure the Ashridge Players must not be held too strictly to account. Sensibility to the beauty of Miltonic verse, in speakers and audience alike, suffers when rain is falling heavily. Hardly had the Brothers appeared in the wake of the monstrous rout than the first storm swept across the wooded amphitheatre, causing half the audience to seek the rather deceptive shelter of trees and the hardier half—which included the Poet Laureate—to turn up coat collars and make what they could of the masque through a forest of umbrellas. The masque was nearly over when the sky cleared, but the players, though drenched, had gallantly stuck to their task and given as just an impression of the play as in the circumstances we had the right to expect.

Had the sun shone we might the more easily have rejoiced in the notion that within the very brakes and trees chosen for this performance *Comus* might have had its first full dress rehearsal before it was taken to the great hall of Ludlow Castle. Ashridge, which is now the Bonar Law Memorial College, was then the home of the family for whose especial delight Milton wrote the piece. If indeed it was within the brakes and trees of Ashridge that Comus first wielded his evil charming rod, no better place than that chosen on this occasion by Mr. Arthur Bryant was likely to have presented itself. But the producer would have done well to set narrower bounds to his stage. *Comus*, which is half a masque and half a lyrical drama, depending little on scenery and decorations, loses something when spread over half an acre. Mr. Bryant, when falling back in defeat, had a longer exit than any actor could be expected to make effective. Even the riotous and unruly noise of the rout of monsters seemed too long drawn out, though they made a fine spectacle, breaking in glistening apparel from the distant woods.

Mr. Bryant spoke less affectedly than he acted, and Miss Rosemary Corry, as the chaste lady, acted better than she spoke. Mr. Bryant spoke with admirable lucidity, and Miss Corry succeeded in achieving that impersonality which the play requires of her. But nobody in the cast acted more smoothly or made the delivery of his lines more various and delicate than the Attendant Spirit, Mr. Tord Lidell. Sir Reginald Hoskins and Lady Hoskins were among those who represented with grace the original owners of Ashridge seated at the side of the stage and taking part in the dances which end the masque. In addition to what survives of the original Lawes setting, Miss Susan Lushington, the musical director, had added some incidental music which included Handel's *Haste, Ye Nymph*, a Capriccio of 1621 by Thomas Simpson, an anonymous Tudor Sarabande taken from the Bodleian Library, Dowland's *Awake, Sweet Love*, and Byrd's *Leaves Be Green*. Among the many abbreviations of the text perhaps the greatest loss was the lady's song, "Sweet Echo, sweetest nymph, that livst unseen."

The performance will be repeated this afternoon and to-night.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ENGLISH DRAWINGS

Consisting of 32 drawings in pencil, chalk, and wash by Turner, Cotman, Dayes, Prout, and others, the present exhibition at the Cotswold Gallery, 59, Frith-street, forms an ideal opportunity for the quieter sort of artistic entertainment. With two exceptions, including "Schloss Eltz, on the Moselle," of 1843, in which the design is mainly wiped out of a grey wash, all the Turners are early—of about 1793—and in pencil outline, and in their inclusion of landscape effect, the conditioning of light and atmosphere, with the careful delineation of architecture, they afford an interesting comparison with the examples of Prout, in which architectural detail itself seems to be the aim of the drawing. Compare "St. Martin's Priory, Dover," with "Eltville," for instance. The Cotmans are all of the type of "drawing copies," and so they show to advantage the qualities that distinguish his most deliberate efforts; his breadth of vision, power of simplification, and extraordinary capacity for suggesting the weight and settlement of masonry. "Cottage, with Figures" and "A Cottage at Llangollen" may be quoted. That underrated artist Edward Dayes, who was Girtin's master, is represented by five drawings, including a view of "Gibside Park, from Goodshieldhaugh." There are two Faringtons, both studies on the Clyde, of which "Roseneath, from above Garloch," is the happiest in design. "Evening," a landscape with cattle in sepia, by William Turner of Oxford, recalls Samuel Palmer, who is himself represented by his intensely romantic design "Moeris and Galatea" for Virgil's "Ninth Eclogue" and two other drawings. By his friend Edward Calvert there is a large study of two figures, "Sicilian Pastoral," and the exhibition ends with an unexpectedly fresh and slight study of "Waterloo Bridge" by William Hunt.

AMERICAN ENGRAVINGS

At the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton-place, there is the most comprehensive exhibition we have yet had of American engravings—etchings, engravings proper, woodcuts, and lithographs—240 examples in all. Three things strike one at once in a mental comparison with a similar collection of English engravings: a comparative absence of virtuosity; the association of the more adventurous work with Latin and Slav names; and a general disposition to illustrate the native scene. There are exceptions, of course, but one would say that engraving is looked upon in America as less of a craft than it is here and more as a means of recording contemporary life in all its phases than it is in France.

A certain number of the artists—Mr. Frank Benson, Mr. Samuel Chamberlain, Mr. A. W. Heintzelman, Mr. Troy Kinney, and Mr. L. C. Rosenberg, for examples—are more or less familiar, but a few words may be said about some of the others. Lithography seems to be attracting the more original talents. Miss Wanda Gag is the most exciting discovery. Her prints, such as "Stone Crusher," rearing up like a caterpillar, are both imaginative and interesting from a purely pictorial point of view, particularly in the management of tone. Mr. Rockwell Kent, as in "Revisitation," is impressive in his own way, but he is felt to rely too much on the intrinsic pathos of his subjects. The most striking design in the exhibition is "Winter Landscape," a study of tree, bridge, and stream in snow, by Mr. V. E. Hutson, but Mr. George Biddle, Mr. Howard Cook, Mr. Louis Lozowick, and Mr. Arnold Ronnebeck all show lithographs in which an acceptance of contemporary surroundings is combined with a feeling for a picture as such. Among the etchers Miss Peggy Bacon, Mr. George Hart, Mr. John Marin, and Mr. Salvatore Pinto are the least conventional.

WEDGWOOD AT CHELSEA

Less on account of anything it contains—Wedgwood ware having been discussed lately to excess—than on account of a local connexion, and because it represents a good policy for public libraries, a few words may be given to the loan exhibition of Wedgwood in the Yates Gallery of the Chelsea Public Library. Wedgwood and Bentley came to Chelsea in 1769, and the Imperial dinner service for the Empress Catherine of Russia was produced there, Chelsea views being included in its decorations. The collection, which has been lent by Mr. E. Calland, gives a good summary of the various types of Wedgwood ware, being particularly rich in small decorative objects. Works of special interest are a small cabaret set with a cane motive painted in encaustic colours in blue and red on a biscuit ground; a first copy of the Portland Vase; a bust of Palladio, in black basalt; and medallion portraits of Sir Joseph and Lady Banks in jasper.

GARDENS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

The following gardens will be open in aid of the Queen's Institute and District Nursing from to-day to next Saturday :—

GARDEN	COUNTY	BY COURTESY OF
TO-DAY		
Stubbings House, Maidenhead Thicket (2-7)	Berkshire	Mr. Beilby Eric Smith
Old Down, Tockington	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Charles Turner
Hinton Admiral, Christchurch	Hampshire	Major Sir George Meyrick
Swanley Horticultural College	Kent	Dr. K. Barratt
Lamcote, Radcliffe-on-Trent	Nottinghamshire	Mrs. Charles Birkin
Broughton Castle, Banbury (Castle shown, 1s. extra)	Oxfordshire	Lord Saye and Sele
Himley Hall, near Dudley	Staffordshire	Lord Ednam
*Erlwood, Windlesham (2-6.30)	Surrey	Mr. Percy Cornelius
Walsham House, Elstead, Godalming	Surrey	Mr. A. Colin Kendrick
Cairndhu, Lindenavenue, Kidderminster (2-7)	Worcestershire	Mrs. Peter Adam
Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster (2-7)	Worcestershire	The Bishop of Worcester
Busby Hall, Stokesley	Yorkshire (North Riding)	Sir William Marwood
TO-MORROW		
Shardeloes, Amersham	Buckinghamshire	Mr. E. Tyrwhitt Drake
CoombemereAbbey, near Nantwich (2-7.30) (see also Shropshire)	Cheshire	Sir Kenneth Crossley
Whiteholme, near Preston (11-9)	Lancashire	Mrs. Gatty
Haveringland Hall, near Norwich	Norfolk	Baroness Cederström
Honingham Hall, near Norwich	Norfolk	Mr. Hugh Reeves
Winwick Manor, West Haddon, Rugby	Northamptonshire	The Hon. Mrs. Butler-Henderson
Langford Hall, Newark (2-8)	Nottinghamshire	Mr. C. Constable Curtis
CombermereAbbey, Whitchurch (2-7.30) (see also Cheshire)	Shropshire	Sir Kenneth Crossley
Shavington, Market Drayton (2-7.30; tea)	Shropshire	Colonel Heywood-Lonsdale
Perriton Mead, near Minehead	Somerset	Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hartley Maud
*Erlwood, Windlesham (2-6.30)	Surrey	Mr. Percy Cornelius
Slaugham Place, Handcross (ruins shown)	East Sussex	Mrs. Blundell
MONDAY		
Hutton John, Penrith (11-5)	Cumberland	Mr. F. Rudleston
TUESDAY		
Buscot Park, Faringdon (2-7)	Berkshire	Lady Violet Henderson
Chavenage, Tetbury	Gloucestershire	Mr. G. Lowsley Williams
Owlpen Old Manor, Uley (house shown)	Gloucestershire	Captain Crohan
WEDNESDAY		
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	THE KING
Wasing Place, Aldermaston, Reading	Berkshire	Sir William Mount
*Birtles Hall, Chelford	Cheshire	Mr. Frank A. Haworth
Antony House, Torpoint	Cornwall	Sir John Carew Pole
Trenaton Castle, Saltash (2-7)	Cornwall	Brigadier-General T. C. Porter
*Locko Park, Derby (2-8) (Private chapel shown)	Derbyshire	Captain Drury Lowe
The Manor, Notgrove (2-7)	Gloucestershire	Sir Alan Anderson
The Manor House, Upper Slaughter (2-7)	Gloucestershire	Captain A. Shipper Willes
Morelands, Purbrook, Cosham	Hampshire	Vice-Admiral W. D. Church
Oseminsley Manor, Christchurch	Hampshire	Lady Gatty
Hadham Hall, Little Hadham (2-7) (House shown, including exhibition of needlework)	Hertfordshire	Mr. William Minet
Hunsdon House, near Ware	Hertfordshire	Mrs. Montgomerie
*Old Wilsley, Cranbrook (House shown, 1s.)	Kent	Mr. H. Alexander
St. Clere, Kemsing, Sevenoaks	Kent	Sir Mark Collett
Tongewood, Hawkhurst	Kent	Mr. G. E. Gunther
Wyreside, near Lancaster	Lancashire	Lt.-Colonel D. D. Haskard
Welbeck Abbey, Worksop (underground rooms to be shown, extra 1s.)	Nottinghamshire	The Duke of Portland
Watlington Park	Oxfordshire	Lord Esher
Henham Hall, Wangford, Beccles	Suffolk	Lord Stradbroke
Woolverstone Park	Suffolk	Major J. A. Berners
Ipswich		Mr. E. W. Blessig
Garston Park, Godstone	Surrey	Sir Jeremiah Colman
Gatton Park, Reigate (2-7)	Surrey	Mr. Carleton F. Tufnell
Wonham Manor, Kenley (2-7)	Surrey	Commander O. M. Frewen, R.N.
Brede Place, Brede, Hastings	East Sussex	Lord Buxton
Newtimber Place, Hassocks	East Sussex	The Hon. Clive Pearson
Parham, near Pulborough	West Sussex	Sir Gerald Shuckburgh
Shuckburgh Hall, near Daventry (2-7)	Warwickshire	Mr. C. E. R. Brocklebank
Broadchalke, Salisbury (2-7)	Wiltshire	
THURSDAY		
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	THE KING
Hinwick Hall and Hinwick House, near Wellingborough (2.30-6.30)	Bedfordshire	Mr. Gilbert Robinson and Lieutenant-Colonel Orlebar
Hall Place, Burchetts Green, Maidenhead (2.30-6.30)	Berkshire	Lady Clayton-East
Mapperton, near Beaminster (from 2)	Dorset	Mrs. Labouchere
Parnham House, Beaminster (from 2 p.m.; house shown, 1s. extra)	Dorset	The Yeo Vale County Club, Ltd.
Lygrove, Old Sodbury	Gloucestershire	Lord Westmorland
Lypiatt Park, Stroud	Gloucestershire	Mr. John Glynn
Nether Lypiatt Manor, Stroud	Gloucestershire	Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse
Oakley Hall, near Basingstoke	Hampshire	Mr. K. M. Carlisle
Moccas Court, Hereford (2.30-6.30; tea)	Herefordshire	Sir Geoffrey Cornewall
Burlees, Royston (2-7)	Hertfordshire	Sir Cecil Neumann
Whittlebury Lodge, Towcester	Northamptonshire	Mrs. Lees
Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham	Rutland	Mr. W. H. M. Finch
Earnshill, Curry Rivel	Somerset	Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Combe
Nettlecombe Court, Williton (house and library shown)	Somerset	Sir Walter and Lady Trevelyan
Castle Hill, Englefield Green	Surrey	The Hon. Mrs. Tufton
Hascombe Court, near Godalming	Surrey	Sir John Jarvis
Park Close, Englefield Green	Surrey	Lady Fairhaven
Swallowfield, Mannings Heath, Horsham (2-9; 6d. after 6)	West Sussex	Mrs. R. Bigg
Charterhouse, London Road, Coventry (house and wall paintings shown from 3 to 6)	Warwickshire	Colonel Wyley
Birdsall House, Malton	Yorkshire (East Riding)	Lord Middleton
Aldborough Hall, Boroughbridge (2-6)	Yorkshire (West Riding)	Captain B. Hutton-Croft
Lovesal Hall, Doncaster	Yorkshire (West Riding)	Captain Charles Skipwith
FRIDAY		
*Standen Hall, near Clitheroe	Lancashire	Major Aspinall
Honingham Hall, Norwich	Norfolk	Mr. Hugh Reeves
SATURDAY		
*Thornton Manor, Thornton Hough, Birkenhead	Cheshire	Lord Leverhulme
Compton Acres, Canford Cliffs, near Bournemouth (2-7, admission 2s.)	Dorset	Mr. T. W. Simpson
Postlip, Winchcombe	Gloucestershire	Mr. Edward Adlard
Postlip Hall, Winchcombe	Gloucestershire	Mrs. David Mitchell
Gorhambury, St. Albans	Hertfordshire	Lord Verulam
Annesley Park, Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	Lt.-Colonel J. Chaworth-Musters
Wiston, Doncaster	Nottinghamshire	Brig.-General Sir Joseph Laycock
Milton Court, Dorking	Surrey	Mr. L. R. Rate
Mount Clare, Roehampton	Surrey	Mr. L. Hugh Smith
Hewell Grange, Redditch (2-7)	Worcestershire	Lord Plrmouth
Russell House, Broadway (2-7)	Worcestershire	Mrs. Millet
Arncliffe Hall, Northallerton	Yorkshire (North Riding)	Mr. Walter L. Johnson

Unless otherwise stated, the gardens are open from 11 to 7 on week-days and from 2 to 7 on Sundays. The price of admission is usually 1s.; for gardens marked with an asterisk it is 6d. Where the house is shown a small extra fee is charged. Full lists of gardens for the season may be obtained from the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 58, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1. (Telephone, Victoria 0685.)

(Continued in next column)

BANDS IN THE PARKS

FIXTURES FOR NEXT WEEK

Band performances in the parks and open spaces up to the end of next week include the following :—

TO-DAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Q.W. and Civil Service Rifles	8 to 10
TO-MORROW		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5
Hyde Park	Life Guards	8 to 10
Green Park	Coldstream Guards	6 to 8
Kensington Gardens	Volunteers	3 to 5 and 6.45 to 8.45
Regent's Park	Comrades of the Great War	6.30 to 9
Greenwich Park	London Fire Brigade	6.30 to 9
Richmond Park	Feltham Military	6.30 to 8.30
Golders Hill	Queen Victoria's Rifles	7 to 9
Hilly Fields	Band of the Old Guard	7 to 9
Horniman Gardens	Irish Guards	7 to 9
Kennington Park	Crystal Palace	7 to 9
Parliament Hill	Anti-Aircraft R.E.	7 to 9
Peckham Rye	Camberwell Silver	7 to 9
Streatham Common	Lambeth Borough	7 to 9
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Hanwell Silver	7.30 to 9.30
Wandsworth Common	G.P.O. Military	7 to 9
MONDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	City Police	12.30 to 2
TUESDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Lincoln's Inn Fields	Phono-Publicity	7.45 to 8.45
Victoria Embankment (Temple)	London Fire Brigade	12.30 to 2
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	R. Div. Special Constabulary	8 to 10
WEDNESDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	G.P.O. Military	12.30 to 2
THURSDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	7 to 10
Green Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5
Victoria Embankment (Temple)	H.A.C.	12.30 to 2
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Q.W. and Civil Service Rifles	8 to 10
FRIDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Ex-Cavalry	12.30 to 2
SATURDAY		
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Crystal Palace	8 to 10

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

A GIFT OF ORIENTAL CERAMICS

The Oriental Ceramic Collection in the British Museum has been enriched through the generosity of Mr. Harvey Hadden by one of the most notable gifts of recent years. Mr. Hadden, who had placed on indefinite loan within the last few years a considerable number of choice pieces, has now converted all of these loans into gifts, increasing the number of pieces to 68 by a selection chosen from his private collection to fill further gaps in the Museum's series.

They are mostly examples of Chinese ware of various periods. There are Han vases and a model of a tower, a T'ang camel with coloured glazes, and several Sung pots, including a beautiful ivory white Ting Chou dish. The Ming specimens include a striking vase with white slip designs on a dark-blue glaze, a rare jar with yellow dragon designs in a red ground (Chia Ching period), a slender vase with two elephant handles and glazes of turquoise and aubergine colour, and a box with a deep-blue glaze of astonishing brilliancy and power.

Among the enamelled porcelains of the Ch'ing dynasty are three exquisitely painted dishes in late *famille verte* enamels, one with a glorious lotus design. The monochromes include good examples of the *sang de boeuf* red, peach bloom, coral red, celadon, apple green, turquoise, and "tea dust," besides some charming white vases and figures. In addition there are half-a-dozen exceptional pieces of Persian pottery made at Rhages in the thirteenth century.

Other gifts include a remarkable Chinese metal mirror ornamented with gold plating and an applied ring of jade, a combination believed to be unique. The style of the metal decoration suggests that the mirror was made about the seventh century, but the jade must have been already six or seven hundred years old when applied to the mirror. This and seven pieces of very fine Chinese porcelain (together with European and Japanese imitations of these) are the gift of Sir Percival David. A further presentation to the Department of Ceramics has been made by Mr. J. H. Burn. He has given a deep covered bowl of early Vienna porcelain, with a carefully pencilled landscape in crimson and silvered relief border patterns.

The manuscripts presented this month include 25 miscellaneous documents and notebooks given by Mr. Bernard P. Scattergood, F.S.A., and Mr. Sidney Roper-Curzon has presented through Mr. E. Harrow-Ryde the seven-volume travel-diary of John Hyde, of Manchester, who toured the Orient in 1818-1825. Mr. Allan Graham, A.R.I.B.A., has deposited on permanent loan a copy of volumes three and four of Rousseau's "Emile" in the first edition (Amsterdam, 1762) enriched in the margins and on the blank pages by the author's holograph transcript of an unpublished metaphysical work. The copy was at one time in the collection of M. Sylvain van der Weyer, the former Belgian Ambassador in London. Among the historical manuscripts purchased are two interesting letters written to Joseph Bonaparte by Denis, Duc de Décrès, in 1805, detailing the activities of the British Fleet in capturing the French vessels which escaped from Trafalgar.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

"THE VALKYRIE"

One thing, at least, in the performance of *The Valkyrie*, which was given by the students of the Royal Academy of Music at the Scala Theatre last night, would have pleased Richard Wagner, nearly every word of the text was audible. The opera was performed with only a few cuts (mostly in the narrations of Siegmund and Wotan) and with the orthodox dinner interval. This was to subject young and not fully-trained voices to an ordeal which they could not and, we think, should not be expected to undergo.

Only the Sieglinde (Miss Dorothy Stanton) withstood the strain. Her voice had the authentic ring necessary to carry over the orchestral climaxes, and there was a warmth and tenderness in the quieter passages which promised well for the future. Her performance was the more creditable in that she had sung the part of Brünnhilde at the performance on Wednesday. Miss Irene Morden, who sang Brünnhilde last night, has the mezzo-soprano quality which is required for the Valkyrie of this part of *The Ring*. In the "Todverkundigung" and in her admission of guilt in the third act the steady tone of her low notes was most effective. But her voice has not the carrying power in the upper part of its range to fill out the heroic passages of the role.

Neither Wotan (Mr. Edgar Elmes) nor Siegmund (Mr. James Topping) quite succeeded in staying the course. But both did excellent work on conventional lines. It was here, in the production of the opera, that one felt that a good opportunity had been missed. With imagination and a small expenditure *The Valkyrie* could easily be produced in a manner more consonant with modern stagecraft than that of the original Bayreuth convention. We were given a reproduction, which sometimes almost verged on parody, of the Covent Garden performances, which made unfair comparisons inevitable.

The orchestra under Mr. B. Walton O'Donnell played stolidly, and the conductor too often allowed the singers to part company with the players, especially in those recitative passages where the voice is supported by abrupt chords.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The programme of the recitals to be given by Miss Nora Johnston upon the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park during the week-end are :—

TO-DAY, 6 to 6.45 p.m.—"Little Grey Home in the West" (Lohr). Flemish Folk Songs. "Drink to Me Only" (Johnson). "Old Kentucky Home." "Nursery Rhymes." Impromptu (Nora Johnston). "Home, Sweet Home." "Andante Cantabile" (Jef Denyn), and "Londonderry Air."

TO-MORROW, 7 to 7.45 p.m.—"Chanson Triste" (Tchaikovsky). "Rock of Ages." "Andante Cantabile" (Jef Denyn). "Abide With Me." "The Church's One Foundation." "Drink to Me Only" (Johnson). "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." "Volga Boat Song." "Jesu, Lover of My Soul." "Londonderry Air," and "Home, Sweet Home."

CONCERTS, &c.

CELTIC CONGRESS, 1930.
HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE,
TUESDAY NEXT at 3 p.m.
INAUGURAL MATINEE.
Under the Direction of LIONEL POWELL.
CONTEMPORARY CELTIC MUSIC.
ARTISTS :
MEGAN FOSTER
BEATRICE HARRISON
PLUNKET GREENE
JOHN McCORMACK
VIRTUOSO STRING QUARTET
GWENDOLEN MASON (Harp)
LEON GOOSSENS (Oboe)
At the Piano : Samuel Liddle. Steinway Piano.
Tickets (inc. Tax), 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
To be obtained from Theatre Box Office, Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-st., Queen's Hall Box Office, usual agents.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MARCOL HOUSE, 293, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Public Lecture :
THE MASTERS OF THE WISDOM
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 20th JULY, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Classes : Weds., 8.15, "Ocean of Theosophy."
Rooms open daily, except Sundays, 10-5.
All are welcome. No fees. No collection.

PAGEANTS

ASHRIDGE PLAYERS
"COMUS."
Orchestral and vocal music throughout in gardens of Ashridge House,
at
3 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
TO-DAY
If wet performances indoors.
Buses meet trains at Berkhamsted.
For evening performance bus leaves Embankment, Charing Cross District station, 6.30. (3s. 6d. return.)
Seats from 8s. 6d. to 2s. 4d. Teas and Cold Suppers obtainable.

MOTHERS' UNION PAGEANT at ROYAL ALBERT HALL, TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 7.30. Produced by HENRY MILLAR. Tickets obtainable Albert Hall and Victoria 3174.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CRYSTAL PALACE. TO-NIGHT, 7 p.m.
DIRT TRACK RACING (League Match), C. P. v. WEMBLEY. R. FROGLEY, ORMSTON, SHARP, WATSON, WHITFIELD, FRANCIS, ATKINSON, LLOYD, CATLETT, MITCHELL, GREENWOOD, &c.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S, Baker-street Stn. Dly. 10-10. Sun. 2-10. Latest additions : W. M. Woodfull, Australian Captain; also A. P. F. Chapman. Admission 1s. 2d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

SHIP MODELS : 4th Annual Exhibition. THE SPORTING GALLERY, 32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6.

Imperial and Foreign News

ROUND EUROPE BY AIR

LIGHT AEROPLANE CONTEST

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT)

To-morrow morning at 9 o'clock the competitors in the second International Round Europe Contest for Light Aeroplanes leave the Tempelhoferfeld, the airport of Berlin. In the following 12 days they have to fly a circuit of about 4,750 miles, taking them over the English Channel, the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Riesengebirge; to the coasts of the Mediterranean and the Baltic; and across the frontiers of nine States. Over 100 entries have been received, and about 80 machines should actually start, several of them carrying British, German, and French women pilots.

The increase in the number of private owners and the importance of this market makes the contest of great interest. It affords manufacturers an opportunity to show their models all over Europe. There is a better British entry than last year, when the two British starters had to

enter through the French Aero Club in the absence of official British participation. The seven British entrants include two aircraft construction firms (De Havilland and Simmonds), and a firm of aero-engine makers (Cirrus). Mr. Broad and Miss Spooner are again competing, as well as Lady Bailey, who accompanied last year's contest *hors de concours*, Mr. J. E. Carbery, who then flew a German machine, Mr. A. S. Butler, and others.

As Britain has led the world in light aircraft construction last year's entry was disappointing. It was all the more gratifying that the result was an outstanding success for the two British machines. Mr. Broad was placed second in the general classification but first in the category for heavier machines, the type best suited for general touring work. Miss Spooner, the only woman competitor, was tenth.

NATURE OF THE RACE

Actually the two Moths led the field triumphantly round Europe and scarcely changed a sparking plug. Machines which needed frequent repairs suffered no corresponding loss of marks, as might have been expected in a trial of air-worthiness. The result was also very satisfactory for British engine-makers; 14 of the 45 machines to start had British engines (Genet, Cirrus, Hermes, and Gipsy), and eight of these finished among the first 25 home. This year Moths have been entered by Spanish and German owners, and many foreign machines again have British engines.

The cooperation of the British, Spanish and Polish Aero Clubs has caused the extension of the circuit to these countries. The present contest will be the first on a large scale to lead over such a water obstacle as the Channel, and the French and British Aero Clubs are arranging for seaplane and motor-boat patrols to watch the safety of the competitors. The vanguard, if not the majority, of the competitors should be seen flying the British stages (Calais-Bristol, Bristol-Heston, Heston-Calais) on Monday or Tuesday, having completed the first four stages on Sunday or Monday.

As the nature of the first contest was widely misunderstood, it may be well to summarize the guiding principles and conditions. The aim is to evolve a cheap and practical touring aeroplane, which must combine the qualities of speed, trustworthiness, comfort, and economy. It must be restricted, therefore, to aeroplanes sold at a price within fairly general reach. It was thought to do this by limiting weight—to 400 kilogrammes for the heavier, and 280 kilogrammes for the lighter machines. It has been objected in some quarters that the conditions do not prescribe a definite proportion for engine weight, and thus might admit powerfully engined machines which are really racing aircraft.

RULES FOR THE CIRCUIT

The circuit of 4,750 miles is divided into 27 compulsory stops, which on an average are 175 miles apart. Competitors may cover these in from eight to 12 days; they may return to Berlin any time after 4 p.m. on July 27, and before 4 p.m. on July 31. They need not hurry, therefore, and the last competitor to reach Tempelhof on July 31 might well prove the winner, as speed is calculated only by flying time between stops. This seems possibly to penalize the competitor who is able to fly straight round the course without tightening a screw to the advantage of his rival who, while making high speed between stops, makes frequent repairs at the landing-places. The two Moths last year, if the rules had allowed, could have finished the course days ahead of the field—a practical proof of their trustworthiness.

Five hundred points are the maximum obtainable, and 195 of these are awarded for speed. Starting from a minimum of 91 kilometres an hour for the heavier machines, three points a kilometre are given for speeds up to 135 kilometres, two points from 136 to 155 kilometres, and one point from 156 to 175 kilometres an hour. For the lighter machines the speed-range is from 71 to 155 kilometres an hour. The machine aiming at the maximum points must be able to fly at more than 200 kilometres (160 miles) an hour to maintain an average of 175. It has been suggested that a test of landing speed should have been included if the evolution of a practical machine is aimed at, since machines capable of such high speeds sometimes forfeit landing qualities. There are, however, other take-off and landing tests. Apart from the 195 points for speed, 75 points are allotted for regularity in flight over the circuit; these are awarded to each competitor at the start and a proportion deducted for each night spent away from a compulsory stop. Forced landings between stops apparently do not penalize a competitor except in so far as they reduce his speed.

The remaining 230 points are given in the technical tests, which begin at Staaken Aerodrome, near Berlin, on August 1 and continue for a week, so that the result should be known in the second week of August. There are three technical tests. The first is that of practical qualities, in which 140 points are awarded for comfort, speed in dismantling and reassembling, dual control, fire-fighting appliances, and the provision of instruments some of which might seem extravagant. Sixty points are given to the machines taking off or landing within the shortest distance from an obstacle 25ft. high, other competitors receiving proportionately less according to the extra distance covered. Finally, 30 points may be obtained for low fuel consumption over a closed circuit of 300 kilometres.

Germany, as last year's winner, is responsible for organizing this year's contest, and as the Cup remains in the possession of the country winning it three times she is naturally making a great effort to retain it, the majority of the entrants being German. The organization is a vast and complex undertaking. Twenty-seven landing-places scattered over Europe have to be found with supplies of petrol and oil for 100 machines; the reception and collation of situation reports have to be arranged; mechanics, interpreters, timekeepers, judges, and others must be at their appointed places; the pilots have to be supplied with maps, and the Press with information.

The organization, in fact, is so difficult and the cost so heavy that the German representative at the next meeting of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale may propose that the contest should hereafter be held only in alternate years with the Schneider Trophy.

BRITISH ENTRIES

The following are the British entries:—

Entrant	Machine	Engine	Pilot
Cirrus Co. ..	Avro Avian	115 h.p. Hermes	S. A. Thorn
De Havilland Co.	Moth	100 h.p. Gipsy	H. S. Broad
Spartan Co. ..	Arrow	120 h.p. Gipsy	H. J. Andrews
Mr. A. S. Butler	Moth	120 h.p. Gipsy	A. S. Butler
Lady Bailey ..	Moth	85 h.p. Gipsy	Lady Bailey
Mr. M. D. French	Mono Special	110 h.p. Warner	J. E. Carbery
Capt. F. E. Guest	Moth	120 h.p. Gipsy	Miss Spooner

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SECRETARIAT

REORGANIZATION SCHEME

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JULY 18

The report of the League Committee of Inquiry upon the organization of the League Secretariat, the International Labour Office, and the Registry of the Permanent Court of International Justice, has just been published.

In the Committee's view the Secretariat should be organized, as was contemplated by the Noblemaire Committee, in departments, under a central authority, which would correspond to the purposes of the various League organizations. Each of them should consist of a properly qualified staff under the direction of a responsible head. In the interests of the States members of the League, the Committee has endeavoured to make provision for the widest possible contacts between the Secretariat and the different countries. Its desire is that representatives of the various nationalities should be found in every grade of the Secretariat so far as this is possible.

The Committee recommends provisions designed to assure to the staff "satisfactory working conditions and guarantees of security and justice, and, in particular, the advantages of a general pensions scheme. It hopes that the causes of the uneasiness to which the Committee's attention has been drawn may thus be removed."

The majority of the Committee recommend that in future the principal officers of the Secretariat shall consist of a Secretary-General, a Deputy Secretary-General, eight Under-Secretaries-General, and six Directors, making a total of 16 higher officials, and that, in conformity with the proposals submitted by the Secretary-General, involving certain changes in the distribution of work, there will in future be 14 sections of internal administration: Intellectual cooperation and international bureaux; political; legal; disarmament; economic; financial; health; information; mandates; administrative commissions and minorities questions; traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs; social questions; communications and transit. The term of office of a future Secretary-General should be ten years, and of the Deputy Secretary-General and the Under-Secretaries-General seven years.

On the question of the regulating of the staff, the report emphasizes the point that special care must be taken to ensure that the Secretariat obtains the most highly qualified persons. It is important that the various nationalities should be fairly represented among the staff of the first division; it is desirable that when a vacant post is to be filled preference should be given, provided their qualifications are equal, to candidates who already belong to the League Secretariat, the International Labour Office, or the Registry of the Court, or who have taken part in League work.

The financial consequences of the new proposal are estimated to be an increase of 1,419,000 Swiss francs (about £56,000) for 1931, rising to an eventual maximum of 2,073,000 Swiss francs (about £80,000).

CAPTIVES OF CHINESE BANDITS

WOMEN MISSIONARIES IN PERIL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, JULY 18

Early this month two British women belonging to the Church Missionary Society, Miss Nettleton and Miss Harrison, were captured by Communist bandits at Chungan, in Northern Fukien. No word has since been received regarding their fate beyond a letter which Miss Harrison was compelled by her captors to write, demanding payment of $100,000 (£10,000) to the "District Soviet Government," failing which both women would be shot.

The British Legation has now been notified by the British Consul at Foochow that he and the American Consul propose to go to-day by launch to Yenpingfu, about 100 miles up the Min River, in an effort to get into touch with the missing women, and also to rescue a number of British and American missionaries cut off by the rebel army under Lu Hsing-pang, which is threatening Foochow. A guarantee of safe conduct through the fighting lines has been given by both sides.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY IN PORTUGAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LISBON, JULY 18

The Government has issued a *communiqué* stating that it has absolute proof that enemies of the Dictatorship are arranging disturbances to upset the situation created by General Gomes da Costa's revolution of May 28, 1926. The authorities are taking all necessary precautions. A number of civilians and military conspirators have been arrested, and the *communiqué* declares that all garrisons are faithful, and that order will be maintained throughout the country.

THE ASSAM AND BENGAL RAILWAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 18

The Legislative Assembly, at a final brief sitting to-day, adopted, with Government concurrence, the motion in favour of opening negotiations with the Assam and Bengal Railway Company for the postponement till the end of 1932 of purchase by the State, which under the company's contract the Government has the right to make a year earlier.

THE EGYPTIAN REPLY TO MR. MACDONALD

INDEPENDENCE UPHELD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 18

The following reply from Ismail Pasha Sidky, the Prime Minister, to Mr. MacDonald's statement in the House of Commons on July 16 was handed to Sir Percy Loraine, the High Commissioner, this afternoon:—

"In the communication which Your Excellency had the kindness to make me the Egyptian Government could not fail to consider that the attitude which his Britannic Majesty's Government has just adopted hardly agrees with its repeated declarations that in the matter of internal affairs in Egypt it would be guided by strict neutrality.

This communication, in invoking the Declaration of February 28, which precludes all intervention in such purely internal questions as that of the Constitution, adds that his Majesty's Government does not intend to be used as an instrument to attack the Constitution.

Now this declaration of the British Government's intention could be justified only if the Egyptian Government had asked for its support in the execution of such a matter. But, in the absence of such request, which the Government retains the right to make as an independent State, the said Declaration can only be interpreted here as intervention in a definite and precise sense in affairs of an internal character in which the Declaration of February 28 itself recognized the sovereignty of Egypt. With regard to the regrettable events which have recently taken place in Alexandria, accounts of which have been too hasty to show the facts in their true light, your Excellency must agree that the local authorities quickly controlled the situation, and that, after a temporary disturbance, it was not long before peace was re-established. As the originators of this artificial agitation on behalf of a seditious cause are now in the hands of justice, there is every assurance that there will be order in Alexandria.

In this respect I have already had the honour to tell Your Excellency, and I repeat it, that the protection of the life, tranquillity, and interests of foreigners in Egypt has been the preoccupation of my Ministry from its first moment. Foreigners resident in Egypt know this, and there is no lack of testimony as to their confidence. Conscious of my duty to protect them, and considering that the resources and means at my disposal allow me amply to fulfil the obligations which my Ministry has undertaken, I am not for an instant putting aside my responsibilities to which his Majesty's Government alluded in its communication, although that communication was not of a nature to facilitate the task which I had resolved in any case to carry through to the end.

In this connexion Your Excellency cannot fail to agree that as order and peace have already been established the presence in Egyptian waters of British warships no longer corresponds with the accepted meaning of protection.

It only remains for me to beg Your Excellency to be good enough to express to his Majesty's Government that the Egyptian Government is of the opinion that that part of the communication which refers to responsibility of a person outside the Government, dictated evidently by anxiety for the protection of life and property of foreigners, tends, on the contrary, to embarrass the efficacy of the measures which are necessary for the re-establishment of order, if this appeal tends in the least to call in question the absolute authority and entire responsibility of the Government in power which should alone assume responsibility for the situation and be held in question on this subject."

ITALIAN COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, JULY 18

The *Corriere della Sera* comments to-day on the Egyptian situation.

It says that if the present movement is above all anti-British, it must not be forgotten that the Nationalist movements of the Moslem countries all have a common foundation of xenophobia. Therefore, other European countries cannot watch without uneasiness the violent outbreaks such as that in Alexandria. British intervention in Egyptian affairs is therefore necessary from an international standpoint. The British cannot leave Egypt to civil war without failing to meet an engagement solemnly taken towards the other European nations which, in such a case, would reacquire the right to act on their own account in the interests of their nationals. But it is to be hoped that the Egyptians will know how to save themselves. The Nationalist chiefs must have an exact idea of the distance which the Egyptian people still has to travel before it will be worthy of complete independence. The civil tumults of to-day will hinder rather than bring near this date by alarming all those who have interests to protect in Egypt.

QUEST'S ARRIVAL IN ICELAND

ROUGH TRIP FROM THE FAROES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

REYKJAVIK, JULY 17

The Quest, with the British Arctic Air Route Expedition on board, has arrived at Reykjavik. We shall stop here for 12 hours to coal. Although we have had rather rough weather on the journey from the Faroe Islands, it has not harmed the dogs, which have been kept in a large pen on deck, just aft of the aeroplane cases. At one time we were afraid the pen would get pushed overboard, and we quickly strengthened it. Since then it has shown no signs of breaking loose.

Reykjavik is our last port of call. Two days' steaming will bring us to the edge of the ice. Then it should take us three days to reach the Eskimo Settlement at Angsmagsalik, on the coast of Greenland. Once near Angsmagsalik we shall start looking for a suitable place for a base where we can get up easily through the mountains on to the ice cap; also where we can get the ship close in so that unloading will be easy. Once a suitable place has been found we shall start unloading and building the house and assembling the aeroplanes. It will probably take until August 7 to get the base camp in order and the wireless working. Then two parties will set out to establish a station on the ice cap and explore the coast north of the base.

We have just had a report by wireless from the north station that the ice is very open, so that our journey to Angsmagsalik should be easy.

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TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TEHERAN, JULY 18

A representative of the Société de Batignolles de France is here to submit a proposal for completing the southern sector of the railway between Khormusa and Dizful, which was partly constructed by the American group before the cancellation of its contract. Another party of engineers, representing a French company, is here seeking for oil concessions in North Persia.

THE NAVAL TREATY

U.S. SENATE'S LONG SITTING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 18

The opponents of the Naval Treaty of London in the Senate are "living in the shadow of the garrotte," said the wittiest and ablest of them this morning. Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, was the speaker, and this phrase introduced his only formal speech on the subject of the Treaty. He was referring to the possible introduction of a petition for a rule of closure; but, at the time of writing, it is still uncertain whether this will be necessary. The Opposition is nearer the end of its rope than is apparent to the naked eye.

The Senate, I am informed, will sit until midnight to-night, and will be denied a Saturday adjournment. It will be necessary for four or five tired men to fill these long hours with words, and, when their breaking point is reached, they will have to face the alternative of agreement to vote at certain times or the imposition of the closure. There are some, and Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, is among them, who think that the vote on the Treaty may come to-morrow afternoon.

Senator Moses was amusing this morning, and much more effective than many of his fellows. He made great play with the refusal of the President to submit to the Senate the "secret documents"—he called them incunabula. He dubbed the Secretary of State the "Lord of Stanmore" (Mr. Stimson, whose house in Washington is called Woodley, took Stanmore House while in England), and he described his manner when asking the Senate to look only within the four corners of the Treaty as having "a superciliousness more befitting Stanmore than Woodley," and the sally caused a good deal of amusement. He complained that he was denied information which was his right, that he was under pressure to do the bidding of the Executive, that he was "harassed by long hours in the heat of the intolerable Washington summer"; and he wished, therefore, to express his "resentment and resistance to forcible feeding in the dark."

On the serious side his speech was a well-ordered recapitulation of the familiar arguments derived from insistence of the United States delegation at Geneva on the 8in.-gun cruiser as alone suited to the United States, and the abandonment of this vital policy by their successors in London. The theory of the utility of the 6in.-gun cruiser in a balanced combatant fleet he dismissed with the remark that the "primary and constant purpose of the American Navy has been the protection of our trade rather than the combatant strength of its fleet." He viewed with alarm the failure of the London Conference to discuss the "freedom of the seas," and he gave notice of an amendment designed to defeat the "cunning" wherewith the Treaty had been drawn. This will involve Part IV. of the Treaty, in which paragraph ii. of Article 22 sets forth the rules of international law governing the visit and search of merchant vessels. Senator Moses suggests that if in this paragraph the word "unarmed" is inserted before the words "merchant vessel" the British will be prevented "from classifying their merchant liners as 'merchant vessels' to-day and 'war vessels' to-morrow at their own sweet will and pleasure, and as the exigencies of a given day may indicate as advantageous."

Such tempers as are left are growing ragged, and Senator Johnson, of California, has lost his entirely. The ratification of the Treaty by more than two-thirds of the Senators present is at last in sight.

BRITISH NAVAL VISIT TO BELGIUM

FLOWERS FOR MENIN GATE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JULY 18

This morning 36 members of the crews of the British cruisers now visiting Antwerp left for Ypres as the guests of the British colony in Antwerp. While the party were laying flowers on the British monument at the Menin Gate, Rear-Admiral the Hon. M. B. Best went to the Antwerp cemetery and laid a wreath on the British soldiers' graves there. The Rear-Admiral and his staff arrived in Brussels at midday, and were entertained at luncheon by Lord Granville, the British Ambassador.

In the afternoon the band of the Royal Marines from H.M.S. Hawkins gave a concert in the Antwerp Zoological Gardens. The Burgomaster, M. Van Cauwelaert, and the Municipality of Antwerp gave a dinner this evening in honour of the officers of the Second Cruiser Squadron, and the British Consul-General and Mrs. Henry Tom gave a dance for 250 British sailors.

CHURCH UNION IN SOUTH INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JULY 18

The Telugu Council of the South Indian United Church, the most northerly of the eight councils of which the United Church is composed, whose sphere of influence covers the Anantapur, Cuddapah, and Kurnool districts, with more than 36,000 Christians, recently considered the Church union scheme.

In order to discuss the scheme thoroughly, the Council divided its members into five committees, of which three definitely opposed the present scheme, none favoured it wholly, but two desired time to be allowed to study the Telugu translation of the scheme. The Council finally agreed to postpone its decision for another year. The Council would rather keep its Church evangelical and free in the hope that it may develop into a really national Indian Church.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MALTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, JULY 18

The Governor-General, Sir John Du Cane, has decided that during the present interregnum the Permanent Heads will administer the various Departments of the Government. All communications and applications to the Government are to be addressed to them, and these they will forward, with their recommendations and remarks, to the Lieutenant-Governor for submission for final decision to the Governor, who will exercise all patronage.

SASKATCHEWAN CROPS DAMAGED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, JULY 18

Hail storms again caused heavy damage to crops in the North and Central districts of Saskatchewan yesterday. The centres chiefly affected are Kamsack, Kindersley, Preeceville, and Prince Albert. In some cases the entire crop has been lost.

THE WAILING WALL

EVIDENCE CONCLUDED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, JULY 18

The members of the Wailing Wall Commission have arranged to leave Palestine to-morrow. On Wednesday they heard the final witnesses, including Major Keith-Roach, the Deputy District Commissioner of Jerusalem, who gave details about the official acts and attitude during the past 11 years, and explained that the British had not received any information about the *status quo* from the Turkish authorities, but had tried to ascertain and perpetuate the conditions as they had existed at the outbreak of war. Certain details had been temporarily fixed in the autumn of 1929, but there were 15 points still in dispute.

Yesterday Jewish representatives, Mr. David Yellin, President of the Vaad Leumi, and Rabbi Blau, on behalf of the extremer section of Jewish orthodoxy, delivered concluding speeches, and Dr. Mordecai Eliash, leading counsel for the Jews, in summing-up their case, said that the Jews could not claim the ownership of the Wall, as its very sanctity made absurd the commercial ideas connoted by the term ownership. He proposed that the ownership of the Wall, like other antiquities, should be vested in the Government for the purpose of preserving its inviolability. He said that the Moslem claims to ownership of the environs of the Wall dated from 1194, after the date of apparent regular Jewish rights of access to the Wall, and deplored the misrepresentations circulated by Arab agitators about the request of the Jews that free access to the Wall for the purpose of worship should continue to be assured to them.

In the afternoon an Egyptian scholar, Ahmed Pasha Zeki, who has a high reputation as an historian among the Arabs, made a concluding statement on behalf of the Arabs. This he prefaced by representing that two reservations had been "unanimously decided upon" by 400,000,000 Moslems. The first of these was that the Palestinian nation officially declined in any circumstances to recognize the British Mandate, and that it refused, therefore, to consider itself bound by any laws or decisions derived through that Mandate. Likewise it did not recognize any such thing as a Jewish National Home, as only the Palestinian nation had the right to decide what concerned its own destiny. Secondly, that it is necessary that any dispute about a Moslem Wakf or place of worship should be submitted only to a competent authority, and that the present Commission could not be considered to be such an authority.

To-day an Egyptian advocate, Mohamed Ali Pasha, asserted that the Zionists aimed at the acquisition of the Haram esh Sherif, the re-establishment of the Jewish Kingdom, and the rebuilding of the Temple, and described the agitation about the Wailing Wall as a trick to enable them more easily to lay hands on one of the holy places of Islam. He considered that Jewish veneration for the Wall was only recent and that it was based on medieval rabbinic fables. He claimed that the *status quo* did not apply to the Wailing Wall as the Jews were admittedly neither rival owners nor co-owners, and said that Moslem Canon Law would not permit the Jews as a community to worship on Wakf property.

The final session will be held to-morrow morning.

OLDEST MAN'S ARRIVAL IN AMERICA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 18

Zaro Agha, the aged Kurd, landed in the United States at Providence, Rhode Island, to-day. His passport, showing the date of his birth as 1774, or two years before the Declaration of Independence, was in order. The public health authorities, having found his general condition good, although showing signs of senility, gave him permission to enter the United States.

The Agha told Press men that he hoped to devote part of the proceeds of his American tour to defraying the expenses of procuring a divorce from his eleventh wife.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS

PROSPECTS IN MANITOBA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WINNIPEG, JULY 18

In Manitoba the Federal election campaign has now reached a critical stage and all parties are putting great energy into the contest. The Government is faced with the unemployment situation, which bothers its candidates everywhere. Conditions are peculiarly bad in Winnipeg, and, as hundreds of workless people have drifted in from all over the West, the City authorities have been disbursing large sums every week in unemployment relief.

However, Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, although subjected to some heckling, had a much better meeting here on Tuesday night than he had at Regina. In the country districts of the province the farmers are better off financially than those farther west, as they are less dependent upon the wheat, but business in Winnipeg and the country towns is poor. Liberals and their Liberal-Progressive allies are defending 14 out of 17 seats; and, while they will not concede that any of them are irretrievably lost, they admit that at least half a dozen are endangered. The Conservatives claim that they will have at least five certain gains, and that, with luck, they may take eight or nine of the 17 seats. Mr. Crerar, the Minister of Railways, who is leading the Liberal Party's campaign in the province, finds himself tied to his own seat of Brandon.

To-day the *Manitoba Free Press* says in a leading article that one of the first acts of Mr. Bennett, the Conservative Leader, if returned to power, would be to destroy British preference, which, it says, has long been under sentence of death from the Conservatives. For Mr. Bennett, the newspaper says, cannot dam the devastating tide of imports, which he laments, without barring out British imports, and "when Bennett dams the torrent of British goods by cutting down the volume from around £250,000,000 to £100,000,000, how much Canadian produce will Britain buy? Last year British purchases shrank to £146,000,000. But one year after Bennett gets the torrent dammed they will fall another hundred millions. When that happens Western Canada will 'go broke,' because the last remaining market in which we can sell our products will have been lost by our own folly."

Mr. Bennett is also being criticized on the ground that he has completely departed from the official tariff programme of the Conservative Party, formally adopted at their 1927 national convention, in which the principle of Imperial Preference was endorsed. Mr. J. H. Burnham, the former Conservative member from Ontario, who has left his party on this ground, is urging Conservatives to vote against Mr. Bennett, because he has betrayed them, and there is some evidence that this feeling is shared by a number of Conservatives.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 18

A new volume of the series of French diplomatic documents, published under the direction of a Committee appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is announced.

It covers the period from 1875 to 1879, and thus includes documents relating to the insurrection against the Turks in the Herzegovina, the Russo-Turkish War, and the Congress of Berlin. It illustrates the policy of Bismarck in connexion with the return of France to the Concert of Europe after her defeat in 1871. Among the documents are several dispatches relating to the action of France in Tunisia. The decision by France to adopt a forward policy in Tunisia is generally said to have been undertaken on the advice of Bismarck, but the documents in this section appear to indicate that similar advice was received from Lord Salisbury either concurrently, or even earlier.

Telegrams in Brief

A battalion of the Foreign Legion left ORAN yesterday for French Indo-China.

An earthquake has caused much damage and some 50 casualties in the Tharrawaddy district of BURMA.—*Exchange.*

Six more bodies of miners killed in the SILESIAN mine disaster were recovered on Thursday night. Thirty-three bodies are still in the mine.

Twenty-two persons were injured on Wednesday in a collision between a passenger train and a goods train between Petrova and Viseul Bistra, RUMANIA.

Elementary schools in ALSACE have been closed on account of an epidemic of infantile paralysis. One hundred and fifty cases have been reported in the last three weeks.

Twenty persons have been injured at KAGOSHIMA, Kyushu, as a result of a typhoon which swept over the southern islands of Japan and Korea. Owing to the interruption of communications details of the damage are lacking.

Twelve men were killed in a gas explosion in a tunnel 800ft. deep near Oakland, CALIFORNIA, on Thursday. The tunnel is part of a large municipal scheme of underground aqueducts designed to bring water from the sierras to San Francisco.

Mr. J. W. Jagger, the South African politician and business man who died in London last month, was buried yesterday in CAPE TOWN, after a service in the Cathedral attended by the most representative congregation assembled at a funeral since the death of Rhodes.

Mr. Frank Goldsborough, a young American airman who crashed on a wooded mountainside in a desolate part of VERMONT, and lay for 18 hours with a fractured skull before he was rescued, died in hospital on Wednesday night. His father lost his life with Mrs. Frances Grayson on an attempted Transatlantic flight in 1927.

According to the third annual report of the NORTH AUSTRALIA Commission there was an increase in agricultural development in 1929, with regard both to the number of individual holders and to the acreage under crop. It is expected that the increase in areas under peanut cultivation will lead to the growing of other tropical products.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Señor Villanueva, the assistant manager of the PARIS branch of the National City Bank of New York, who has not been seen since July 7. Several clients of the bank allege that large sums of money which they had instructed Señor Villaneuva to place upon deposit are missing from their accounts.

The British cargo steamer Dalryan, which stranded on an iceberg in a fog in the Strait of Belle Isle on Thursday, was refloated yesterday. As two holds were leaking, the steamer Athenia was standing by until the extent of the damage could be ascertained. The Dalryan is carrying 6,700 tons of coal from Swansea to Montreal, and has a crew of 35.

Our NEW YORK Correspondent says that officials of the Roerich Museum express astonishment at a report from London that the British Government had refused to grant Professor Nicholas Roerich a visa permitting him to visit India on the ground of his Soviet sympathies. Mr. Louis Horch, president of the museum, has issued a statement to the effect that Professor Roerich is in no way connected with the Soviet Government.

As a result of the preliminary inquiry into the murder, in May, of M. Poundeff, a Protogueroffist journalist, the Public Prosecutor in BULGARIA has begun proceedings not only against the two men now in custody on the charge of having committed the murder, but also against the Macedonian Revolutionary leader, Ivan Mihailoff, who is charged with having ordered them to commit it.

FIRE IN GERMAN SHIP

PASSENGERS TAKEN OFF IN MID-ATLANTIC

The New Zealand Shipping Company yesterday received a telegram from the master of its steamer Rangitata, saying that he had taken off the passengers and crew of the German steamer Targis, which had been abandoned in mid-Atlantic owing to fire. A later message said that the fire was out, but that the vessel was making water through buckled plates forward.

The Targis is a North German Lloyd steamer of 5,952 tons.

Other Foreign News on following page

THE IDEAL PETROL

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FILL in the blank squares on the coupon, inserting therein numbers from 1 to 10 indicating the order of importance in which, in your judgment, the properties of petrol should be placed. The majority voting will decide who are to be the prizewinners. You must also estimate the number of entries that will be received. This estimate will be taken into consideration only in the event of ties.

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Closing date—first post Wednesday, August 6th, but send in NOW or you may be too late.

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The Judges' decision will be final and legally binding. No correspondence. No responsibility can be accepted for coupons that may be lost in the post or otherwise.

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MORE TALKS AT SIMLA

BETTER HOPES OF CONFERENCE

THE BRITISH TEAM

INDIAN HOSTILITY RECEDING

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 18

The Viceroy received an unofficial deputation of leaders of the Legislature this afternoon in order to have a conversation on the general situation. Among those present were Sir Hugh Cocke, Leader of the European Group; Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. R. K. S. Chetty, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, and Mr. Natesan, all members of the Nationalist Party; Colonel Gidney, representing the Anglo-Indian Group; Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali-Khan, Mr. Suhrawardy, and Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, from among the Moslems.

The proceedings were private, but it is understood that the frankest and friendliest atmosphere prevailed. The indications are that general agreement was found on Provincial autonomy. The members were disposed, broadly, to favour a Federal system, although the Statutory Commission's recommendations were criticized in detail. One who was present at the meeting said afterwards:—"If there is any prospect of the Round-Table Conference being conducted in the same happy spirit, there could not be doubt as to its success."

At the end of this afternoon's conference the following official statement was issued:—

In pursuance of the desire expressed in his speech to the Houses of the Legislature on July 9 to be placed in possession of non-official opinion on the recommendations of the Statutory Commission, his Excellency the Viceroy took advantage this afternoon of the presence of members of both Houses in Simla to have an informal discussion with a certain number of them representing all parties in the Legislature. The proceedings were private.

It is understood that it is his Excellency's intention to take further opportunities, as may be found convenient to those concerned, of consultation with non-official opinion from several Provinces.

Earlier in the day it was stated in unofficial circles that a practically complete list of invitations to the Indian delegates would be issued in the first week in August.

CONFERENCE PROSPECTS

The wave of hostility against the proposal to include representatives of the Opposition in the British delegation to the Round-Table Conference is beginning to recede thus early. There was a farewell party at the Council House to-day, and the atmosphere of a school break-up characteristic of such functions was much in evidence. All the members, both European and Indian, were on the most cordial terms, and there was a good deal of mild chaff over the chances of meeting again after the elections. What is far more important, there was a marked improvement in the atmosphere when it came to more serious conversations on the prospects of the Conference. The following is the situation as it strikes an observer at the moment.

The party leaders profess themselves as opposed to the inclusion of Conservatives and Liberals in the British delegation, and, for their own ends, will probably go on professing themselves as such for some little time. It is the old instinct for bargaining that has always been such a feature of politics in India. Masters of political strategy themselves, they see some subtle trap every time a new proposal is made. Their next instinct is to put up an appearance of strenuous opposition in order to make their ultimate acceptance conditional on some sort of bargain. But this much I can say for certain: that among the rank-and-file members of the Assembly, there is already beginning a realization of the immense advantages of making the Conference representative of all parties on the British as well as on the Indian side.

PERSONS AND PARTIES

This afternoon's function afforded a good opportunity of meeting members in a less controversial atmosphere than that which is inevitable when the Assembly is in session. I spoke to followers of all parties—men who sit behind Mr. Jinnah, staunch adherents of Mr. Jayakar, and Moslems who a day or two ago were attacking the Commissioner's Report and the conduct of affairs at Peshawar, impartially. At the end of the afternoon I met three special and other correspondents who have long experience of Indian politics. Comparing our impressions, which were made absolutely independently, we agreed on the following points—first, that not in a single instance did we find a suggestion that the new proposal had "wrecked the Conference," as leaders had hinted yesterday; secondly, that a certain nervousness about the effect of the Opposition's taking part was already abating; and, thirdly, that such nervousness as still exists is largely a matter of personalities.

There are certain figures in British politics that Indian opinion frankly does not want to see at the Round-Table Conference. Who these personalities are it is scarcely necessary to set down here. Largely owing to their own efforts, they have appeared so frequently in Press telegrams from London during the last six months that Indians can scarcely be blamed for regarding them as spokesmen of Conservative opinion at home. But the objections are to the individuals, not to the parties.

I have tried to weigh the situation most carefully, and, making due allowances for the avowed hostility of leaders, I can safely say that all reasonable sections of Indian opinion are ready to recognize the immense advantages to be gained by dealing with the nation and not with a single party. Three things that are wanted at the moment are the most careful and most judicious selection of the British delegates; an early decision; and, what is very important, an early announcement of that decision in order to spike the guns of those who wish to continue the policy of bargaining for their own ends.

TRINITY HOUSE

At a Special Court held at Trinity House, Tower-hill, yesterday, the Duke of Connaught, Master of Trinity House, presiding, the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, was elected an Elder Brother in the vacancy caused by the death of the Earl of Balfour.

THE MISSION TO GANDHI

BOMBAY HOPEFUL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 18

Although the Sapru-Jayakar peace move has not so far affected the business outlook, it has been hopefully received by those who believe that peace with honour is possible.

The *Times of India* says it is essential that Mr. Gandhi and the other leaders now in prison should be given an opportunity of expressing their views on the Viceroy's recent statement, and should be approached by someone able to explain its significance, as well as the economic disaster facing India if the present agitation be carried on longer. The newspaper holds that the Viceroy has done much more than merely permit negotiations between moderate opinion and the Congress leaders; he has emphasized his promise to see that India should secure as great a share in administration as possible "in words which cannot be ignored by even the most hardened extremist."

The position of the cotton textile industry in Bombay is deteriorating. It is understood that about 30 mills contemplate closing next month if conditions do not improve. Even the mills now working have a high percentage of their looms idle. With a great cloud of unemployment thus looming ahead, Congress workers are increasingly active in the mill area.

The *Congress Bulletin*, issued yesterday, revives the threat of repudiation of India's debt. It estimates that the Government of India is faced with the problem of finding 93 crores [£69,750,000] to pay immediate debts, including in that estimate 10 crores [£7,500,000] for probable loss of revenue, and five crores [£3,750,000] additional expenditure "for purposes of repressing public thought." The Congress Committee warns investors against Government stock and loans, and says:—"Do not forget that a single rupee paid to the Government is an added *lathi* on the innocent backs of non-violent *Satyagrahis*; for, to-day, the Government of India stands only for terrorism, and any Indian lending support to this Government is merely a degenerate, whose fingers shall be besmirched with the blood of innocent men, women, and children."

BRITISH REPRESENTATION AT CONFERENCE

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

It is understood that at its meeting yesterday morning the Cabinet again had under consideration the composition of the British delegation to the coming Round-Table Conference on India. It is now generally accepted that all the three political parties will be represented at the Conference, and it is expected that a statement on the subject will be made in the House of Commons in the immediate future. In these circumstances neither section of the Opposition will ask for a debate before the end of the Session, though the question may be raised again by Left Wing members of the Labour Party.

Lord Burnham's motion on the subject remains on the Order Paper of the House of Lords for next Tuesday.

MADRAS MINISTRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JULY 18

A recent rumour of discord between Madras Ministers and the Governor, Sir George Stanley, is discountenanced by a correspondent who recently returned from Simla, and who points out that it is unlikely the Governor would retain in office a Ministry in which he lacked confidence. The rumour is probably an electioneering device, and it recalls a similar attempt by the Swaraj Party to discredit the Justice Party at the last elections by exploiting a remark of Lord Goschen, then Governor, deprecating communalism in politics. It would not be surprising if the present attempt produced an interesting sequel.

THE SENTENCE ON PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18

In the High Court to-day Sir E. Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Sen disposed of the *amicus curiae* application on behalf of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud against the legality of their trial and conviction. The Government advocate, on instructions by the local Government, admitted the illegality of their conviction as members of an unlawful association under section 17 of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act. Their Lordships quashed the conviction and sentences.

The sentence on the two prisoners of six months' simple imprisonment under section 117 of the Penal Code was upheld.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, then president of the Congress Working Committee, and Dr. Syed Mahmud, secretary, were convicted on July 1 of being members of an unlawful association and of abetting the commission of an offence by the public, and were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

THE SIMON REPORT

BOUND SUMMARIES AVAILABLE

Many requests have been addressed to *The Times* for bound copies of the two Summaries of the Report of the Statutory Commission which were published as special Supplements to the paper on June 10 and June 24 respectively. It has also been very widely suggested that these Summaries should be reprinted as a volume of smaller size.

There are certain difficulties about meeting this suggestion—one of them being the obvious importance of encouraging as wide a circulation as possible for the Report itself. Copies of the two Summaries issued by *The Times* are, however, still available, and there is a continuous demand for them. The Manager is therefore arranging to bind a limited number together as a single volume in full cloth boards, and these can be procured at the price of half a crown, post free, by application only to the Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF POLICY

MR. SCULLIN'S REPLY TO MR. SNOWDEN

CANBERRA, July 18.—Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, referring to Mr. Snowden's statement in the House of Commons that the safeguarding policy was largely responsible for Australia's present position, said it was the previous policy, which had allowed Australia to be flooded with imports, which brought about the present difficult position.

He declined to believe that Mr. Snowden intended to shut out altogether from discussion at the Imperial Conference the question of reciprocal trade preferences. Statistics showed that Australian preferences towards Great Britain had increased from £20,000,000 in 1907 to £52,000,000 in 1929. Notwithstanding tariff increases, British preferences had been increased and would be increased still further if Great Britain would enter further reciprocal arrangements. Many tariff items, heavily taxed under the foreign rate, were admitted duty free from Great Britain.—*Reuter.*

FEDERAL UNION OF EUROPE

BRITISH REPLY

DISAPPOINTMENT IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 18

French opinion, although it had expected that the British reply to M. Briand's Memorandum on a Federal Union of Europe would be of a preliminary and tentative character, was hardly prepared for anything so "embarrassed, undecided, and timorous," as the answer is described here. It was realized that Mr. MacDonald could not commit the British Government until the Dominions had been consulted, but it is thought that, even taking that into consideration, he might have shown more imagination and courage in drafting the most non-committal of replies. Almost the only positive merit most observers can find in the British Note is the courtesy of its framing.

The supporters of M. Briand's scheme believe that one at least of the reservations which the British Government has so tentatively expressed is not valid. They express the view that a more careful study of the terms of the Memorandum would have convinced the British Government, as it had convinced other Governments, that the existence of such a Federal Union as it suggested could not affect prejudicially the authority and efficiency of the League of Nations; nor is it generally appreciated that any good purpose would be served by placing the Memorandum on the agenda of the next Assembly.

The most outspoken critics condemn the reply as the weak statement of a positive refusal to collaborate in the Federation of Europe as contemplated by France. At the same time, it is now recalled—rather late in the day, considering the time and trouble spent on M. Briand's scheme—that Great Britain has certain obligations which other European countries have not. Great Britain, it is pointed out, would be unlikely to subscribe wholeheartedly to a scheme the object of which was to achieve the economic union of Europe, but which could contribute little towards the solution of her own economic problems and nothing towards those of the Dominions and Colonies. Further, Great Britain showed during the Naval Conference that she regarded herself as the *trait-d'union* between Europe and America rather than as a purely European Power, and too close an association with the Continental Powers would hamper her in the discharge of such a role.

Such are some of the reasons given here for Great Britain's apparent unwillingness to fall in with France. If she is to maintain her influence over European affairs, without committing herself too far in European problems, it is obviously essential that the functions of the League of Nations should be maintained unchanged. Any hope that some return might be made through the Federation of Europe to the principles of the Protocol has, it is asserted, been killed by the British Note.

There is no doubt that the British reply has profoundly depressed those whom it has not actually irritated. Some go so far as to think that M. Briand's scheme is now dead. Even M. Briand's most ardent supporters agree that a Federation of Europe without the participation of Great Britain is impossible.

ITALY AND SCHNEIDER TROPHY

PROPOSAL TO HOLD RACE AT VENICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JULY 18

It is reported in the Press that the Italian Royal Aero Club has refused to take cognizance of the letter from the British Royal Aero Club, and has sent to the Secretary of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale copies of the Italian entry for the Schneider Trophy contest, and of the British refusal to accept it.

At the same time a letter is said to have been addressed on July 16 to the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, in which the suggestion is made that the Italian Royal Aero Club should organize a contest for the Schneider Trophy at Venice in 1931. The letter is in the following terms:—

The contents of the letter of the British Aero Club cannot be acknowledged, and still less taken into consideration by the Italian Aero Club, in so far as they disregard the authority of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale; whereas, on the other hand, the Royal Aero Club of Italy, being a federated body from its foundation, is determined that the authority of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, and of its directing organ, accepted by all the federated bodies, should not suffer from any disregard on the part of anybody. Consequently, the Royal Aero Club of Italy does not intend to discuss the decisions adopted by the general confederation of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale in the way in which the British Royal Aero Club shows a desire to do.

Enclosed with the present letter, the said Fédération will find the sum of 16,500 francs, representing the payment of the entrance fee, and the guarantees for three Italian machines which the Royal Aero Club of Italy intends to enter in order to take part in the contest for the Schneider Trophy in 1931. Since the Press has published the *communiqué* of the British Royal Aero Club, in which is shown the British preoccupation concerning the organization of the contest, the Royal Aero Club of Italy makes to the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale a proposal to organize a contest for the Schneider Trophy in 1931 at Venice without requiring the payment of any sum in guarantee at the moment of entry.

Although this letter, which one journal calls noble, is reproduced in all the newspapers, it was stated to-day by an official at the Italian Aero Club that this report must not be taken as official, and that no authorized statements could be issued for the moment.

SHAMROCK V. INSURED

Insurances were effected in the London market in April on Sir Thomas Lipton's new racing yacht Shamrock V., which is to sail from this country to-day for the United States to compete for the America's Cup. The policy, which covers the yacht on her voyage across the Atlantic, during her racing, and for the return voyage, was for six months, so that in the ordinary course of events the Shamrock V. should return to this country in the autumn.

It is understood that the yacht has been insured for "all risks" on a value of £18,000 at a premium of 10 per cent., which is naturally a much higher rate than would be quoted on a vessel remaining in home waters. In addition, amounts have been effected against the risk of total loss only and also on spare gear and stores. The Shamrock V. is to be accompanied during her Transatlantic voyage by Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, which is believed to have been insured on a value of £30,000 at 2 per cent. The terms of the insurances would have been agreed in consultation with those underwriters who make a careful study of yachts.

A GERMAN CRISIS

THE REICHSTAG DISSOLVED

VOTE AGAINST DECREES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 18

The Socialist motion to rescind the Presidential decrees embodying the Government emergency revenue measures was passed in the Reichstag to-day by 236 votes to 221, whereupon the Reichstag was dissolved. After a Cabinet meeting this evening the Government issued a short manifesto announcing that, as the Reichstag had refused the Government funds necessary for the fulfilment of the obligations of the Reich, the course to be followed in the future was being submitted to the decision of the nation. This decision would be made on September 14. In the meantime the Government would see to it that the States and municipalities were able to carry out their obligations.

The outcome of the Parliamentary struggle was uncertain up to the last moment. The negotiations with Herr Hugenberg, the Nationalist leader, broke down last night, the Chancellor refusing to extend the basis of his Government farther to the right by including an official member of the Nationalist Party in the Cabinet, or to try to break up the present coalition with the Socialists in Prussia to make way for a Government of the Right-Centre there also. But during the deliberations of the Nationalist Parliamentary group afterwards, Count Westarp and the moderate group associated with him left the meeting and held one of their own in another room, from which it was rightly assumed that the moderates were going to support the Government in defiance of Herr Hugenberg. But, although the rebel group was larger than had been expected, it was not strong enough to save the day for the Government.

The last sitting of the fourth Reichstag of the German Republic opened amid tense excitement. The galleries were crowded; officials stood closely packed in the space behind the tribune, and some 460 members attended out of a House of 490. Herr Dietrich, the Democratic Minister of Finance, made a speech which might have saved the day in a House with a less rigid group system.

UNEMPLOYMENT DANGERS

The Minister explained that the Government was not fighting for the preservation of the Budget as such, but for the maintenance of the unemployed, whose relief dictated increasing expenditure, while taxes and Customs were yielding less. He admitted many blemishes in the emergency measures, but showed how they were largely the result of a conscientious endeavour to get the measures passed by a Parliamentary majority. He replied to the Socialist argument that public order was not disturbed or endangered in the sense of Article 48 of the Constitution, which gives the President emergency powers to govern by decree. If, he said, things were allowed to continue as they were, the Treasury would be in difficulties again in two or three months, and, when hunger stalked through the streets, public order might be seriously disturbed. The Cabinet had held firmly to its course in the belief that there would still be enough members of the House with the common sense to recognize the necessity of the measures. In present circumstances it did not matter so much how things were done as that they should be done. Before they had resorted to Article 48 he had striven to the utmost, in the chaos of the Budget Committee, to reach an agreement.

Herr Dietrich as well as Herr Wirth, the Minister of the Interior, and Herr von Keudell, the spokesman of the People's Conservatives, reminded the Socialists of the many occasions on which the Socialist President, Ebert, and the predominantly Socialist Prussian Government had issued decrees under Article 48. The Minister concluded:—"It can surely be assumed that the Germans who to-day are still consuming many milliard marks' worth of tobacco and beer are capable of filling such a gap in the Budget. The question now is whether we Germans are merely a conglomeration of individuals, thinking only of selfish interests, or a real nation."

When the Socialist motion was put to the vote it was opposed by the parties represented in the Government and by 25 Nationalist Moderates under Count Westarp, including nearly all of the industrialists and most of the agrarians. The rest of the Nationalists, under Herr Hugenberg, supported it, with the Socialists, Communists, and Fascists. It could only have been defeated if Count Westarp had carried eight more Nationalists with him.

DECREE OF DISSOLUTION

Immediately the result was made known, the Chancellor stood up and read the dissolution decree, which he had obtained in advance from the President:—"After the Reichstag has decided to-day to demand that my decrees of July 16, issued under Article 48 of the Constitution of the Reich, be put out of force, I dissolve the Reichstag under Article 25 of the Constitution." The Chancellor added something which was drowned by cries of "Down with Hindenburg; down with Fascism" from the Communists. He handed the decree to Herr Loebe, the President of the Reichstag. As the Communists had by then struck up the "International," a formal valedictory was out of the question, so the officials and others left the Chamber, leaving the Communists, no longer M.P.s, to finish their anthem by themselves.

When the President returns from his Rhineland tour—he left Berlin for Speyer this evening—fresh decrees will have to be drafted. The regular Budget, which had only passed the committee stage, will have to be put into force, and as the decrees embodying the emergency revenue measures have been revoked by the Reichstag, a fresh decree containing some alterations will probably be issued.

The Government will have some three months to carry on without Parliament: the Constitution prescribes that elections are to be held within 60 days, and that the new Reichstag is to assemble within 30 days afterwards. Herr Dietrich assured the Reichstag to-day that the Government did not intend to use Article 48 to do things which some people hoped. There were some things they could not do with it. His statement is interpreted as meaning that at present the Government only contemplates decreeing measures to solve the urgent problems already under discussion.

The Westarp group of Nationalists has long been straining at the party leash, but to-day, for the first time, it publicly declared its independence of Herr Hugenberg and the official party. Whether Count Westarp's appearance as its spokesman was to be regarded as a formal secession is not quite clear; an hour or so later there was, strictly speaking, no Nationalist Parliamentary group to secede from. It remains to be seen whether, as is generally expected, the moderates resign from the party and join the People's Conservatives and others who have seceded before them, or whether they fight the election under Herr Hugenberg's banner.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

EXTRA £10,000,000 TO BE BORROWED

COMMONS CRITICISM

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

The House faced glumly to-day the financial resolution authorizing the Unemployment Insurance Fund to borrow an extra £10,000,000.

MR. LAWSON declared this step to be "regrettable but inevitable." Existing borrowing powers were only £6,500,000 short of exhaustion; £1,000,000 would have to paid in interest in September, and the gap between revenue and expenditure was about £450,000 a week. An extra £10,000,000, even allowing for the payment of interest, would keep the Fund going until next March, but unless the Government obtained further power to borrow, present resources would not last over the recess. These financial troubles had arisen in spite of the bold effort of Mr. Snowden to relieve the Fund of the charge for those unemployed who had paid less than 30 contributions, and they were only similar to those which had required repeated borrowings ever since the reserves of the Fund had been exhausted in 1920. He then made the usual attempt to prove that unemployment was not as bad as it seemed. If the statistics were published monthly instead of weekly, he thought they would give a truer picture of the situation.

These excuses did not save Mr. Lawson from SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND'S charge that they were a smoke-screen to disguise the Government's sins of omission and commission. The Government had, he declared, further depressed industry by the Coal Mines Bill, by heavy increases in taxation, and by the "ghastly" Unemployment Insurance Act of 1930. Under that Act the Government had been able to save the Fund from the consequences of abolishing the test of "genuinely seeking work" only by the subterfuge of substituting the formerly practically unused test of being "normally in insurable employment." The effect was to disqualify those who, because they had been longest out of work, required either benefit or work from qualifying for the one or obtaining the other. This accusation of administration "by subterfuge" was upheld by Mr. E. Brown and Mr. Buchanan. MR. BROWN deduced that a policy of maintenance was now in operation, and must be supplemented by a policy of national development. MR. BUCHANAN contended that the scale of maintenance was insufficient, and unnecessarily lowered by having to pay interest on the borrowings of the Fund.

MISS BONDFIELD'S REPLY

MISS BONDFIELD could only explain that she had not substituted one harsh qualification for benefit for another. The reason why rejections of claims had declined so little was that inaccurate scaremongering concerning the Act of 1930 had induced many people to put in quite impossible claims. So far as the Government was concerned, administration could not be harsh because it had been deliberately delegated to *ad hoc* judicial authorities. She admitted many weaknesses in the system, but promised that a substitute was being carefully prepared and would be submitted to the examination of all parties. Meanwhile she was improving her analysis of the figures, and had found that 65 per cent. of unemployment was concentrated in the Midlands and the North and 26.6 per cent. in the coal and cotton industries. MR. OLIVER STANLEY tore these trifles to pieces so charmingly that even the Socialists smiled beneath his knife. He frankly preferred borrowing to taxing in this case; but of course it destroyed Mr. Snowden's pretence that he was increasing or even maintaining the sinking fund. Everybody seemed to have a policy except the Government, whose efforts were confined to Mr. Thomas's assurances to the dining world that there was a silver lining, and the Prime Minister's impersonation of a good man struggling with adversity. He wished they would not be dumb as to their own policy even if they were deaf to the policies of others. Finally, he begged them, if ever they did reform the insurance system, not to base their reforms upon the present emergency conditions.

A number of other Unionist members advocated correlation between the wages in sheltered and unsheltered trades, which the Socialists took to be a demand for lower wages all round; but MR. STRACHEY gave evidence of some Socialist criticism of Mr. Snowden, who seemed to be so parcimonious in financing work and so lavish in financing maintenance. For the moment, however, nobody could, within the rules of order, elaborate an alternative policy; and the financial resolution was approved in time for further progress to be made with the Road Traffic Bill.

THE KING OF SPAIN

DEPARTURE FOR SANTANDER YESTERDAY

The King of Spain left Waterloo Station yesterday morning for Southampton to embark in the Arlanza for Santander.

The Duke of Gloucester was present to represent the King, and the Spanish Ambassador (who accompanied King Alfonso to Southampton), officials of the Embassy, and prominent Spaniards resident in London attended to bid the King farewell.

The Arlanza was fully dressed, with the flags of Spain and Brazil at the masthead, the latter flag being in honour of the President-Elect of Brazil, Dr. Julio Prestes, who is to join the ship at Cherbourg.

The King was greeted at the docks by the Mayor, Councillor Hector Young, and the Mayoress, Sir Herbert Walker, general manager of the Southern Railway, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Szlumper, assistant general manager, Captain R. L. Daniel, R.N.R., marine superintendent of the R.M.S.P., Mr. G. R. Newcombe, docks manager, and Captain S. N. Braithwaite, R.M.S.P. marine superintendent at Southampton. He was accompanied on board by Mr. P. G. M. Mitchell, director and general manager of the shipping company, and Lord Suffield, a director.

King Alfonso is accompanied by the Duke of Miranda, the Duchess of Santona, the Duke of Alba, Miss Maria Silva, Mr. Luis Silva, and Miss C. S. Alva.

AIR DEFENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN

The Air Ministry announces the following appointment:—

Air Vice-Marshal Cyril Louis Norton Newall, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M., now Director of Operations and Intelligence, Air Ministry, and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, to be Air Officer Commanding, Wessex Bombing Area, Air Defence of Great Britain, in February, 1931, *vice* Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Miles Steel, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., on the latter assuming command of the Royal Air Force in India.

CENTENARY OF URUGUAY

CELEBRATIONS IN MONTEVIDEO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTEVIDEO, JULY 18

The celebrations of Uruguay's centenary as a Republic, which began last Saturday, reached their climax to-day, when the first Constitution, that of 1830, was commemorated. The city was brilliantly illuminated all last night, searchlights being focused on the statue of Artigas and the old Colonial Government buildings.

This morning, after massed choirs had sung the National and Centenary Anthems, Uruguayan troops dressed in the uniforms of 1830, and Argentine and Brazilian troops, a detachment from H.M.S. Dragon, and 1,600 Argentine Boy Scouts marched through the town. The President, Dr. Campisteguy, took the salute in Independence Square, and at the same time squadrons of Uruguayan, Argentine, and Brazilian aeroplanes, flying over the city, dipped in salute. In brilliant sunshine gay crowds paraded the flag-decorated streets.

This afternoon Uruguay met Peru in a World Football Championship, the first to be held here, in a specially built stadium, the largest in South America. Thirteen nations are competing, including France, Belgium, Rumania, and the United States.

CONVICTS' DASH FOR LIBERTY

TWO KILLED IN FIGHT WITH POLICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, JULY 18

A daring escape from the Labour Prison was made by four men to-day. Eventually two of them were shot dead in a fight with police, and the others were captured.

The four prisoners—Arthur Harrison, John Newchurch, Joseph Dawson, each aged 27, and William Hayes, aged 32—were working in the quarry with 23 others when two of them confronted the guard with sawn-off shot guns, which had been secreted in the quarry. They knocked down the guard, while the other two prisoners attacked the armed sentry, who was forced to accompany them outside the quarry, where accomplices had left a motor-car. The sentry was placed on the running-board, and the four prisoners dashed off at high speed. A police car gave chase, and shots were exchanged, one puncturing a tire of the police car, which, however, continued in pursuit. Eventually a burst tire sent the prisoners' car into an embankment, and the men ran off through a house into a yard, where they unsuccessfully attempted to board another car. Then they tried a lorry, which would not go, and the police captured Dawson, who had dropped his gun. The others ran through a school, exchanging shots with the police, and on returning to the main road they ordered a passing lorry to stop, shot the driver, wounding him slightly in the head, and pulled his companion off the vehicle. The prisoners boarded the lorry, which was laden with sand, and drove off at a fast pace. The police overtook them, and climbed on to the lorry, where a pitched battle took place, in which Harrison, who was driving, and Newchurch were killed. Hayes escaped, but was arrested later in Adelaide, dressed as a woman. During the pursuit of the men two policemen and three other persons were injured, but not seriously.

Harrison and Newchurch were each undergoing three years' imprisonment for robbery, and had previously escaped from gaol. Dawson and Hayes were sentenced at the January sessions to eight years' imprisonment for robbery under arms.

WEEK-END WEATHER OUTLOOK

SHOWERS EXPECTED

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Very heavy rain fell in the North yesterday near the centre of the depression that has been moving very slowly eastwards across the British Isles during the past few days. At Ilkley over an inch and a half was measured, and about an inch at several places, including Wallasey, Berwick-on-Tweed, and St. Andrews. Temperature was notably low for July; at Burton it never rose above 54deg.

Although the depression is passing away towards the Baltic and is becoming less deep, secondary disturbances will probably cause occasional showers nearly everywhere during the week-end, and local thunder is expected. Winds will be mainly from between west and north-west, and temperature rather low for the time of the year.

MEMORIALS TO MISSING IN FRANCE

The Chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission (Mr. Thomas Shaw, M.P.) will, together with Mr. Rudyard Kipling and the Vice-Chairman (Major-General Sir Fabian Ware), represent the Commission at the dedication of the Memorials to the Missing in France on August 4.

These memorials will be unveiled by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien (Pozières); General Sir Nevil Macready (Loos); General Sir Walter Braithwaite (Vis-en-Artois); and Lieutenant-General Sir Louis Vaughan, representing Lord Byng of Vimy (Louverval-Cambrai), the ceremonies taking place simultaneously at 10.15 a.m.

No tickets will be issued, but space will be specially reserved for relatives at the ceremonies.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

On Monday afternoon the Duke of Connaught, who is Ranger of Epping Forest, will open Knighton Wood, at Woodford, as part of the Forest.

His Royal Highness will be received by the Lord Lieutenant of Essex (Brigadier-General Colvin), the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the chairman (Mr. W. C. Brett) and members of the Epping Forest Committee of the Corporation, and the verderers and the chairman and members of the Woodford Urban District Council. After the ceremony the Duke of Connaught will be driven round the Forest.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday in the Prime Minister's Room, House of Commons. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Lord Thomson, Mr. Hartshorn, Miss Bondfield, Dr. Addison, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Graham, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

POLITICAL NOTES

GOVERNMENT AND THE SPREAD-OVER

THE REMOVAL OF THE MACE

The Cabinet met at the unusually early hour of 9.30 yesterday morning, in order to clear off an accumulation of work left over from the usual weekly meeting on Wednesday. Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, left London for Scotland during the morning, but before he went the Cabinet had under consideration a draft of the amendment to the spread-over of hours proposal which will be submitted to the House of Commons on Monday evening. As Monday is a Supply Day, and the Government are to be attacked from their own back benches on the new shipbuilding programme, it is unlikely that the Coal Bill will be considered before 11 o'clock, a matter of some regret, in view of the keen interest taken in the struggle between the two Houses. The Government amendment accepts the principle of the spread-over if a district agreement is arrived at, but insists that the agreement must be ratified by the two national bodies, the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation. There have been conversations on the point between Mr. Graham and Lord Salisbury, and the Government are not without hope that the new proposal will be accepted by the Peers. They argue that it would be very difficult for the Miners' Federation to turn down an agreement reached in a district without running the risk of splitting the national body, and they believe that they have discovered a method of saving the Bill from shipwreck.

* * *

Soon after the disgraceful incident in the House of Commons on Thursday which led to the suspension of Mr. Beckett, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition discussed the position to see whether it was desirable that further steps should be taken. Under the Standing Orders the offender is entitled to return to the House next Thursday, and members of all parties feel that the period of suspension is not sufficient to mark the gravity of the offence. A number of Conservative members have put down a motion that Mr. Beckett be suspended until the end of the Session, and on Monday Sir William Davison is to ask the Prime Minister—

whether he is aware of the strong feeling among all parties in the House of Commons that suspension for five days under the terms of Section Two of Standing Order 18 is an inadequate penalty for the gross affront offered to the House on Thursday by the hon. member for Peckham, and whether he will recommend extending the period of suspension until the hon. member has offered a full apology to the House for his conduct.

It is unlikely, however, that any special action will be taken, as there is no desire to give Mr. Beckett a chance of appearing in the guise of a martyr. It is felt by the Government that a more effective method of dealing with his offence is to report him to the National Executive of the Labour Party in order that his name shall not appear on the official list of party candidates at the next General Election.

When the Public Works Loans Bill is before the House of Commons again next Wednesday the Liberals will bring forward a proposal for the establishment of a Board of National Investment to discharge the functions both of the Public Works Loans Commissioners and of the National Debt Commissioners. Among the functions of the Board would be the management of the National Debt and of the accumulated funds of the Post Office Savings Bank, the Road Fund, the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and other funds, balances, and reserves; the raising and allocation of loans for all public purposes; the submission to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of an annual budget of capital expenditure, and the discharge of such other duties as may be entrusted to it. In the meantime Mr. Pethick-Lawrence has given notice that he will move the appointment of two new Commissioners, Mr. William Baker Neville and Mr. Charles Latham.

THE INVALIDS

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who is recovering from a chill, was last night stated to be still confined to her bedroom in Kensington Palace.

The following bulletin concerning the condition of the Duke of Northumberland was issued last night:—"The Duke has had a very satisfactory day."

Sir Aston Webb was yesterday reported to have had a fairly comfortable night. Last night there was stated to be no change in his condition.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Strand	LA BOHEME	2.30
	CARMEN	8

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	2.30 & 8.40
New	DESIRE	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLLOW THROUGH	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Palladium	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	CONDEMNED	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA	2 to 11
Capitol	THE SQUEAKER	12 to 11
Carlton	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
Empire	THE SHIP FROM SHANGHAI	12 to 12
Kensington	TANNED LEGS	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	MAMBA	2 to 11
New Gallery	DUMB-BELLS IN ERMINE	2 to 11
Plaza	BENSON MURDER CASE	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE BAD ONE	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	MEN WITHOUT WOMEN	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE CUCKOOS	12 to 11

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind westerly, moderate; cloudy; bright intervals; showers, perhaps with thunder; moderate or rather low temperature.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Showers, bright intervals, local thunder, moderate or rather low temperature. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The possibilities of making traffic safer in London are discussed in the annual report of the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee. (p. 9)

Lieutenant A. J. Andrews, of the 17th London Regiment (Tower Hamlets), won the Silver Medal in the second stage of the King's Prize competition at Bisley yesterday. The final stage of the King's Prize will be fired to-day. (p. 14)

Opposition to the dumping of refuse from the Greater London area on the Essex bank of the Thames has found further expression in a resolution by members of Parliament and in a deputation from riverside local authorities to the Ministry of Health. (p. 9)

Professor A. F. Pollard has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship at Jesus College, Oxford. (p. 14)

A notable gift to the Oriental Ceramic section in the British Museum has been made from the collection of Mr. Harvey Hadden. (p. 10)

The international situation resulting from the Pact of Paris for the renunciation of war was the subject of discussion at yesterday's session of the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held at the House of Lords. (p. 14)

Further evidence as to the effect of alcohol on the human body was given before the Licensing Commission in London yesterday. (p. 7)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the financial resolution relating to the Unemployment Fund was passed in Committee. It raises the borrowing powers by a further £10,000,000. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The Viceroy yesterday discussed the situation in India with a deputation of leaders in the Legislature. Our Simla Correspondent says the hostility to the proposal to include representatives of the Opposition in the British delegation to the Round-Table Conference is beginning to subside. Reasonable sections of Indian opinion are ready to recognize the immense advantages to be gained by dealing with representatives of all parties rather than with those of a single party. (p. 12)

French opinion is disappointed with the British reply to M. Briand's Memorandum proposing a Federal Union of Europe. The reply is described by commentators as "embarrassed, undecided, and timorous." Some go so far as to suggest that the reply means the end of M. Briand's scheme. (p. 12)

The British Consul at Foochow is trying to get into touch with two British women missionaries who were captured early this month by Chinese bandits. Their captors demand payment of £10,000 ransom. (p.

The Reichstag was dissolved yesterday after it had passed the Socialist motion for rescission of the Presidential decrees putting into force the Government's emergency financial measures. (p. 12)

The Quest, with the British Arctic Expedition on board, has arrived at Reykjavik *en route* for Greenland. (p. 11)

In a message from Winnipeg our Special Correspondent discusses the Canadian election campaign in the Province of Manitoba. (p. 11)

The celebrations of Uruguay's centenary as a Republic reached their climax yesterday, when various festivities were held in Montevideo. (p. 12)

In a letter to the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, the Italian Royal Aero Club suggests that the race for the Schneider Trophy in 1931 should take place at Venice. (p. 12)

Four convicts made a daring escape from the Labour Prison in Adelaide yesterday, and, during a fight with police, in which shots were exchanged, two of them were killed. The others were re-captured. (p. 12)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

The race for the Eclipse Stakes was won at Sandown Park yesterday by the Aga Khan's Rustom Pasha, with Mr. E. Esmond's Lovelace II. second, and Lord Woolavington's Walter Gay third. (p. 5)

The match between the Gentlemen and Players at Lord's yesterday was drawn. K. S. Duleepsinhji, who scored 125 in the first innings of the Gentlemen, had made 103 not out when the second innings was declared closed. The names of the players invited to make the tour in South Africa during the winter were announced yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Treasury Bill Results; Home Railway Dividends; Australian Estates and Mortgage Accounts; the Distillers' Meeting; Nitrate Distributors' Liquidation; and Tax Rebates on Life Assurance Premiums. (p. 17)

In the Money Market discount rates advanced, the Treasury Bills being allotted at a higher rate. Money remained in plentiful supply. Foreign Exchanges were slightly less unfavourable to sterling, the Paris, Berlin, and Zurich rates all advancing slightly. There was a recovery in the Argentine exchange. Silver declined ¼d. to 15⅞d. per oz. (p. 18)

The Stock Markets were dull yesterday, British Funds being weak. Dealings began in the new Austrian loan at a discount. Rubber shares were depressed. In the Miscellaneous market Gramophone shares advanced, but the general tone was dull. (p. 17)

THE NEXT STEP

The Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations met in Manchester yesterday for a preliminary survey of the Report of the Government Committee of Inquiry. Meanwhile the various sectional organizations of the industry have no doubt been making a careful study of that important document in all its varying aspects. Although the situation—as shown by the trade returns for the half-year—is admitted by everybody to be more urgent than ever, some further time will be necessary before the implications of the Report can be fully grasped or a definite plan of action formulated to give practical effect to its recommendations. Nevertheless there are certain broad considerations which from the very beginning should be kept constantly in mind by each section of the trade. In confirming the diagnosis of Lancashire's troubles already made by many thoughtful observers both within and without the industry, the Report of the Committee makes it perfectly plain that no single section is responsible for the deplorable condition of the trade during the past ten years. Each section has had its own difficulties and its own defects—some no doubt greater than others—and each has contributed in its own peculiar manner to the failure of the trade as a whole to adjust itself to modern conditions. There is thus no ground anywhere for mutual recriminations among spinners, manufacturers, finishers and merchants. All alike have failed, through the excessive individualism bred in them by generations of successful trading, to develop sufficiently the spirit of mutual co-operation by which alone prosperity can be restored. What is required is more than a mere modernization of equipment or technique: it is a radical change of outlook which will express itself in a thoroughgoing reorganization of the economic structure of the industry.

If this diagnosis is correct—and of that there is no longer room for doubt—it must surely follow that the reconstruction of the industry cannot be undertaken piecemeal. So long as each or any section of the industry is content, like the EARL OF CHATHAM and SIR RICHARD STRACHAN, to wait for the others to begin to advance, it is clear enough that little progress will be possible. Even the most superficial study of the recommendations of the Report shows that they are of necessity interdependent. In order to regain the trade which has been lost since the War, it is imperative that the costs of production and distribution should be cheapened at each stage. A slight reduction in the cost, say, of spinning or manufacturing will be of little avail by itself. It is only by a concerted effort of all sections that an effect upon prices sufficient to stimulate consumption can be obtained. On the producing side the source of possible economies is twofold—the reorganization of mills on a mass production basis, and the more economic employment of labour which will permit an increase in the output per head of each operative employed. This, if it is to be successfully accomplished, will undoubtedly entail very considerable modification of the long-established rules and practices which were established, often many years ago, by the trade unions in order to safeguard the interests of the operatives. The Council of the Textile Factory Workers has, it is true, declared its readiness to enter into a joint conference with the employers to consider the recommendations in the Report, but little is likely to come of these discussions unless the millowners are really prepared to take the question of reconstruction more seriously than they have done hitherto. The inseparable connexion of the Committee's recommendations concerning production with the proposed reforms in marketing in the coarser section of the trade is no less obvious. Under modern conditions production and distribution can no longer be regarded as separate and wholly independent functions. To produce cheaply it is necessary to produce in bulk, and mass production means mass distribution. The one is unthinkable without the other. In short the traditional individualist methods of marketing must be reformed no less than the traditional small-unit system of spinning and manufacturing; and both reforms, if they are to be successful, must proceed *pari passu*. In this connexion it will be irrelevant to plead that the merchants, since they have managed in spite of the depression to maintain a modest margin of profit, stand in no need of amalgamation. Their present methods and organization are, as the Report shows, unsuited to the selling of bulk lines, and, since mass production is absolutely necessary if the coarser end of the trade is to survive, the merchanting section must either adapt itself to post-War conditions or eventually be superseded by a new organization evolved by the producers.

Fortunately it is not necessary at this early stage to anticipate developments of this kind. The Committee in its Report has set out clearly and forcibly the main defects from which the industry is suffering, and it has laid down the general lines along which a remedy for them is to be found. The detailed scheme of reorganization it has rightly left to be worked out by the industry itself, which alone is competent to do so. Though no one who is acquainted with conditions in Lancashire will be inclined to under-estimate the difficulty of this task, it has at any rate been rendered easier by so lucid an exposition of the problem. This, even if it is not half the battle, is at any rate an essential condition of success. The next step will be the development of adequate machinery to undertake the work of reorganization. Here, too, the Report has not failed to give some guidance. By drawing attention to the work of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations the Committee has indicated plainly enough the body most fitted by its nature and constitution to undertake the task. The Joint Committee already in a very real sense represents all the sections of the trade, operatives as well as employers. It only remains for the various sectional organizations to give its deliberations a measure of support sufficiently general to constitute a mandate to explore the ways and means of reconstruction.

A South American Centenary

Yesterday was the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Uruguay, and the people have been celebrating it with justifiable enthusiasm. They can recall with pride the heroism and fierce devotion of the heroes, high and low, of the struggle for independence; they can with equal pride turn leniently from the tragic civil strife that wasted the young Republic for over seventy years to the order and prosperity they now enjoy. The Uruguayans had to pay a high price for freedom. They took a valiant part in the revolt against the control of Spain that began in 1810; they fought against the Portuguese of Brazil, who would have incorporated them in their Empire; and they resisted the repeated efforts of the Argentines to force them into the larger federation. By 1825 they were able to declare Uruguay "free and independent of "the King of Portugal, of the Emperor of "Brazil, and of every one else in the world." But another three years passed before Brazil and the revolutionary Government of Buenos Aires abandoned their conflict for dominion in Uruguay and, through the mediation of the British Minister of the day in the Argentine capital, recognized the independence of the little State, which was formally constituted a Republic two years later. The struggles of the Uruguayans had welded them into a people; but it is one thing to win freedom and quite another to organize and govern a community. That more difficult victory was not achieved for three generations. The self-sacrificing spirit of the years of struggle disappeared; party hatred, jealousy and ambition produced revolution after revolution and kept the country in a state of civil war; and it was only a quarter of a century ago that the constant resort to arms for the settlement of political differences was abandoned. That the Republic should have survived so many melancholy years of revolution, and at last reached ordered government, is an indication of the persistence of the distinctive national character formed in the early period of patriotic suffering for independence. The political forms of republican democracy are perhaps not altogether natural to a Latin people, and their further evolution in Uruguay may proceed with occasional difficulty; but the contrast between the bitter strife of comparatively recent years and the peace and order of to-day speaks for itself.

The Uruguayans are indeed among the fortunate ones of the earth. Their Republic is the smallest of the South American States, wedged in between the vast Spanish-speaking Republic of Argentina and the vaster Portuguese-speaking Brazil; but size is not in itself a criterion of good fortune. The Uruguayans have other benefits. They have a rich, rolling country, mainly devoted to stock raising; they have a delightful climate, and, partly because of this boon, they have a happy temperament. They have beautiful gardens, and they have wonderful bathing beaches that would be the envy of our sunlight enthusiasts. Their capital, Montevideo, is a very fine city of wide, tree-lined avenues, with a great and busy port. And, with their herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, their orange groves and vineyards, and the thriving port of their capital, they prosper. There is no unemployment in Uruguay. The peso has fallen in the last year, but fundamentally the country is sound. Some of her dreams in the matter of industrial development may be too ambitious, and her tariffs may protect some of her national industries with more strength than wisdom; but if her natural resources are properly conserved and exploited, and if she looks to the farms of the present rather than to the factories of the future, stability will be assured. British interest in Uruguay is of old standing. Our mediation helped when her independence was recognized; we have given her a sport—football—to which the youth of Uruguay are fanatically devoted; and a great many millions of British capital have been available for the development of the country. The Republic exports more to England than to any other country and imports more from us than from any other country except the United States. In Uruguay there is the same story as in other South American countries; the trade of the United States has increased prodigiously in recent years, and we have had to yield pride of place. The recommendations of the D'Abernon Mission to South America, which was warmly received in Uruguay, may induce changes in the methods of British traders that will help to redress the balance; but it will be hard work, for the Americans are well entrenched. The opportunity for increased British trade is there, however, and Uruguayan good will is not lacking.

Shamrock the Fifth

Many a good wish will go with Shamrock V. as she sets forth to-day on her long voyage across the Atlantic to try to win back in American waters the Cup which has eluded the grasp of British yachtsmen for the last eighty years. No one can foresee what will be the result of the races to be held over the new course to the north of Long Island in September, but hopes run high and it is thought that there never was a better chance of winning the America's Cup. The new challenger has been tried out in home waters as no challenger was before, and she has shown herself in her trials on the East Coast, on the South, in Irish waters, and on the Firth of Clyde to be unequalled among British yachts at the present time. When she was leaving Rothesay Bay after her last race to come south to make ready for her voyage she was flying her winning pennants, a proud collection of fifteen firsts and four seconds gained in twenty-two races. That is something to boast about.

Phaselus ille quem videtis, hospites,
ait fuisse navium celerrimus.

She has raced against bigger yachts, which have been carrying a much larger spread of sail, and she has beaten them on level terms. When she races for the Cup she will have to contend with a vessel built according to the same rule as herself and carrying the same area of sail. That is a new condition that has been introduced into the races this year, and it is one that is likely to put the contest on fairer terms than ever before.

There is no means at present of judging the new Shamrock in comparison with the four vessels which have been built for the occasion in the United States. One of the four is to be chosen to defend the Cup after a series of trials which are now being carried out over the courses where the races are to be held later, so that those who sail the defender will have the advantage of local knowledge and experience. Which of the four—Enterprise, Weetamoe, Whirlwind, or Yankee—will race against Shamrock V. will not be decided until a few days before the first race on September 13. There is only one challenger, but the defenders have the pick of four boats. Yet even so, in view of the new conditions governing the races and the fine showing the Shamrock has made in home waters, there is certain to be a keen struggle for the Cup. The Shamrock is the fifth of the family, and it is just over thirty years since SIR THOMAS LIPTON built his first challenger. Fortune has never been too kind to him in his attempts to win the America's Cup. It may be his turn this year. All will wish him well in this adventure which he is about to make in his eighty-first year and hope that he may bring home the Cup at long last.

Onlookers, Critics, and Umpires

Since the year 1884 the Laws of Cricket have been fifteen times revised by the Marylebone Club. But in all the changes that have taken place the general effect of Law 43—on the strict observance of which more than on any other the maintenance of the spirit and tradition of the game depends—has remained, and, so long as cricket is cricket, must and will remain, unalterable. By the host of critics who, as our Cricket Correspondent puts it, have maligned HOBBS and SUTCLIFFE for appealing needlessly against the light at Leeds, the existence of this law appears to have been forgotten. It runs as follows:—"The umpires are the sole judges of "fair or unfair play, of the fitness of the ground, "the weather, and the light for play; all disputes shall be determined by them, and if "they disagree the actual state of things shall "continue." It covers, beyond all possibility of doubt or dispute, both of the incidents in the match at Leeds on which the critics have based their unwarranted charges of unsportsmanlike conduct against the members of the England Eleven. With these charges, it is important to remember and to place on record, the Australians have had nothing whatever to do. After their magnificent batting in the first innings they were keenly disappointed at being robbed by the weather of what looked like a certain and glorious victory. That was only natural and human, and they have the deep sympathy of every true cricketer in this country for the way in which the luck of the game turned against them. But they are a team of sportsmen. They have far too high a sense of their own dignity as well as of the unwritten laws of cricket to air their disappointment by rounding on their opponents and accusing them of sharp practice. That has been left to the self-appointed critics who have forgotten Law 43 and lost their heads. From their position in the Press-box, the pavilion, and the ring they decided, on the ancient and exploded principle that onlookers see most of the game, that they knew more about it than either the players or the umpires; and their personal views and opinions were broadcast all over the world as a Test Match Sensation.

On the strength of what they saw, or thought they saw, they made up their minds that on the third day of the match play might have begun earlier than it did, and that on the last day there was no justification for the appeal made against the light. But these are points which it is not for them to decide. The law expressly says that the umpires are the sole judges. Neither the players nor the onlookers have any voice in the matter, and those who have publicly questioned the decision of the umpires on the state of the wicket and the light have been guilty of what all cricketers are taught from their cradles to regard as the one unpardonable offence. The trained professionals who are chosen for the difficult and responsible work of umpiring in first-class cricket have long since won for themselves a deservedly honourable reputation, and anything that tends to cast a shadow of doubt on their judgment and sense of fairness is thoroughly bad for the game. But the critics in question have not only disputed the umpires. By declaring that HOBBS and SUTCLIFFE had no right to appeal to the umpires against the light, they have unworthily maligned two of our foremost professional players. Both of them are men who for years have fought and won for England many a hard and critical match, and deserve better treatment at the hands of their fellow-countrymen. Not only have they always played the game in accordance with its best traditions but they have an almost unrivalled knowledge of its finer points. To suspect them of not knowing far better than the spectators when the light is fit for play, or alternatively to accuse them of trying to steal a march on their opponents by making an unworthy appeal—from which, incidentally, owing to the state of the match, there was nothing to be gained—is criticism gone mad.

AIRMEN AND OVERHEAD CABLES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should like to draw your attention to a very serious and increasing menace to aerial navigation—the overhead high-tension cable. It was only a few days ago that my friend Captain H. D. Davis, of the Brooklands School of Flying, had a very narrow escape through coming into collision with some high-tension cables—in fact, he was only saved by his skill and by the lucky fact that the power happened to be shut off at the time. This shows that even the most experienced pilots are liable to be caught in this way, and I feel I am right in saying that the whole aviation world wishes to see the gradual reduction in the number of these death traps, which are a menace to the most seasoned pilots no less than to the novice.

So far from this being probable, however, I believe that some £10,000,000 has been earmarked by the Electricity Commissioners for development of a "grid" of overhead high-tension cables covering the country. A leading electrical authority recently stated that the word "grid" was inaccurate, and that the system in process of construction would be better compared with a "spider's web." Presumably, in this case, the unfortunate airman is the fly.

Yours faithfully,
C. D. BARNARD.
The Royal Aero Club, 3, Clifford-street, W.1, July 18.

THE "CRIME" OF CAPITAL

MR. SNOWDEN AND THE INCOME-TAX

LIP HOMAGE TO THRIFT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer can always be relied upon to import bitterness into every argument and policy. His opponents need not complain, for his bitterness is most in evidence when he most feels the force of their contentions.

In his speech yesterday he is reported to have said, in reference to food taxes and safeguarding: "Put £100,000,000 upon the articles in common use and reduce the income-tax by 2s. in the pound; that is what this means." He appears to think that a reduction in the income-tax would have no favourable influence on trade and, therefore, no effect in reducing unemployment, which by his own action has been increased. Evidently, too, he believes that the income-tax should not be reduced but increased, because by its increase he would be able still further to cheapen commodities in common use. While he occasionally pays lip homage to thrift and even promises in his last Budget speech that no further increase in income-tax need be immediately anticipated, it is abundantly clear that his real purpose is to attach—is confiscate too hard a word?—an increasing share of the income by the saving of which capital is accumulated for industrial development.

If capital must regard the Chancellor as its enemy and his continuance in his present office as a menace, then conditions are being prepared which will mean that capital will go where it is treated as an economic factor of value and not as a sign of a criminal past.

Yours truly,
JOHN H. DAVIDSON.
House of Commons, July 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the Labour Party's determination to maintain England as a dumping ground for the world's surplus manufactured goods, our unemployment roll must swell and taxation increase in order to find the money to pay for their keep and for the food imports which cannot be met by exports of manufactured goods.

It would be interesting to learn from our present rulers how they propose to pay for the necessary food imports when those who now import money from property abroad decide to make their homes where their capital is invested. There still remain inhabitable regions outside England where thrift is encouraged and where the possession of property is not yet considered a criminal offence. With a falling off of imports of money we shall be in a parlous state, and I can see no alternative to starvation for many people when that day arrives.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE BRUCE-PORTER.
6, Grosvenor-street, W.1, July 17.

TEST MATCH SPORTSMANSHIP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In this matter of Test Match sportsmanship, which is agitating the cricketers of two hemispheres, may one ask for further guidance? Suppose that our opening batsmen at Manchester, determined now to be sportsmen and gentlemen (in the less technical sense, of course), do not appeal against an indifferent light, and that the atmosphere gets slowly murkier and murkier, will a moment arise when it is up to the fielding side to be sportsmen and gentlemen too, and to appeal to the umpires to be allowed to stop bowling? And, to carry the matter a little farther, would a really sporting Grimmett refrain from appealing for leg-before, leaving it to a really sporting Hammond to shout "How's that?" loudly as the ball hits his pads? And if the umpires are the sole judges in all these matters, why is the burden of appeal (with consequent loss of sportsmanship) placed on the players? It is apparently not necessary for the bowler, after delivering six balls to Bradman, to say appealingly "I say, isn't it time somebody called 'Over'?" so that there is a precedent for letting these umpires think for themselves. Could they not also form their own conclusions about darkness and catches at the wicket without waiting to be prompted?

One last question. We have heard a good deal about that famous exhibition of sportsmanship in the Test Match at Nottingham in 1905, when the last three Australian wickets fell in almost complete darkness; but, since the English cricketers were content to win a match in these conditions, and since the Australians appealed against the light but were told by the umpires to play on, may we now be told who exactly were the sportsmen on this occasion? In that half-light they do not seem to stand out very noticeably.

Yours, &c.,
A. A. MILNE.
13, Mallord-street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

BOWLERS IN THE MAKING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I venture to bring to the notice of those who are responsible for cricket at the public schools a matter of some importance.

The main purpose of the recent alteration in the rules and in the size of wickets is to assist the bowler as against the batsman. Some may consider that the prevailing artificial treatment of the pitch ought also to be dealt with and may desire that the game should be played once more on grass, and that thus we might see some restoration of the balance between batsman and bowler.

Be that as it may, are real efforts being made to encourage the bowler's art at what may be called the nurseries of the game—namely, the schools? It would be interesting and instructive to hear what are the steps taken, if any, definitely to discover bowling talent among the boys. Perhaps there are some with a knowledge of the methods employed at Eton, Winchester, Harrow, and other schools who can enlighten us on what must be considered by all cricketers to be a matter of real importance for the future of the game. That there is a dearth of young bowling talent may be accepted as beyond doubt. But are the cricket masters and coaches who are responsible for discovering and developing young bowlers doing all that may be reasonably expected of them?

Some boys are able to bowl almost naturally: they may have an easy action or a natural swerve or they may almost unconsciously have the knack of spin; but all, with whatever amount of talent they are endowed, require expert advice and persistent coaching. Do boys who are in their school eleven or who are competing for a place receive such advice and coaching; and if not, why not? Further, are the cricket masters and coaches on the look-out for promising material among those outside the school eleven and, it may be, in the lower cricket sides, so that likely colts are not only "spotted" but perhaps receive some coaching in bowling? If no satisfactory answers can be given to these and similar questions, the best opportunities are being lost and the art of bowling is being left to chance.

In this connexion it is a stroke of good fortune that there should be playing here this season one of the masters of the art of bowling. Many cricketers have seen Mr. C. V. Grimmett, of the Australian team, practising his art against all sorts of batsmen; but, for the large numbers of keen cricketers, especially the young ones who have not the chance of seeing Mr. Grimmett bowl, there exists an admirable substitute in the shape of his book "Getting Wickets." In Mr. Grimmett's opinion the twin essentials of success in bowling are length and direction; he properly insists that bowling requires a lot of hard work, but that it can be the most interesting branch of cricket. Acquiring the art of bowling means hard work for those essaying to teach the young, and perseverance in practice by the boy. Will the young lads to-day take the necessary trouble; will they concentrate and persevere? And will their mentors help them as much as they might in that endeavour?

Yours faithfully,
HARLEQUIN.

GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Surely your Obituary Column, July 16, is a record for memories of valued domestic service. Here are the tributes, with length of fidelity:—"The devoted maid and friend," 68 years; "faithful nurse and much-loved friend," nearly 58 years; "faithful friend and nurse," 55 years; "faithful servant and true friend," 63½ years; "loved friend and nurse," duration not stated.

Your obedient servant,
W. GORDON BAILLIE.
Sutton Mead, Moretonhampstead, Devon.

A MORALIST ON THE AGE

II.—ROUSSEAU AS SOURCE

THE CHURCH'S CHOICE

The second of two articles founded on "Christian Ethics and Modern Problems," which Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will publish in September, and which Dr. Inge describes as probably his "last considerable work," is published below.

(By the Dean of St. Paul's)

The social question, as we are accustomed to call it, has had a great effect on the teaching of Christianity. It has led to a profound secularizing of the Gospel, such as the world had not seen before, and to a revolt against religion in general, which is also new. The revolutionary movement is bitterly anti-Christian, though in illogical England attempts are made to effect a compromise.

Western Europe, in the throes of the long and exhausting Napoleonic War, was quite unprepared to deal with the new problems raised by the progress of mass-production. England especially, where the new processes were mostly discovered, had no leisure to do anything except preserve its existence. Nor was economic science in a forward state. It is significant that Napoleon thought that the way to ruin England was to allow imports, especially of food, while closing all the ports of Europe against British exports. In this way he hoped he might drain England of money. Then came the peace, and the recovery. When we condemn the abuses of trade at that time, and bring a heavy indictment, as (for example) Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have done, against the landlords and employers of labour, we have to remember that the country was staggering under gigantic losses, which it endeavoured very successfully to make good by increasing, through every possible means, the aggregate wealth of the nation. Hard work, low wages, and thrift were necessary to give England that predominance as a manufacturing country which it desired to obtain. In those days, instead of shutting our doors against cheaper and more efficient Asiatic labour, we went to war to compel China to trade with us. Lancashire was then in no fear of Oriental competition. There was immense material progress and an immense expansion of the rapidly increasing British race over all parts of the world. When politicians and ecclesiastics inveigh in unmeasured terms against the social system which produced these results, we may remind them that every great achievement involves self-denial and severe labour, and that the employers took their share in promoting what they believed to be the welfare of their country.

A MAWKISH TRAVESTY

The revolt against modern social conditions had begun in the 18th century with Rousseau, before the effects of the Industrial Revolution had begun to be felt in France, or even in England. The influence of this sentimental rhetorician has perhaps been more pernicious than that of any other man who has ever lived. "The great muddy stream which is submerging us" (says M. de Vogüé) "flows from the writings and the life of Rousseau like the Rhine and the Po from the Alpine reservoirs which feed them perpetually." He is the founder of sentimental humanitarianism, that mawkish travesty of Christianity which transforms morality by basing it solely on pity, and transfers guilt from the individual to the State under which he lives. Man is always innocent, the Government always guilty. The truth on this matter was spoken long ago by Aristotle. "Legislation against private property may have a specious appearance of benevolence; men readily listen to it, and are easily induced to believe that in some wonderful manner everybody will become everybody's friend, especially when someone is heard denouncing the evils now existing in States, which are said to arise out of the possession of private property. These evils, however, are due to a very different cause, the wickedness of human nature." The morality of Rousseau is the morality of Tolstoy, and perhaps no foreign influence to-day is more subtly mischievous than the writings of these prophets of unreflecting sentimentalism, who begin by assuming that authority is always wrong and all punishment immoral. Without Rousseau there might have been no Karl Marx and no Bolshevism.

So Rousseau, who initiated nothing, threw the torch into the powder magazine, and the conflagration is not yet extinct. Unluckily, as Anatole France says, when one starts with the supposition that all men are naturally good and virtuous, one inevitably ends by wishing to kill most of them. Sentimentalism, as Russia has proved once more, ends in tyranny and homicidal mania. Rousseau himself declares: "If anyone, having publicly recognized these dogmas, conducts himself as if he did not believe them, let him be punished with death." "These priests and nobles are not guilty," said Danton, "but they must die because they are out of place, interfere with the movement of things, and stand in the way of the future." Here surely we have the genesis of Bolshevism and of the 2,000,000 executions by the Cheka.

A PURSE FOR A KEY

Churchmen are likely to differ in politics, like everybody else. If the hierarchy drills the flock to give united support to any party programme two things are certain—it will not be in any true sense a Catholic Church, and it will injure the State by organizing a body of voters who will not give their votes according to their free convictions. Popular government is imperilled whenever this latter state of things is allowed to exist, and is doomed to destruction whenever sections, organized for limited interests or intestine warfare, disown their primary duty to the nation of which they are a part. The choice for the Church is between political power and moral influence. We cannot doubt on which side a true follower of Christ should range himself.

. . .

Economic moralists have devoted too much attention to distribution and not enough to consumption. Who is it that ordains that the whole labour of myriads of men shall be wasted—devoted to producing things that nobody ought to want? Not the capitalist, but the consumer. The demand creates the supply, and in all the richer countries a large portion of the demand is vulgar, senseless, and selfish. The amount of money wasted on champagne, women's dress, cosmetics, sweetmeats, betting, and other barbarous indulgences would amply suffice to put an end to poverty and to restore the financial credit of the war-stricken nations. It seems to me that, though the New Testament has very little to say about distribution, it has a great deal to say about consumption, and that the homely maxim, "Waste not, want not," may be what society most needs to-day. On the whole this is an argument for indirect taxation, applied to the luxuries of rich and poor alike.

Dr. Rathenau, the German statesman and financier whose career, to the great loss of his country, was cut short by assassination, pleaded earnestly for greater simplicity and a reduction of waste. It is the mechanizing of life that has condemned so many bourgeois ladies to a life

of futility. "Man has wrenched the key from her hand, and has given her a purse instead." . . .

A study of modern fiction [is] the mirror in which our society sees itself. There are many exceptions, but the majority of the most distinguished novelists share certain characteristics. In spite of the psychological analysis on which some of them pride themselves, there is a superficiality about their whole view of life and a conspicuous lack of nobleness in their pictures of human nature. If the objects of the writers were merely to present witty or satirical sketches of modern society, we should have no right to complain of the omission of the serious underlying realities. But these novelists are writing seriously; and yet the deeper aspects or meanings of life, on which to the religious mind all its value depends, scarcely exist for them. This may be a passing fashion; but these popular new books are very saddening to a Christian, quite apart from the sex-appeal which is too prominent in many of them. In the classical British novelists there was a tradition of nobleness which is dismally lacking in most of the fiction of to-day. . . .

A DOUBLE DUTY

Christians have the double duty of co-operating with the *Zeitgeist* wherever its tendencies seem to be favourable to true moral progress, and of resisting it wherever it seems to be incompatible with Christian principles. We must recognize that the special revelation which has been made to our age comes through natural science. The mere progress in knowledge of natural laws—especially about the conditions of health, and the young but obviously very important study of psychology—imposes upon us new moral duties, or at least indicates new methods of discharging duties which have been long recognized. The science of heredity and eugenics is beginning to be important, and will become more so. The Church must eschew jealousy; it must not refuse to accept coins which are not stamped with its own superscription. It must gladly accept the diffusion of popular education, and help in what is really a new and most interesting experiment—that of imparting the best culture available to the whole population. In these and other ways Christians should make the best of the existing social ideals, and try to moralize them in the spirit of Christ.

On the other hand, there are ideals now popular which Christians must resist without compromise. Practical materialism, secularity, and the negation of discipline are, as we believe, really contrary to the laws of life as ordained by God and revealed in Christ. We are meant to live in fairly hard training, and to take life in a far more serious spirit than would be reasonable if we believed that we have no "citizenship in heaven." It would be well if Christians quite openly professed and acted upon a higher standard than that of the world around them. This is unquestionably the Christian method of leavening society.

BETTER CHRISTIANS

The Christian Church suffers from what it is the fashion to call the inferiority complex. We are ashamed of being in a minority; we are distressed because our churches are half empty. Many of them would be much emptier if the Gospel was preached in them. Bishop Gore has said that we want, not more Christians, but better Christians, a saying which ought not to be misunderstood. It does not mean that the influence of Christian ideals is confined to those who call themselves Christians. It is certain that this is not so. Christianity has for very many centuries been one of the integral factors of Western civilization. The ethics of the Western world have long been, in the main, Christian ethics. Parts of the Christian revelation have entered the life of Europe as a permanent enrichment of its culture. These are no longer dependent on the Church and clergy. But the structure of society, and the conduct expected of its members, fall in many respects far short of the Christian standard, and a society of convinced disciples of Christ is needed both to bear witness to the faith that is in them, and to support each other in resisting that confederacy of co-operative guilt with limited liability which the New Testament calls the world. . . .

The Church, like a wise householder, must bring out of her treasure things new and old—not so much some things that are new and others that are old, as new things that are the legitimate interpretation of the original Gospel for a state of society of which the first Christians never dreamed, and old things upon which the illuminating Spirit has passed with quickening breath and revealing light. It will be long before European civilization reaches a state of stable equilibrium. We may see strange experiments in practical ethics, and the authority of Christ may be more widely rejected than it is to-day. But I have no fear that the candle lighted in Palestine nearly two thousand years ago will ever be put out. "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life."

(Concluded)

[A previous article appeared yesterday]

OBITUARY

SIR H. E. RANDALL

Sir Henry Edward Randall, founder and managing director of H. E. Randall, Limited, boot manufacturers and retailers, died at his residence, The Hall, Monks Park, Northampton, yesterday at the age of 82.

Sir Henry was born at Northampton on December 26, 1847, and educated privately. He had filled most of the public offices in his native town, of which he was twice Mayor, the second occasion being in the Diamond Jubilee year of Queen Victoria. He stood as Conservative candidate for the borough in the Parliamentary election of 1900. He had been High Sheriff of Northamptonshire and was for many years a justice of the peace. He was deeply interested in Church work, had made many benefactions to Christ Church, Northampton, and had given practical support to many charitable organizations. When shareholders in his firm last year presented him with £5,000 in celebration of the jubilee of the business he gave the money to charity. At one time a prominent figure on the Turf, he accomplished a notable double in winning the Ascot and Goodwood Stakes with Genius, and his son, Mr. Herbert Randall, rode the famous mare Sceptre in nearly all her important races. Sir Henry married in 1873 Elizabeth Wright, of Northampton.

GENERAL DE BRUMMER

Our Paris Correspondent writes:—

General de Brummer, cousin of and at one time aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Nicholas, died in Paris on Wednesday at the age of 73. General de Brummer had lived in Paris with his wife and son since leaving Russia after the revolution. In order to earn a living the General was forced, in spite of his advanced age, to accept work first as a night watchman in a garage and later as an accountant's clerk. A few days ago he fell down the stairs of the hotel in the Montparnasse quarter where he lived with his family and cracked his skull. He was taken to the Necker Hospital, where he died from his injuries.

WOMAN'S DEATH AT MAIDA VALE FLAT

Before Mr. Justice Branson, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, the trial was concluded of LESLIE TURKINGTON, 27, on the indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Hilda Harrison, who died from injuries received through falling into the area of a house in Sutherland-avenue, Maida Vale, on June 13. The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*, and MR. JUSTICE BRANSON sentenced him to three years' penal servitude.

PACT OF PARIS

EFFECT ON LAW OF NEUTRALITY

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

The international situation resulting from the Pact of Paris for the renunciation of war was the subject of discussion at yesterday's session of the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. The Duke of Sutherland, head of the British delegation, presided.

THE HON. MORTON D. HULL presented a study of the Pact of Paris which he prepared for a committee of the American group. It was stated that the report was approved by the committee, but the group took no action upon it beyond consenting to its presentation as the conclusion of the committee alone. The committee consisted of Senators Capper and Connally, Representatives Korell and Bloom, and Mr. Hull as chairman.

The principal question discussed by Mr. Hull was whether the Pact of Paris made necessary a reconsideration of the former concept of neutrality, including the right of neutral Powers to trade with a belligerent. He pointed out that with the acceptance of the Pact by nearly all the nations, including those not members of the League of Nations, a new situation had developed. All had renounced war and pledged themselves to seek a pacific settlement of their differences. In those circumstances, could a country not directly a party to the war permit its nationals to trade with a covenant-breaking State, and what would be the consequences if it did permit its nationals to engage in such trade as against the protest of a belligerent itself the victim of an aggression? No clear answer was to be found in the Pact, and declarations of parties conspicuous in its consummation might be cited on either side. His belief was that in the present state of world opinion the conclusion that would be come to was that the covenant-breaking State was an international outlaw, its aggression an international crime, and that the action of any State permitting its nationals to trade with such aggressor State, particularly in arms and munitions of war, was a participation in the wrongful acts of the outlaw State. It was clear that neutrality, as previously defined in international law, must be abandoned altogether, or redefined in terms that would be fitted to modern conditions in the associated life of nations.

"The simplicity of the Paris Pact and the lack of any implementation to enforce its covenants," said Mr. Hull, in conclusion, "has brought forth from distinguished American commentators the suggestion that there should be negotiated some treaty among the nations parties to the Pact for a plan of conference and adjustment of any difficulty that cannot be settled by the ordinary methods of diplomacy. If war anywhere affects all nations, then it follows that all nations have a common concern in its prevention. Community of interest should lead to community of action."

PROBLEM OF SECURITY

M. PAUL BASTID, French Deputy, presenting the report of the Mixed Commission appointed by the Union to study the problem of Security, said that primarily they urged the adoption of arbitration for the adjustment of international conflicts, but with regard to the competent jurisdiction there was a difference of opinion—some members of the Commission preferring the Permanent Court of International Justice, and others a special tribunal. The Commission believed that it was premature to be too precise. The respect of international law was, unfortunately, not so widespread as the respect of national law. The Constitution was the law which was most venerated by the peoples of all nations. There were even States where it was made the object of a sort of mysterious attachment. The renunciation of war written in the Constitution would have more value than written in a treaty. It would be a great matter also if the Constitution contained a provision as to the duty of coming to the assistance of a State which was attacked. But the feeling of international solidarity was not yet strong enough to hope for immediate success in that direction.

PROFESSOR PELLA (Rumania) called attention to what he termed the practical difficulty of defining the terms "aggressor" and "defensive war" under the Pact. Unless exact precision were given to such terms each State engaged in a war could make out a case that the other State was the aggressor and claim that its own action was legitimate defence.

MR. F. H. LA GUARDIA (member of the American House of Representatives for the State of New York) said:—"Let us stop talking about over-production and stress more the lack of ability to purchase the necessaries of life. Let us be frank enough to say that this lack of ability to purchase could be in a great measure removed if nations would have the good sense to direct to useful and beneficial purposes a portion of the enormous sums now expended annually for armies, navies, and preparations for war." Was it not possible in this age to build as powerful and effective machines for the preservation of life and the promotion of happiness as in the past it had been possible to create machines for the destruction of life and property? He thought it was, and at much less cost.

POLICY OF JAPAN

VISCOUNT INOUYE (Japan) said Japanese public opinion had been mainly governed by the prime purpose of maintaining peace in the Orient and of promoting the welfare of the world, while Japan's foreign policy had been guided by the idea that in the comity of nations all countries should march toward the ideal of cooperation and away from the principle of competition. Japan had contributed her due share towards the promotion of world peace by signing the Kellogg Anti-War Pact and by participating more recently in the London Naval Conference, and he thought that the establishment of the Permanent Court of International Justice had gone far in meeting the aspirations of the Japanese nation. He was happy to state that the Japanese Government, which did not lightly make a pledge, and kept it faithfully once it was made, was giving a careful and most cordial consideration to the Optional Clause of Article 36 of the Statute.

MR. BURTON L. FRENCH (member of the American Congress) said that as mutual understanding was developed among nations the armaments of nations would be reduced. The United States of America was bounded for 3,000 miles upon the north by the Dominion of Canada, a part of the great British Empire, whose guests they were. In 1817 there was written a treaty—the Rush-Paget Treaty—between the United States and Great Britain. That treaty sought to do upon that great stretch of boundary line more than 100 years ago what thoughtful people advocated for the emulation of World Powers to-day. Under that treaty the merest police facilities might be maintained by either of the two great Powers, and to-day there were no ships of war upon the great lakes that separated the Dominion of Canada from the United States.

MR. RENNIE SMITH, M.P. (Great Britain), thought that the great object to be pursued was to make effective the instruments of international security which the peace movement had provided by international disarmament. He read a message from Lord Cecil of Chelwood:—"Unless we can secure a real measure of international disarmament all other methods may prove vain. The task is tremendous. But we can accomplish it if we are really in earnest. Are we? Have we counted the cost? Do we know what the position really is? Time will show."

PROFESSOR WALTER SCHUCKING (Germany) said all the difficulties in the path of peace were not removed by the Pact. The value of the Inter-Parliamentary Union and its conferences was that they kept open the eyes of the public as to the reasons for our slow progress to security and peace.

MR. MANDER, M.P. (Great Britain), said the bar to international disarmament was the conflict between the Anglo-Saxon and the Continental points of view. The position of France was that she was perfectly willing to disarm, or at least reduce armaments to a reasonable level, but she must first be assured that international armaments existed to prevent aggression or defend an attacked State. The British point of view was that we desired to keep our hands free, and to deal with a situation when it arose according to the circumstances of the time and on lines that were just, fair, and equitable. At the same time, we should have to make it clear that we intended to carry out our obligations in the spirit and the letter. There must be give and take and approximation between those views before there could be created that state of security in the world which would make possible the reduction of armaments.

The conference adjourned until to-day.

THE NAVAL TREATY

The text of the Bill to enable effect to be given to the London Naval Treaty was published yesterday.

STATE HEALTH INSURANCE

DOCTORS' PLEA FOR EXTENSION

The annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association opened yesterday in the Great Hall, British Medical Association House, Tavistock-square. Dr. C. O. Hawthorne (London) presided.

DR. H. B. BRACKENBURY, chairman of the council, in moving the election of Dr. W. G. Willoughby, of Eastbourne, as president for 1931-32, said that it was the first time—and it was a very appropriate time—a medical officer of health had been appointed to the post.

Sir Ewen Maclean (Cardiff) was elected a vice-president as a recognition of his services as president during 1928-29. Dr. A. D. Blackader, late editor of the *Journal* of the Canadian Medical Association, was also elected a vice-president.

UNQUALIFIED PRACTICE

Discussion on unqualified practice arose from an amendment put forward by the Warrington division to a section of the annual report of the council. DR. ALFRED COX, the medical secretary, at the annual conference of the Association Professionelle Internationale des Médecins in Berlin, had expressed "personal scepticism" as to the value of laws having for their object the entire suppression of unqualified practice. Warrington regretted that he did not give "that full measure of support to the recommendations of the conference to which they seemed entitled."

Moving the amendment, DR. J. S. MANSON (Warrington) urged that the issue of irregular practice could not be thrust out of medical politics, no matter how distasteful or unpopular it might be. What they should aim at was to keep the quack in his place—in the comedy of life, where he could be laughed at; not in its tragedy, where he could add to its pain and sorrow. There was an immense amount of credulity among people in medical matters. It was a very curious phase in these days of education and enlightenment, and it spread through all grades of society. How to account for it one could not say, except that perhaps it was a relic of primitive man creeping out into our civilization. Dr. Manson expressed appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Cox to the profession at international conferences.

DR. BRACKENBURY said there could be no doubt that Dr. Cox's "personal scepticism" was representative of the general medical profession in this country. They had never made a demand as a profession that unqualified practice should be prohibited. They had held, and it was consistent with the general English character, that if an adult Englishman chose to make a fool of himself in this direction, he might do so. All they were concerned with was that he should have some means of distinguishing those who had passed through a certain training and had obtained certain qualifications, from those who had not. If, by a medical register, they provided him with a means of judgment, then he might go to a person who was on the register, or one who was not, and he might take all the risks that either the former or the latter involved. (Laughter.)

DR. COX said there was hardly a representative from any one of the countries at the conference who did not explain that they had fairly stringent laws to put down unqualified practice, and confessed that none of these laws had been of any use. Their chief use seemed to have been to divert the charlatan into rather more subtle ways than before. He did not believe it was possible to suppress the human desire for quackery. His personal view was that the only possible way to beat the charlatan was by being better than he was.

DR. E. GRAHAM LITTLE, M.P., said the prospect of passing legislation suppressing unqualified practice was very clearly exemplified in the debate which took place in Parliament in February, 1925, on a motion he brought before the House with the object of an inquiry into the whole question. The small body of medical members had to talk the motion out, because it was perfectly obvious that if it went to a division they would have been badly beaten. It came out that a Committee of the House, 200 strong, was actually in existence for promoting the registration of osteopaths, and practically all the speakers who were not medical members spoke against any measures for the suppression of unqualified practice. He was surprised to find how little sympathy there was with the medical profession on this question.

The amendment was lost.

INSURANCE

In the afternoon the meeting discussed a proposal described as the most important that had been before the association since the introduction of the National Insurance Bill in 1911. It was: "That the time is now ripe for the medical profession to ask for the inclusion under the National Health Insurance system of the dependents of insured persons." It has been estimated that the number of dependents would be nearly 17,200,000.

MR. H. G. DAIN (Selly Oak, Birmingham), chairman of the Insurance Acts Committee, spoke of the changes in the public outlook towards medical services. The community, he said, was steadily deciding that more and more services should be available for members of the community and at the same time, with the increasing scientific knowledge and methods at the disposal of the medical profession, medical service had become increasingly costly, and less within the unassisted means of the average person. Local authorities had now for the first time complete control of medical services. The meeting was called upon to decide between the insured system, with free choice and the methods of private practice; and the whole-time system, in which there could be practically no chance of free choice, and in which the officers of the service were under the complete control of the local authority which appointed them.

In the discussion which followed it was revealed that some divisions were opposed to the proposal.

DR. BRACKENBURY pointed out that if they did not pass the resolution, they would be powerless to do anything. If the State made up its mind to give medical provision on an extended scale, they could either do it by the National Insurance system or by way of a clinic system, with an extension of whole-time officers who would do the domiciliary part of the work which would otherwise be done by private practitioners. They believed that the private practice method was the best.

The motion was carried, with the addition of the words:—"Provided that such an extended service include adequate safeguards respecting remuneration and conditions of service."

UNIVERSITY NEWS

NEW HONORARY FELLOW OF JESUS COLLEGE

OXFORD, JULY 18

The following elections have been made at Jesus College:—

(1) To an Honorary Fellowship.—Professor A. F. Pollard, M.A., Hon.Lit.D., F.B.A., Director of the Institute of Historical Research, Fellow of All Souls College, and formerly Exhibitioner of Jesus College, Oxford.

(2) To a Meyricke Scholarship open to graduates of the University of Wales and St. David's College, Lampeter.—J. R. Lloyd Thomas, B.A., St. David's College, Lampeter.

LONDON, JULY 18

The Senate have resolved to institute a Diploma in the Theory and Practice of Physical Education.

The following Doctorates have been conferred:—

D.LITT.—Miss M. M. CRUMP, Int. Stud. of Univ. Coll.; Mr. H. V. ROUTH, University Reader in English Literature.

D.SC. IN BIOCHEMISTRY.—Mr. R. K. CANNAN, Int. Stud. of Univ. Coll. and E. Lond. Coll.; Mr. S. A. MANN, Int. Stud. of E. Lond. Coll.

D.SC. IN CHEMISTRY.—Mr. K. A. N. RAO, Int. Stud. of Imp. Coll.—Ryl. Coll. of Sci.

D.SC. IN INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY.—Miss MAY SMITH, Int. Stud. of Lond. Schl. of Hygiene and Trop. Med.

D.SC. (Engineering).—Mr. W. J. DUNCAN, Int. Stud. of Univ. Coll.

D.SC. (Economics).—Sir William BEVERIDGE, Int. Stud. Lond. Schl. of Econ.

D.SC. IN GEOLOGY.—Mr. J. G. A. SKEEL, Ext. Stud.

The following honour degree examination results are announced:—

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

B.SC. ENGINEERING (Mining and Metallurgy) (Internal).—Imperial College—Royal School of Mines.—Mining.—Honours.—First Class.—CARPENTER, P.; HOWARD, A. W. Second Class.—DIXIE, R. J. M.; EL-ALFY, E. M.; KORLOWSKI, E. Metallurgy.—Honours.—First Class.—EARLE, L. G. Second Class.—JONES, G. L.; WALKER, E. V.; WRAIGHT, W. H.

The following college awards have been made:—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Faculty of Arts.—Slade School of Fine Art.—Robert Ross Scholarship.—J. LUKE and R. D. MCLUNDIE (equal). Slade Scholarships.—LINDA M. CARMEN, JOCELYN MAYS, S. GILBERT, H. G. E. MOYNIHAN, and F. T. RAINEY. Bartlett School of Architecture.—Entrance Exhibitions.—W. B. GALLOWAY (Whitgift Middle School, Croydon); 2, A. E. ROGERS (the Royal Grammar School, Guildford).

At a meeting of the Court of the Basket-makers Company, Mr. Charles Letson was elected a member of the Court of Assistants.

BISLEY MEETING

THE KING'S SILVER MEDAL

TO-DAY'S "HUNDRED"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

N.R.A. CAMP, JULY 18

Lieutenant A. J. Andrews, of the 17th London Regiment (Tower Hamlets), has won the Silver Medal in the second stage of the competition for the King's Prize with 147 points out of 150, two points ahead of Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Marchment, lately O.C. 1st City of London Regiment. London was well represented at the head of the list, for the next scores were four of 144, registered by Miss M. E. Foster, South London Rifle Club; Flying Officer G. Richardson, S.M., Stock Exchange R.C.; Mr. G. R. King, North London Rifle Club; and Captain C. B. Anderson, 54th Sikhs, now a member of the India Rifle Club. The home of the last named is in Edinburgh.

Because of the 1929 reduction of scoring area, the score made by Mr. Anderson to-day is comparable only with the tie of 141 which headed last year's returns, a score made by Mr. P. R. T. Garnett, who won the tie, by Captain E. M. Ransford, and by Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Blair, who ultimately won the Gold Medal. The list of the hundred who will shoot to-morrow in the final, which is subjoined, shows that there are 33 scores above 140 points to set beside the three of last year. At the other end of the list this morning there were 26 competitors with scores of 138, who this evening shot for 21 places in the Hundred.

Last year the corresponding figures were 24, of 134, for five places. The comparison denotes improved scoring, but the figures over-emphasize the improvement, because last year the Silver Medal stage was shot in torrid heat, which affected the competitors as badly as it affected their rifles. The average of last year's Hundred scores is 137.08 points. The average this year is 140.06. Allowing for the difference in weather conditions, the all-round improvement might be reckoned at about 1.50.

Mr. Andrews owes some gratitude to fortune for his Silver Medal. He failed to make his place at once in the Three Hundred in the First Stage, and last night he was among the 102 who shot off for 30 places. He won through, with two gold medallists, Captain E. H. Robinson and Lance-Corporal A. C. Hale, Major Talbot Smith, who a few minutes earlier had won the Prince of Wales's prize, and Miss Foster, who to-day is placed fourth.

To-day's match was shot at 300, 500, and 600 yards, and Mr. Andrews with "possibles" at the shorter ranges came to the 600 yards firing point with 100 points, leading Lieutenant-Colonel Marchment by two points. He shot quickly but surely, and, with an "inner" and a bullseye for his sighting shots, his counting shots ran:—

4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5=47.

His "inners" were lateral deflections caused, I should say, by gusts as he pressed the trigger. He was not the only one caught by those gusts, for they were frequent and called for unrelaxing vigilance.

A YOUNG VETERAN

Mr. Andrews, still very young, is an old rifleman, and as public schoolboy, University undergraduate, and Territorial officer represents the type of competitor most essential to the future welfare of the National Rifle Association. He shot for St. Paul's in the Ashburton for the first time in 1922, and made the highest score—60—in his school's aggregate. He shot again in the Ashburton in 1923 and 1924. A member of Caius College, Cambridge, he shot in the University team which won the Chancellor's Plate in 1925 and in the losing team a year later, making the highest score for his side on each occasion. In 1925, as a cadet-corporal, C.U.O.T.C., he also won the Bronze Jewel in the T.A.R.A. rifle championship match. The following year he won the Silver Jewel in that match and the gold medal for the highest T.A. score in the competition for the King's Medal. On the first day of this meeting he won the T.A.R.A. Silver Jewel again with a score four points below that of the champion, C.S.M. J. Willans. Already Mr. Andrews has shot in the Hundred on two occasions, but he has never taken anything like so high a score to the final as he will take to-morrow.

Scotland won the National Challenge Match this evening by four points from England, after the latter had led at the 200 yards range by six points, and at the 500 yards by three points. The winning total of 1,919 points was over 40 points higher than last year's score, another testimony to the higher shooting standard. Canada took a strong position in the Alexandra, for she had three men in the first four, and one of them, Lieutenant Desmond Burke, the Gold Medallist, won the cup.

THE KING'S HUNDRED

To shoot to-morrow at Stickledown, at 2 p.m.

	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Lieut. A. J. Andrews, 17th London Rgt.	50	50	47	147
Col. A. F. Marchment, 1st City of London Rgt.	49	49	47	145
F./Off. G. Richardson, S.M., R.A.F.O.	48	49	47	144
Dvr. Miss M. E. Foster, Women's Legion	48	48	48	144
A.Q.M.S. G. R. King, late R.M.A.	49	48	47	144
Capt. C. B. Anderson, India	50	46	48	144
C.S.M. F. H. Morgan, G.M., 2nd Bn. Rhodesia Rgt.	49	46	48	143
Lieut. A. Z. Warner, late R. Sussex Rgt.	47	48	48	143
Wt. Wtr. S. A. Parke, R.N.	47	48	48	143
Cm. Gnr. W. Barber, R.N.	47	48	47	142
Lieut. D. T. Burke, G.M., G.G.F.G., Canada	47	48	47	142
P./Lt.-Cdr. J. A. Clarke, R.N.R.	50	47	45	142
Ar. Q.M.S. J. R. Hayes, R.A.O.C.	48	47	47	142
L.-Cpl. A. Grenfell, late C.U.O.T.C.	48	49	45	142
Sergt. W. E. Wood, late Queen Victoria's Rifles	48	48	46	142
Q.-Mstr. A. G. Palin, O.T.C.	45	50	47	142
C.S.M. G. M. Emslie, 48th Highrs., Canada	49	46	47	142
L.-Sea. J. H. Denby, R.N.	48	48	46	142
Q.M.S. R. S. Bonttell, late C.S. Rifles	49	48	45	142
Lieut. G. F. Anderson, late T.A. Res. of Off.	48	49	45	142
Sergt. H. R. Cooke, late Hurst Coll. O.T.C.	47	48	47	142
Capt. T. S. Smith, late 5th S. Staffs. Rgt.	48	48	46	142
Lieut. A. Eccles, 5th Seaforth Hdrs.	50	45	47	142
A.B. J. Thompson, R.N.	47	46	48	141
Major R. L. Nunn, late R.E.	49	49	43	141
C.Q.M.S. A. J. Parker, late R.A.S.C.	46	49	46	141
Lieut. C. Robertson, Queen's Edin. Rifles	46	48	47	141
Capt. H. O. Cousins, late 5th Essex Rgt.	48	49	44	141
O./Cdt. A. W. F. Cliffe, late London Univ. O.T.C.	47	48	46	141
Lieut. J. A. Bowen, 1 th Alberta Dvns., Canada	46	49	46	141
L.-Sea. J. W. Crocker, R.N.	47	48	46	141
C.S.M. L. W. E. Pointon, late 4th K.S.L.I.	47	48	46	141
Ar. S.M. G. A. Erskine, R.A.O.C.	48	46	47	141
Sergt. A. Cocks, late L.R.B.	46	48	46	140
P.O. E. H. Kent, R.N.	45	47	48	140
F./Off. H. Havelock-Ellison, R.A.F.	48	46	46	140
C.S.M.I. J. Goddard, S.A.S.C.	49	47	44	140
Major D. L. McSweeny, late C.S.Rifs.	48	48	44	140
Ar. S.Sgt. G. Purves, late R.A.O.C.	48	47	45	140
Captain H. Renwick, R. Garhwal Rifles	44	48	48	140
Spr. A. Smith (G.M.) late R.E.	45	49	46	140
Corpl. R. W. Gleadow, late Glenalmond O.T.C.	47	49	44	140
Sergt. C. W. Foan, Canada	47	46	47	140
Sergt. A. S. Pickford, late 1st V.B. M.R.	49	46	45	140
A.B. A. Bale, R.N.	46	48	46	140
Sergt. C. W. Harvey, late Herts Yeo.	48	45	47	140
Col. J. Langford-Lloyd, Staff late R.A.M.C.	46	48	46	140
S.M. W. H. Ruffell, R. Canadian Engrs.	45	49	46	140
Q.M.S.I. T. F. Barrett, R.M.	45	48	47	140
Major W. A. D. Edwardes, Malay States	46	47	47	140
Lieut. C. L. Archdale, Manchester Rgt.	47	49	44	140
Dr. F. H. Kelly, late Univ. London O.T.C.	48	47	45	140
2/Lt. E. L. Hopkins, late R.A.F.	48	47	44	139
Sergt. S. H. Grist, late 7th Glouc. Rgt.	48	46	45	139
Q.M.S. F. Biles, late 2/4th Dorset Rgt.	46	48	45	139
Sergt. T. E. Lewis, late 5th Welch Rgt.	47	47	45	139
Capt. W. G. C. Holland, Canadian Scottish	47	46	46	139
2/Lt. A. Traies, late R.A.F.	45	49	45	139
Sergt. W. J. Shaw, R.M.	47	46	46	139
Capt. Alex Martin, Canada	44	47	48	139
O./Cdt. C. Boswell, Univ. London O.T.C.	48	47	44	139
Sergt. J. H. Regan, Canadian Scots	45	49	45	139
Sergt. T. J. McGregor, M.S.V.R.	48	47	44	139
2/Lt. W. A. Murray, R.F.A.	46	47	46	139
Sergt. H. P. Edmunds, L.R.B.	46	48	45	139
Lieut. L. M. McBean, Rhodesia	46	49	44	139
Corpl. C. J. Webber, late R.E. (T.)	47	46	46	139
Capt. J. E. Foreman, Canada	46	47	46	139
Capt. C. H. Vernon, G.M., late R.A.M.C. (T.)	46	47	46	139
C.S.M. H. Renouf, late 28th Canadians	47	46	46	139
Cdt. J. A. Crawford, late Edin. Acad. O.T.C.	47	45	47	139
Capt. D. Bissett, Guernsey	48	46	45	139
Sergt. W. L. S. Alton, late H.A.C.	45	48	46	139
Capt. J. C. Hamilton, R.N.	48	46	45	139
Sergt. F. C. Thompson, Queen's Westr. Rifles	49	47	43	139
Q.M.S.I. E. H. Bonnet, R.M.	47	48	44	139
Major S. Banks-Kenst, Gold Coast	45	47	47	139
Lieut. G. F. Booth, late R.A.F.	49	46	44	139
Lt. Cdr. D. S. Swanston, R.N.	44	47	48	139
C.S.M. C. F. H. Bayly, late 4th V.B. R.W. Kent. Rgt.	46	46	46	138
C.P.O. F. H. Griffiths, R.N.	45	47	46	138
Capt. F. Franks, Lancs. Fus.	46	47	45	138

THE IRISH RAILWAY STRIKE

EXTENSION IN DUBLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, JULY 18

There was a further development in the Free State railway situation this morning, when a number of men employed at Westland-row railway station, Dublin, which is the link with Kingstown and Bray, refused to handle mails for conveyance by an Irish Omnibus Company's commercial car.

In consequence of yesterday's stoppage at the North Wall depôt, the mail train for the Broadstone station (whence trains start for the west) could not be dispatched this morning and an Irish Omnibus Company's vehicle arrived at Westland-row to take the mails across the city shortly after the arrival of the mail train from Kingstown.

The porters were instructed to load the mail bags into the Irish Omnibus Company's car, but they refused, with the result that they were dismissed immediately. The other workers at the station then announced that they would not continue to work and business at the station came to a complete standstill. All the trains on the Bray-Dublin line were held up. Passengers were forced to leave their trains at Kingstown, and tramcars and omnibuses were filled with business men hurrying to town.

In the afternoon the strike extended to Kingsbridge, the main terminus of the Great Southern Railways in Dublin, whence trains run to Cork and other centres. Some traffic intended for western stations reached the station by motor-lorry. These goods consisted of consignments which the men at the North Wall previously had refused to handle. When the goods reached Kingsbridge, the checker refused to handle them and was promptly dismissed. About 150 men then decided to "down tools," and marched along the quays of the Liffey to the city. Probably another batch of 100 men will go on strike this evening.

In view of these developments a further extension of the strike is more than probable. It seems that the National Union of Railwaymen has issued instructions that no goods consigned to the Irish Omnibus Company may be handled, and as the company is determined to fulfil its statutory obligations by the acceptance of any class of goods that may be offered to it further clashes are inevitable. If the present deadlock continues it will be impossible to confine the strike to goods services, and already the passenger services between Dublin and Bray have been disorganized. The situation is particularly unfortunate in view of the imminence of the Dublin Horse Show and the opening of a tourist season that promised to be highly successful. The general opinion in Dublin is that the men have been badly advised.

A later message from Dublin says that when R.M.S. Hibernia, from Holyhead, arrived at Kingstown last evening with 550 passengers and 450 bags of mails and parcel post, there were no trains on the pier to convey them. Passengers had to look after themselves. Those who had not got motor-cars in waiting or could not secure taxicabs had to walk, bags in hand, to the omnibuses and tramcars in order to reach Dublin. Railwaymen in all suburban stations have been called out.

N.U.R. STATEMENT

The Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen, which sat in London yesterday to consider the position arising out of the strike of railwaymen in the Irish Free State, adjourned until to-day. Communications are passing between the Great Southern Company and the union. The following official statement was issued from Unity House last night:—"The stoppage in Dublin has extended during the day, and a number of other depôts are now involved in addition to those previously mentioned. The Executive Committee of the National Union of Railwaymen has declined to advise its members to handle traffic consigned to the Irish Omnibus Company, whose men are on strike for recognition of trade unionism."

HARDWICKE LIBRARY OF ADVOCACY

MEMORIAL GIFT OF "STATE TRIALS"

A complete set of the first editions of "The State Trials" in folio form has been presented to the Hardwicke Library of Advocacy. The books constitute a memorial to the late Mr. J. B. Matthews, K.C., who was president of the Hardwicke Society in 1900-1901, and were formally presented to it at a meeting of the members and their friends held in the Middle Temple Common Room last night. There are no fewer than 44 volumes, including all the scarce volumes by Salmon, Emlyn, and Hargrave, and the collection has been made possible through the generosity of Mrs. J. B. Matthews and the efforts of Mr. Duncan Campbell Lee, hon. librarian, and Mr. Frederic W. Sherwood, Recorder of Worcester and hon. assistant librarian of the society.

Mr. G. RAPHAEL, the president, was in the chair, and Mr. D. CAMPBELL LEE, on behalf of Mrs. Matthews, presented the memorial to her husband.

Mr. STUART BEVAN, K.C., in moving a vote of thanks to Mrs. Matthews, paid a tribute to the memory of her husband, recalling his many acts of kindness, generosity, and help to the younger members of the Bar.

Mr. F. W. SHERWOOD expressed the gratitude of the society to Mrs. Matthews for her generosity and the form in which she paid tribute to the memory of her husband.

THE WEATHER

COOL: SHOWERS

Meteorological Office, July 18

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A depression over the North Sea is filling up and moving eastwards, and a depression north of the Azores is likely to move towards Spain. Weather will be rather cool and unsettled, with showers and perhaps local thunder but also bright intervals.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Wind westerly, moderate; cloudy; bright intervals; showers, perhaps with thunder; moderate or rather low temperature.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES, S., N.—Wind north-westerly, moderate or fresh; cloudy; bright intervals; showers, perhaps with thunder; moderate or rather low temperature.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N.—Wind west or north-west, moderate; cloudy; showers; perhaps local thunder; rather cool.

SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., AND ISLE OF MAN.—Wind between north-east and north-west, moderate; cloudy; showers; bright intervals; perhaps local thunder; rather cool.

SCOTLAND, W., N.W.—Wind northerly, fresh or moderate; cloudy, some rain or showers; rather cool.

IRELAND.—Wind north or north-west, fresh or moderate; cloudy; bright intervals; showers; rather cool.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.—Showers, bright intervals, local thunder, moderate or rather low temperature.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London - Paris - Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind south-west to west, 10 to 15 m.p.h. at surface, 15 to 25 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Showers with thunder locally. Visibility 6 to 12 miles, but 4,000 yards in showers.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate westerly wind; showers and bright intervals; perhaps local thunder; sea slight or moderate.

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 18

The Duke of Gloucester was present at Waterloo Railway Station to-day and, on behalf of The King, took leave of the King of Spain upon his departure from England.

The Patriarch of Alexandria was received by The King this morning.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Bt., had an audience of His Majesty upon relinquishing his appointment as a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of Naval Staff.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Princess Mary and the Earl of Harewood, and attended by the Lady Cynthia Colville and Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., honoured Sandown Park Races with Their presence to-day.

The Prince of Wales dined with The King and Queen this evening.

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Major Ronald Stanyforth, has left the Palace for Cornwall.

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, was present at a Reception given by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine to the Members of the Colonial Office Conference.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JULY 18

The Prince of Wales received this morning the Right Hon. Sir Malcolm Robertson, Mr. Percy Colman, and Mr. F. W. Drewett.

Princess Ottoboni will leave 101, Eaton-square to-day for Germany.

The Norwegian Minister has left for Brussels and will be back in London on Tuesday.

The Earl of Mar and Kellie returned to 28, Sussex-square yesterday from Edinburgh.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough will leave 93, Eaton-square next week for Stansted Park, Emsworth.

The Countess of Stradbroke left 26, Belgrave-square yesterday for Henham Hall, Suffolk.

Lord Eustace Percy has left England for America, and will be away until the end of September. Letters cannot be forwarded.

Annie Viscountess Cowdray will return to 16, Carlton House-terrace to-morrow from Scotland.

Lady Mabel Hamilton-Stubber will leave 9, Southwick-crescent on July 26 for Marston Hill, Fairford, Gloucestershire.

Lord Oranmore and Browne left Southampton on Thursday in the Homeric for New York.

Lord and Lady Saltoun have returned to 110, Gloucester-place from Brighton.

The Hon. Lady Abdy will leave 100, Eaton-square on July 28 for Foss House, Pitlochry.

The High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Ryrie will give an at home on Tuesday, July 29, at Australia House, from 4 until 6 o'clock.

Dora Lady Grayson has taken up residence at Sutton Park House, Sutton Park, Guildford, which is now her permanent address.

Sir Abe Bailey will return to 38, Bryanston-square early next week from Harrogate.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher and Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher will return to London on Tuesday from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Foster have left London and have arrived at Prince's Hotel, Hove.

Mrs. Sydney Fairbairn gave birth to a daughter on Thursday, July 17, at 4, Chester-square.

DINNERS

The Spanish Ambassador

The Spanish Ambassador gave a dinner party at the Spanish Embassy last night.

His guests included:—

The German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer, the Italian Ambassador, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu, Mme. Régis da Oliveira, the Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Henderson, Sir Robert Vansittart, the Netherlands Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen, Viscount and Viscountess Pirbright, Viscount and Viscountess Phillips of Derwent, Cornelia Countess of Craven, Lady Leconfield, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Walter and Lady Evelyn Guinness, Lady Fitzgerald, Mrs. Arthur James, Señora de Anchorena, Prince Reginald de Croy, Counsellor of the Belgian Embassy, Prince Otto von Bismarck, Señor Forns, Second Secretary, and Don Pablo Merry del Val.

Mme. Paravicini

The Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini entertained at dinner last night, at 21, Bryanston-square, the delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference of members of the Swiss Federal Parliament and their wives.

This was to meet, among others:—

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, M.P., and Mrs. Kenworthy, Major Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P., and the Hon. Lady Morrison-Bell, and Major Nathan, M.P., and Mrs. Nathan.

LUNCHEON

General Burt

A party of delegates from Latvia and Estonia to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference were entertained yesterday by General Burt at a luncheon at the Cavalry Club. Field-Marshal Viscount Plumer and the Ministers and Consuls-General of the Baltic States were also present.

SERVICE DINNER

Royal Navy Club

The Royal Navy Club dinner was held at the Hotel Victoria last evening. Admiral Sir Reginald Tupper presided, and the guests of the evening were Mr. A. V. Alexander, M.P., Mr. G. C. Ammon, M.P., and Sir Oswyn Murray. Others present were:—

Captain H. Ardill, Vice-Admiral Sir Murray Anderson, Vice-Admiral W. H. D. Boyle, Commander G. A. Barratt, Commander L. H. Bayley, Captain Roger M. Bellairs, Commander Roger Burnes, Rear-Admiral C. C. Bruton, Commander C. B. Barry, Commander R. W. Blacklock, Captain J. H. D. Cunninsham, Vice-Admiral Wade Caulfield, Rear-Admiral George Chetwode, Rear-Admiral M. M. Consett, Captain J. H. Kay Clegg, Vice-Admiral J. E. Cameron, Captain O. Cochrane, Captain K. F. L. Creighton, Commander L. Curson-Howe, Admiral Sir Herbert Purvey Cust, Captain J. V. Creagh, Commander H. de Sails, Commander E. C. C. Denison, Admiral Sir William de Salis, Captain M. de Meric, Vice-Admiral F. C. Dreyer, Captain T. Dannreuther, Captain R. B. Darke, Commander N. B. Deane, Commander H. M. Denny, Rear-Admiral G. A. Egerton, Captain Frank Elliott, Rear-Admiral Wilfred A. Egerton, Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, Commander the Hon. E. W. E. Fellowes, Admiral Sir Cyril Fuller, Commander W. S. Gray, Admiral Sir Percy Grant, Commande. G. Cunningham Glen, Captain J. B. Glencross, Captain J. H. Godfrey, Captain C. M. Graham, Captain M. K. Grant, Captain the Earl of Glasgow, Captain G. H. Harrison, Commander E. M. Ellerman, Admiral Heard, Admiral Sir W. Hannam Henderson, Commander J. N. Howson, Commander C. S. Holland, Vice-Admiral J. E. T. Harper, Commander R. G. Hewitt, Commander W. B. Hynes, Commander Herbert Hammond-Chambers, Admiral Sir R. G. King Hall, Captain E. J. Hardman-Jones, Commander O. E. Halifax, Rear-Admiral John K. im Thurn, Admiral A. B. Jenkings, Commander H. B. Jacomb, Rear-Admiral C. N. James, Commander Harold G. Jackson, Captain C. H. Knox-Little, Captain C. E. Kennedy-Purvis, Admiral Sir Frederick Learmouth, Commander Eric Lees, Commander R. V. Layard, Captain C. G. A. Lenny, Commander Langdale, Captain C. Longstaff, Rear-Admiral E. C. K. Lambert, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Rear-Admiral H. S. Monroe, Commander G. B. Middleton, Commander G. J. A. Miles, Commander H. H. McWilliam, Commander D. M. Macintosh, Captain L. Mackinnon, Captain E. Manners, Commander F. Hugh M. Nicholson, Captain Dudley North, Rear-Admiral Laurence R. Oliphant, Captain A. M. Peters, Vice-Admiral C. R. Payne, Captain J. F. C. Patterson, Admiral Sir Henry Pelley, Commander E. H. Portal, Captain R. F. Parker, Captain T. S. V. Phillips, Commander R. Ramsbotham, Commander W. H. W. Ridley, Captain Gordon Ramsay, E. R. Rushton, Commander W. B. Rowbotham, Commander D. E. Rahilly, Admiral A. D. Ricardo, Commander K. Coston Salmond (secretary), Commander R. N. Stopford, Commander R. Schwerdt, Admiral Sir Margesson Sinnett, Captain C. C. Stubbs, Vice-Admiral H. L. D'E. Shipworth, Commander H. R. Sandwith, Admiral Hugh Sinclair, Commander C. S. Thomson, Commander M. Tibbetts, Admiral Sir E. Y. Tyrwhitt, Rear-Admiral W. Tomkinson, Captain Hugh Taylor, Commander G. D. Taylor, Admiral C. V. Usborne, Commander F. N. S. Vaughan, Admiral Sir Hugh Watson, Rear-Admiral Gerard Wells, Commanding A. de B. Wynne, Captain A. H. Willis, Commander T. V. Wickham, Admiral A. W. Waymouth, Captain G. E. S. Watkins, Captain J. S. Walsh, Commander C. H. L. Woodhouse, Commander Gordon Wilkinson, Commander Wright, Commander Guy Warren, and Admiral Willis.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

The Hon. P. B. Moynihan and Miss Candy

The engagement is announced between Patrick Berkeley, only son of Lord and Lady Moynihan, of Leeds, and Ierne Helen, only daughter of Mrs. Cairnes Candy, of Walton House, Stone, Staffordshire.

Major B. H. Badham and Miss M. F. Pilcher

The engagement is announced between Major B. Hume Badham, D.S.O., Royal Scots Fusiliers, of Churt, Surrey, only son of the late Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Badham, and Margaret Frances, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. W. Pilcher, of Hook, Hants.

Mr. A. H. E. Howell and Miss B. S. Bowater

The engagement is announced between Arthur Howard Eckeford Howell, Royal Artillery, only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Howell, and of Mrs. Howell, 63, Fitzgeorge-avenue, Kensington, and Beryl Stuart, younger daughter of Major and Sheriff F. H. Bowater and Mrs. Bowater, of 35, Chester-square, S.W.1.

Mr. W. H. Merton and Miss Kirby

The marriage arranged between Mr. W. H. Merton, Royal Air Force, and Miss B. H. Beckford Kirby will take place in Winchester Cathedral on Monday, September 22, at 2 o'clock, by permission of the Dean.

Mr. J. Thouron and Miss Ellett

The engagement is announced between John Thouron, of Blackingstone Silver Fox Ranch, Moretonhampstead, Devonshire, son of the late John Longstreth Thouron, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Thouron, and grandson of the late Julius C. F. Angerstein, Grenadier Guards, and Lorna, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ellett, of Littleham Cross, Devonshire.

Mr. V. C. Fishwick and Miss Z. S. Sard

The engagement is announced of Mr. Victor C. Fishwick, of Wye Agricultural College, son of Mr. J. Lacey Fishwick, I.S.O., and the late Mrs. Fishwick, of Bedford, and Miss Zoë Sheelah Sard, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sard, of 23, Lewisham-park, S.E.

Mr. P. F. Thornton and Miss I. Lamoureux

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Peter F. Thornton, of Secretary Island, Chemainus, British Columbia, younger son of Mr. Frank H. Thornton, of Kingsthorpe Hall, Northampton, and Miss Irene Lamoureux, of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Mr. V. Constad and Miss P. Eskell

The engagement is announced between Victor Constad, of Netherhall-gardens, younger son of the late Mr. and Mrs. L. Constad, of Enfield, and Phyllis, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eustace L. Eskell, of the Acacias, Brondesbury, N.W.

Mr. T. F. Adams and Miss Van De Sulte

The engagement is announced of Thomas Frank, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Adams, of Little Hafton, Hook Heath, Woking, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mrs. H. C. Smith, of 54, Green-street, W.1.

Mr. J. N. Peart and Miss A. H. Phillips

The marriage arranged between Mr. J. N. Peart, B.A., of Epsom College, fourth son of Mr. A. Peart, of Okete, N.Z., and Miss A. H. Phillips, only daughter of Dr. C. H. Phillips, of Norbury, will take place very quietly at St. Mary's, Headley, on August 9, at 10 a.m.

MARRIAGES

Mr. H. A. Day and Miss Grier

The marriage took place yesterday at Farnborough Parish Church of Mr. Humphrey Day, of Kerry, Southern Rhodesia, only son of the late Mr. Edward Day, of Briscombe Court, Stroud, and of Mrs. Day, and Miss Margaret Helen Grace Grier, elder daughter of Brigadier-General H. D. Grier and Mrs. Grier, of Wymering Lodge, Farnborough, Hants. Canon Challacombe officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long gown of cream satin with a close-fitting bodice and a flared skirt forming a short train at the back. Her train was of old Brussels lace, mounted over cream georgette, and her cream tulle veil was held in place by a halo head-dress of gold net embroidered in pearls. She carried a bouquet of Madonna lilies. She was attended by six bridesmaids—Miss C. Grier (sister of the bride), Miss Molly Day (sister of the bridegroom), Miss Ravenhill, Miss Crichton, Miss Renton, and Miss Cardwell. They wore long dresses of leaf-green chiffon with capes falling over the arms and tying in front. Their large natural-coloured straw hats were trimmed with green, and they carried bouquets of pale yellow roses. They also had opal bar brooches. Mr. Douglas Phillips (cousin of the bridegroom) was best man.

Mr. G. F. Stanley Jackson and Miss Bennett

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Mr. G. F. Stanley Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Jackson, of Leyland, Lancashire, and Miss Mona Ursula Bennett, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bennett, of 34, St. John's Wood-road. The Rev. B. T. D. Smith officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an ankle-length gown of gold tissue with long sleeves. Her train of the same material falling from the shoulders was lined with chiffon and edged with gold net, and her gold net veil was held in place by a wide wreath of orange-blossom. She carried a sheaf of lilies. Miss Joan Mary Shearman was the trainbearer, and she wore a long frock of lemon-yellow organdie muslin with a frilled skirt and puff sleeves. She had a wide sash of cornflower-blue satin ribbon and a wreath of blue flowers in her hair. There were also three grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Sonya Stanley Alder, Miss Marjorie Waldon, and Miss Molly Cook. They wore ankle-length dresses of lemon-yellow chiffon with wide berthe collars and long transparent sleeves. Their yellow lace straw hats were trimmed with delphinium-blue velvet ribbon, and they carried sheaves of delphiniums tied with blue ribbon. Mr. Robin Gerrard was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at the May Fair Hotel.

Mr. E. B. Tarleton and Miss N. de Lacroze

The marriage took place on Thursday, the 17th inst., at St. Joseph's R.C. Church, Roehampton, of Mr. Eric Bowen Tarleton, third son of Mrs. W. Tarleton and the late Mr. W. Tarleton, and Nena de Lacroze, eldest daughter of Mrs. H. de Lacroze and the late Dr. M. Lacroze, of Bryndir, Roehampton, and Buenos Aires. The Rev. Father Sexton, S.J., assisted by the Rev. Father Gallagher, S.J., and the Rev. Father Kemble, S.J., officiated.

The bride was given away by her eldest brother, Mr. Michael T. Lacroze. A reception was held afterwards by the bride's mother and Mrs. A. B. de Lacroze, her grandmother, at Bryndir, Roehampton, for relations and friends.

Mr. N. N. Blomefield and Mrs. Gordon Neilson

The marriage between Mr. Nigel Napier Blomefield and Mrs. Gordon Neilson took place yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton. Prebendary Gough and the Rev. James Hale, vicar of Boxley, Maidstone, officiated.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY BALL

The Hampshire County ball was held last night at the Guildhall, Winchester, in aid of the County Hospital. Among those who took tickets, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Mrs. Craig Harvey, Lady Northbrook, Mr. Claud Crawford, Mrs. Curtis, Lady Louis Mountbatten, Lady Diana Cooper, Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Pringle, Colonel and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Geoffrey Feto, Lord Templemore, Captain N. R. de la Lee Gill, Mrs. Pelly, Captain and Mrs. Jervoise Scott, Mrs. V. T. Thompson, Captain G. C. Wall, Mr. L. G. S. Clouh Taylor, Mrs. Barton, the Dowager Lady Floyd, Mrs. E. A. Ferry, Lady du Boulay, Mrs. McNalty, Colonel and Mrs. Majendie, Major Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. Bostock, Mrs. Charles Gaye, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Hanbury, Sir William and Lady Portal, Sir Spencer and Lady Portal, Mrs. Sedgewick, Major and Mrs. Leonard Russell, Mr. Augustus Corryton, Mrs. Barrow Simonds, Mrs. Tudor Owen, Mrs. Stuart McDonald, Mrs. G. W. Ferrand, Mrs. Arthur Deane, Miss Staddish, Miss Ruth Keyser, Miss Betty Kirby, Mrs. Stroud, Mrs. A. Hoare, Mr. T. D. Atkinson, Colonel Mrs. Butler, Dr. and Mrs. Farrant, Mr. K. B. Hicks, Beatrice Countess of Portsmouth, Lady Margaret Nicholson, Captain Trustram Eve, Mrs. and Miss Judd, Mrs. Bonham Carter, Mr. W. H. F. E. Briggs, Mr. Gurney, Mrs. Frank Lucas, Mr. Body, Miss Bather, Captain G. Cooper, the Hon. Mrs. Hewitt, and Dr. Troup.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 8

THE ECLIPSE STAKES

THE KING AND QUEEN PRESENT

The King and Queen, attended by Lady Cynthia Colville and Captain Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, R.N., arrived yesterday at Sandown Park shortly before luncheon, when their party included Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, the Earl of Harewood, the Earl of Derby, the Countess of Mar and Kellie, and Major and Mrs. Fetherstonehaugh. The Queen wore a dove-grey romaine coat, tucked at the waist, and a small cape falling from her shoulders, and a powder-blue swathed toque shot with silver thread. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, was in a beige rep coat, a sable stoie, and a large beige straw hat bound with wide beige petersham. The Countess of Mar and Kellie was in nigger brown.

The weather was overcast and sultry, with occasional showers to justify the inclusion of macintoshes and coloured umbrellas. Eclipse day is always a chance to appear in Ascot frocks, and a great many printed chiffons and large hats were to be seen, but plain and simple printed crêpe were again most popular.

Viscountess Furness wore a moracain hand-printed frock, with a short coat of the same material bound in fox fur to tone, and a beige crochet straw beret; Lady Bullough was seen in the private stand wearing a black coat and skirt, with a white charmeuse blouse, and a black Bankok straw hat bound with white. Her daughter, Miss Hermione Bullough, chose a pale blue and white figured crêpe de Chine dress, and a natural hat bound with blue. The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale arrived together, and the latter was dressed in a navy blue and white printed crêpe de Chine, with a large blue straw hat bound with white satin. Lady Wodehouse wore a putty-coloured crêpe romaine dress, under a kasha coat collared with fox, and a black Bankok straw hat bound with putty.

Lady Rachel Howard chose a navy blue and red printed chiffon dress, with a navy blue straw hat and sable stole; Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston was dressed in a light blue, yellow and pink printed chiffon dress under a kasha coat in blue, lined with the material of the dress, and a large blue straw hat bound with velvet to match; the Countess of Rosebery was in a printed chiffon dress under a blue coat, with a small swathed georgette turban in light blue; the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Calthorpe was in buttercup yellow; Lady Butt was in black chiffon; the Hon. Mrs. Henry Tufton was in a yellow and black painted foulard dress, and a large black hat; Lady Stanley also chose a black *ensemble*, relieved with white facings and bindings, and a black felt and velvet hat. Baroness Beaumont, who was in a multi-coloured long chiffon dress, was with her sister, the Hon. Mrs. Micklethwait, who chose green, yellow and chocolate brown chiffon, with a large brown hat. The Hon. Mrs. G. Lambton chose black; the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Greenall was also in black, and Lady Buchanan-Jardine was in pale blue and white crêpe, with a large crinoline hat to tone. Among others present were:—

Lord Hillingdon, the Hon. Frederick Calthorpe, Sir Walter Gilbey, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Vandeleur Beatty, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir Delves Broughton, Viscount Adare, Sir William Bass, Sir Alfred Butt, Captain Boyd Rochfort, Captain P. Whitaker, Sir William Cooke, the Hon. Henry Tufton, Baron de Tuyll, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lord Wolverton, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lambton, Sir Robert Wilmot, Earl Beatty, Sir Francis Towle, the Earl of Lonsdale, Major and Mrs. Pryce Hemson, Sir Archibald and Lady Gold, Lord Glanely, Lady Evelyn Beauchamp, Captain M. Weyland, Major Barrett, Sir Lawrence Phillips, Viscount Portman, Sir George Bullough, the Hon. Rene Glyn, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Loder, Mrs. and Miss Washington Singer, Lady Chesham, Major-General the Hon. Sir Cecil Bingham, Sir Humphrey de Trafford, Sir Mathew Wilson, and the Hon. Wilfred Egerton.

RECEPTIONS

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, was present at a reception which was held last night at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (University of London) to the Members of the Colonial Office Conference.

The guests were received in the library by:—The Chairman of the Board of Management, Sir Harry Goschen, and Lady Goschen; the Chairman of the Court of Governors, Sir Holburt Waring, and Lady Waring; the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Sir Gregory Foster; and the Dean of the School, Professor W. W. Jameson (in the absence of Sir Andrew Balfour, the Director). Among those present were:—

Members of the Board of Management of the School.—Sir Harry Goschen, Sir Holburt Waring, Captain Sir Arthur Clarke, Sir Walter Fletcher, Sir Trevor Parry, Sir John Robertson, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Sir David Munro, and Sir George Newman.

Governors of School.—Dr. J. J. Buchan, Sir George Buchanan, Sir Ian Hamilton Benn, Major-General Sir David Bruce, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Gaskell, Professor D. H. Kerwood, Major-General Sir Richard Lowe, Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Macarthur, Professor Sir William Simpson, Sir Oscar Warburg, Mr. Edward Willis, and Sir Charles Howell Thomas.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress; the Deputy Master of the Society of Apothecaries: Mr. Gaylord D. Mien, Master of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters; the Master of the Glaziers, the Comptroller, Mr. F. Leonard Bishop, Master of the Plumbers' Company; Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

The Agent-General for Western Australia and Miss Angwin, the Agent-General for Tasmania, the Agent-General for South Australia, the Acting Agent-General for New South Wales, the Agent-General for Victoria, the Agent-General for Quebec, the Agent-General for Ontario, the Agent-General for Queensland, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, the Agent-General for New South Wales, Mr. H. W. Thompson, Sir James Connolly, Sir Algernon Aspinall.

Major Sir J. A. Burdon, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Beattie, Sir Frank Baddeley, Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson Houston, Mr. P. D. L. Flynn, Mr. T. Gilbert, Sir William Gowers, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Mr. D. J. Jardine, Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, Mr. T. Millard, Mr. G. T. M. MacBryan, Sir James Maxwell, Major Sir Charles Orr, Sir Herbert Read, Sir William Robertson, Sir Ransford Slater, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Stewart Symes, Sir Ronald Storrs, Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. St. Johnston, Mr. A. W. Sevmour, the Misses Slater, Miss Mary Clowes and Miss Lucy Clowes, Miss Read, Miss Orr, Miss Hubbalt.

Sir Gilbert Grindle, Mr. William Lunn, M.P., Dr. A. J. R. O'Brien, Lord Pentield, Sir John Risley, Dr. Drummond Shiels, M.P., Dr. T. Stinson, Dr. H. H. Scott, Colonel de Satzé, Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Wilson, Mr. J. M. Martin, Mr. Anthony Bevir, Sir Edward Harding, Sir Arthur Robinson, Sir Ernest Strohmenger, Sir Leonard Rogers, Sir Findlater Stewart, Mr. H. E. Dale, Sir Charles Thomas, Dr. W. H. Andrews, Sir Herbert Creedy, Sir Harcourt Butler, Mr. E. V. Rax, Sir Hugh Bourne, Sir Harry Brittain, Mr. S. A. Courtauld, Major A. G. Church, M.P., Sir Josiah Crosby, Sir Robert Cohen, Lieutenant-General Sir Travers Clarke, Sir Edward Dawson, Lord Dawson of Penn, Dr. H. H. Dale, Major Walter Elliot, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Fremantle, M.P., Sir David Harris, the Earl of Inchcape, Dr. G. Carmichael Low, Lord Macmillan, the Hon. Henry Mond, Sir Neville Pearson, Mr. B. S. Rowntree, Sir Denison Ross, Sir Edward Stern, Mr. Hugh Tennant, and General Sir Reginald Wingate.

The band of the Coldstream Guards played during the evening.

Mme. de Bárdossy

The Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. de Bárdossy gave an at home yesterday at 35, Eaton-place to meet the Hungarian delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference.

Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Duke of Sutherland, Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. J. M. and Mrs. Kenworthy, Colonel and Mrs. A. England, Mr. and Mrs. Rennie Smith, Mr. P. H. Hannon, Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Hutchison, Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Major and Mrs. Graham Pole, Mr. B. Riley, Major and Mrs. Isidore Salmon, Mr. Samuel Samuel, Lord Treowen, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Mr. F. W. Pethick-Lawrence.

The Marchioness of Londonderry, Lord Vermov, Mr. V. Cazalet, Sir John and Lady Ferguson, Major John W. Hills, Sir Clive and Lady Morrison-Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Baker, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hopkin Morris, Admiral and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. A. de Baiss, Sir William Goode, Sir Robert and Lady Gower, Canon Hannay, Lord Danesfort, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Cobham, Major and Mrs. Jack Courtauld, Mr. H. W. Smith, Sir Rederick and Lady Jones, Lord and Lady Newton, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Rothschild, Lord and Lady Sydenham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sellars, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sanvesey, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Vaughan-Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Kennedy, Countess Appovyi, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Blumenfeld, Mr. E. Outhwaite, Major-General J. R. E. Charles, Major and Mrs. van Citsem, Mr. and Mrs. Grant Richards, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Fane, Mr. and Mrs. L. Szilárvi, Mr. and Mrs. E. Torday, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Hawtrey, Mr. and Mrs. S. Courtaulds, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Wilden-Hart, Mr. J. Schwarz, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. Beldy, Mr. and Mrs. O. Szilárvi, Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Mr. John Wheeler Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Underwood, Mr. A. G. Lias, Mr. H. Shannon, Mr. J. Bolam Newman, Mr. C. F. A. Mill, Mr. A. Einzig, Mr. Wilson Harris, Mr. Robert O'Brian, Mr. V. Wertheimstein, and Mr. G. de Patay.

The Anglo-Danish Society

The Anglo-Danish Society held a reception and dance at the Hyde Park Hotel last night to meet the Danish members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference.

In addition to the delegates there were present the following members of the Anglo-Danish Society, many of whom brought parties:—

Mr. F. Kroyer Kielberg (chairman of the society), Mrs. Gence-Iutt (hostess), Mr. W. S. N. Iutt (vice chairman of the society), Major P. T. Wessel (hon. secretary of the society), Mr. and Mrs. Lind, Sir Basil Clarke, Mr. O. Jeffquist, Mr. H. Wagner, Mr. H. Nielsen, Mr. J. Beck, Mr. Mogens Salmonsen, Mrs. Blackhall, Mr. O. Michelsen, Mr. O. Berntsen, Mr. Johan Hede, Mr. H. Jansen, Count O. Scheel, Mr. H. A. Bierrum, Mrs. C. Fog, Mr. W. Crawfurd Price, Mr. S. Sorensen, Mr. K. S. Sthyr, Mr. H. J. Karsten, Mr. A. Kiser, Mr. H. O. Larsen, Mr. Jacob Nielsen, Mr. D. Moller, Mr. O. Oxholm, Mr. V. Steensen Leth, Mr. W. D. Caroe, Mr. Hyman, Mr. K. Myrhoid, Consul C. B. Rettedi, Mr. C. F. Lance, Mr. Harald Faber, the Rev. J. F. Kassner, Mr. S. Schaffer, Mr. V. Amberg, Mr. O. Jacobsen, Mr. A. W. Pedersen, and Mr. A. Olsen.

THE SAVING OF ST. PAUL'S

A PERMANENT MEMENTO

The memories of a week which will long be significant in the history of London and of the Church have been given a permanent setting in the book, now on sale, of the recent special number published by *The Times*. It is a complete memento of the saving of St. Paul's Cathedral, and as such it has already brought the warm appreciation of a number of readers.

Full-page pictures of the interior and exterior of St. Paul's and a full-page plan of its construction, exposing the secrets of Wren's dome, together with other illustrations, amplify the text. The Bishop of Worcester writes the story of the Cathedral. Sir Mervyn Macartney gives his account at first hand of the great task of reconstruction and its accomplishment. Dean Inge contributes a chapter on the preaching tradition of St. Paul's, another chapter is devoted to the music, and another, by the Organist, to the St. Paul's organ. In succeeding pages and pictures the book follows its account of the "Parish Church of the Empire" with a picture of the Church's activities as centred in the Conference now sitting in Lambeth Palace and as distributed throughout the Empire.

The price of the volume (10in. by 7½in.) is 2s. 6d. net. It consists of 128 pages and is stoutly bound in maroon cloth with gilt lettering. It contains over 60 illustrations, including five full-page plates on art paper. Copies may be obtained from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4 (postage 6d. inland, 8d. abroad), or by order from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents.

THE SALE ROOM

HIGH PRICES FOR OLD MASTERS

Just a fortnight before the end of the art sale season, Messrs. Christie yesterday scored the highest total for 12 months, 121 pictures from various sources realizing £106,081 9s. Twenty pictures ran into four or five figures.

The most important single property consisted of 32 pictures forming part of the Scarsdale heirlooms, and now sold by Lord Scarsdale with the consent of the Court. An article dealing with the pictures at Kedleston appeared in *The Times* on June 19. Some of the pictures sold yesterday have been at Kedleston for generations, while quite a number were purchased by the late Lord Curzon, who early in life had acquired what has been described as "The Christie habit," and who, when in London, never missed an important sale at Christie's.

The interest of the sale largely centred in two masterpieces, the Kedleston Rembrandt and the Feversham Hobbema. The Rembrandt portrait of an old man in black dress and large broad-brimmed hat, signed in full and painted about 1637-8, on canvas 34in. by 28in., came from the John Barnard collection, 1761, when Rembrandts were to be picked up for about six guineas each; it was mezzotinted by R. Houston in 1757, is mentioned in all the leading books on Rembrandt, and was at the Old Masters in 1899. Yesterday an opening bid of 4,000 guineas rapidly jumped in bids of 500 guineas and upwards till at 19,000 guineas it fell to Hopkins, a *nom de vente*, with the Savile Gallery as the underbidders, and outdistancing several other competitors.

Another of the old pictures from Kedleston, Claude Le Lorrain, "The Tower on the Tiber," also came from the John Barnard collection and was owned by the famous Dr. Mead. Yesterday this went to Mr. E. Smith at 1,150 guineas. Apart from these two, most of the pictures in this property were purchased by the late Lord Curzon, who had a distinct *flair* for art, and whose judgment in such matters was amply vindicated yesterday. The finished sketch for Gainsborough's "The Market Cart," 35in. by 27in., for which he gave 600 guineas in 1907, now went to Mr. F. Sabin for 1,350 guineas; and the 4,000 guineas at which that artist's portrait of Lady Impey was knocked down to Mr. Smith is probably much more than the late owner gave for it. Hoppner's portrait of Lady Waldegrave, bought in 1907 for 1,500 guineas, now reached 2,200 guineas (Frost and Reed). An extensive view over a landscape by P. de Koninck and J. Lingelbach was bought in 1906 for 210 guineas and now reached 900 guineas. (Asscher). There were three by Sir Joshua Reynolds: the group of Lady Dashwood and Child, bought in 1907 for 2,600 guineas, now went to Mr. Howard Young at 4,400 guineas; the "Girl with a Goldfinch" from 360 guineas in 1911 now advanced to 1,500 guineas (Frost and Reed), but the portrait of George second Earl of Halifax fell to the Marquis Amodio at the price paid for it in 1910—500 guineas.

Other pictures in this property included:—Quentin Metsys, The Madonna and Child—900 guineas (Parsons); P. Perugino, the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian—320 guineas (Holmes)—this cost 180 guineas in 1911; Sir Henry Raeburn's portrait of Mrs. Blair—1,450 guineas (Lewis and Son); Andrea del Sarto, a Pietà—380 guineas (Newton)—bought in 1912 for 500 guineas; Jan Steen, "The Blind Beggar"—400 guineas (Goudstikker); and F. W. Watts, a view on the Stour—310 guineas (Frost and Reed)—this cost 680 guineas in 1909.

Lord Feversham's Hobbema

Lord Feversham's signed Hobbema landscape with a broad road and a sportsman is described in John Smith's "Catalogue Raisonné" as a "capital production" which "may be classed among the master's best works." It was one of the great pictures at the Exhibition of Dutch Art, Burlington House, 1929. Yesterday it started at 4,000 guineas, and fell at 16,000 guineas to Messrs. Knoedler, with Mr. Colin Agnew as the underbidder.

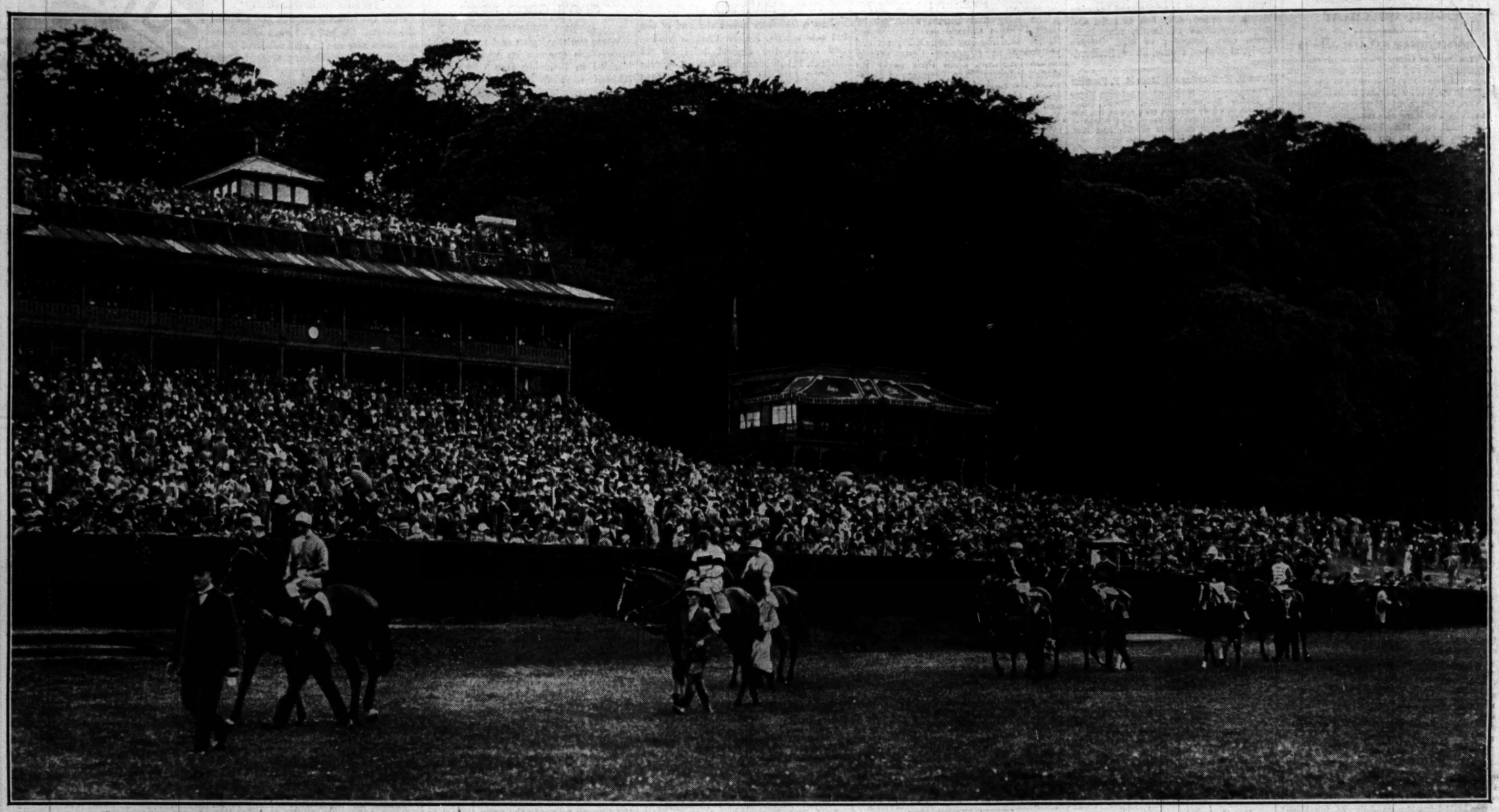
Forty-two of the lots in the sale came from Delamere House, Northwich, the property of Mr. George Wilbraham, and were especially notable for the Dutch and Flemish pictures. Two were by J. Van Goyen, a view of Antwerp from the river, signed with initials and dated 1648, which fetched 2,700 guineas, and fell to Messrs. Goudstikker, of Amsterdam, and a river scene near Alva, 1646—340 guineas (Colnaghi); T. Hudson, portrait of Mrs. Harvey, of Rolls Park, Essex, fetched 780 guineas (Gooden and Fox); Sir Antonio Mor, portrait of a gentleman, 800gns. (Savile Gallery); A. L. and M. Le Nain, peasants in a landscape, 650gns. (G. P. Dean); Aert van der Neer, a frozen river scene, daylight, 1,050gns. (Goudstikker); Rembrandt, portrait of a gentleman, 1,050gns. (Parsons); Jacob van Ruisdael, the outskirts of a village, 1647, 1,300gns.; Salomon van Ruisdael, "The Ferry Boat," 1649, 1,900gns. (both bought by Messrs. Goudstikker); and Ph. Wouverman, view in front of an inn, 360gns. (Colnaghi).

The late Lord Balfour's pictures included a fine J. van Goyen, a view of Dordrecht from the river, 1651, which fetched 2,600gns. (Guidstikker), and a S. van Ruisdael, a woody landscape, 400gns. (Asscher). Mr. Gilbert Hartley's river scene by Salomon van Ruisdael, which appears to be an unrecorded picture, fetched 3,200gns. (Gooden and Fox). Among the Bradshaw family portraits were three by Sir Joshua Reynolds—Master Bradshaw, a little boy fondling a dog, 1762-63, 900gns. (Hopkins), Mrs. Bradshaw, 1759, 720gns. (Wells), and Thomas Bradshaw, Secretary to the Treasury, 380gns. (Mason). Mr. J. Wetten Brassington's two Zoffany groups were the Luke Wetten family in the grounds of Style House, Chiswick, 900gns. (Wells), and Peter Wetten and his wife, 480gns. (Frost and Reed).

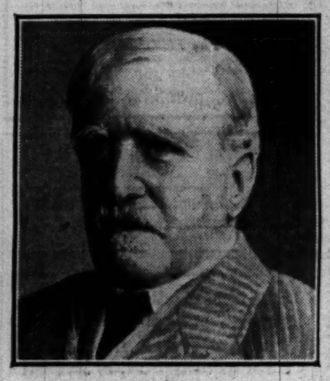
Romney and Boucher

Two three-quarter length family portraits by George Romney came from Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Troyte-Bullock. Both were painted in 1779, the artist receiving 35 guineas each. That of Mrs. Chafyn-Grove, in white dress embroidered with yellow flowers, reached 6,500 guineas (Moreton), and the companion portrait of William Chafyn-Grove of Zeals, Wiltshire, M.P. for Shaftesbury and other places, 1768-81—4,000 guineas (A. Mart

THE ECLIPSE STAKES AT SANDOWN PARK

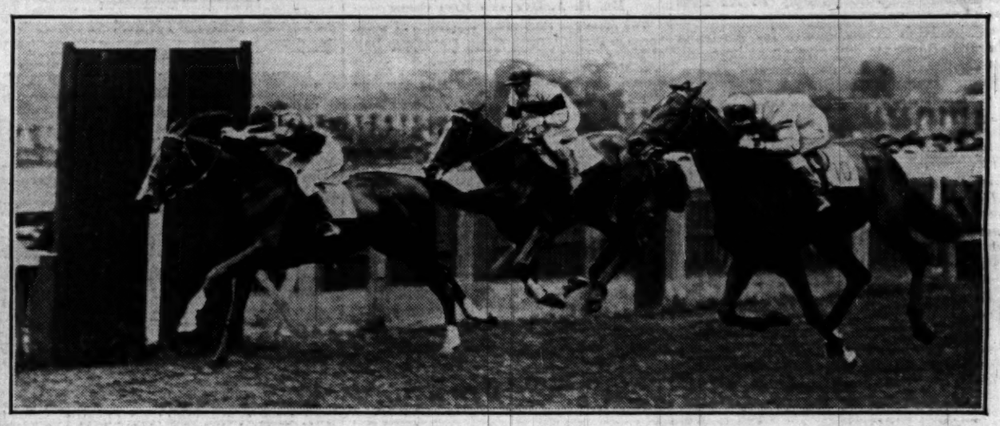


THE PARADE.—The King and Queen attended the Sandown Park races yesterday when the Eclipse Stakes was run. A general view, showing the parade before the race, with the Royal and Members' stands in the background. The winner, the Aga Khan's Rustom Pasha, is the fifth horse.

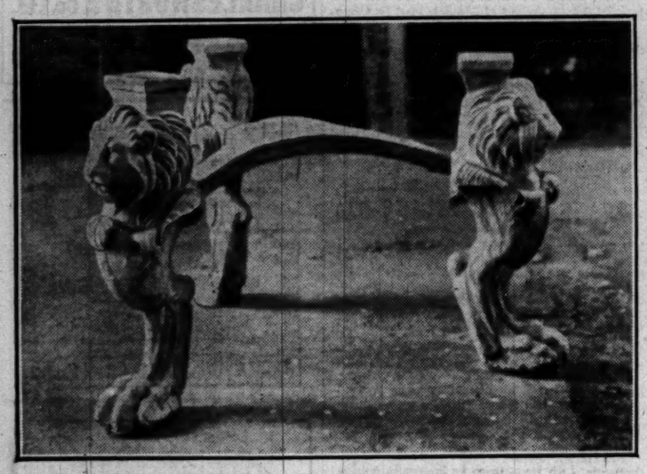


LORD BROTHERTON, this year's recipient of the Messel medal awarded for services to the chemical industry.

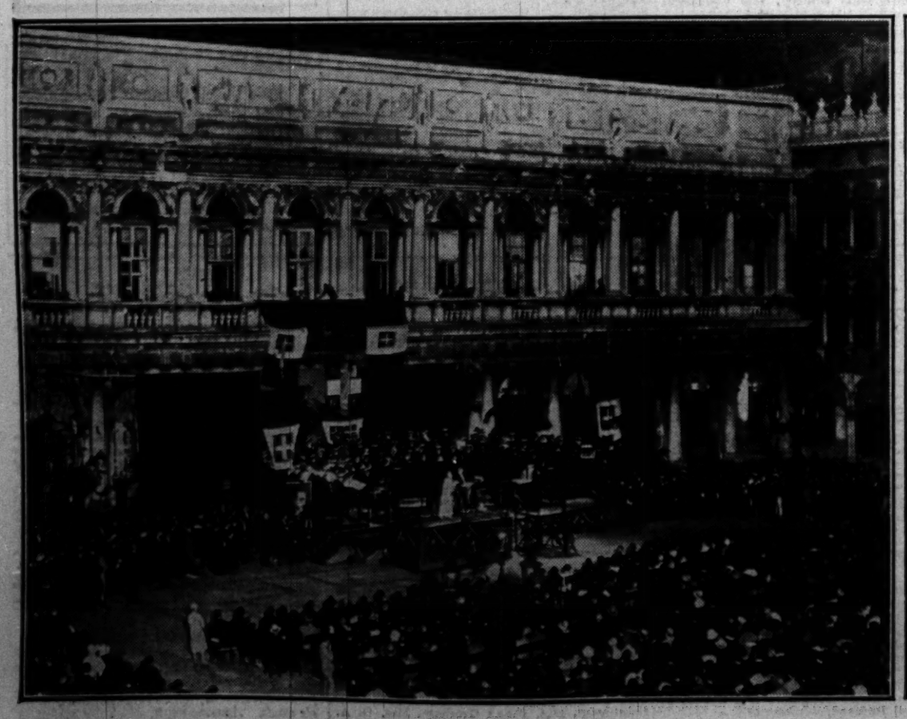
SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU, who has received permission, with Mr. Jayakar, to visit Mr. Gandhi in gaol.



THE FINISH.—Rustom Pasha passing the winning post. Mr. E. Esmond's Lovelace II. (on right) was second and Lord Woolavington's Walter Gay third.



DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.—The three-legged marble table recently found during excavations at Pompeii. The top is missing, but the name "Casca" found on the square blocks on the heads of the lions has given rise to the conjecture that the table belonged to Casca, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar. The second photograph is of an ornamental fountain unearthed in the house of Tibertinus.



AN OPEN AIR CONCERT IN VENICE.—The scene on the Piazza San Marco, Venice, during an evening concert. The well-known tenor Signor Beniamino Gigli is seen on the platform.

THE GOD OF BREAD.—Another recent find at Pompeii. The statue was in the dining-room of an excavated house.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Bishop of Chichester, 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (Ireland in F), Introit, "Jesu, the very thought of Thee" (Bairstow), H.C. (Whitlock in G); Canon W. H. Elliott, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Marchant in C), A., "Glorious and powerful God" (Stanford); the Bishop of Caledonia, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Bishop of North Queensland, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Ireland in F), A., "Let us, with a gladsome mind" (Stanford); Canon C. S. Woodward, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Noble in B minor), A., "O give thanks" (Purcell); the Bishop of Albany, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Archbishop of Dublin, 11, H.C. (Wesley in E), Motet, "O hearken Thou" (Elgar); Canon H. G. Monroe, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Wesley in E), A., "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace" (S. S. Wesley).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—The Bishop of Gloucester, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Bishop of Tinnevelly, 11, Te Deum (Smart in G), A., "Incline Thine ear" (Himmel), Kyrie (Calah in C); 3 (no Sermon), Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Russell in A), Cantata, "O Light Everlasting" (Bach).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Canon W. R. Matthews, D.D., 11.15, Te Deum (Turle and Goss), A., "Thy word is a lantern unto my feet" (Purcell).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—H.C., 8.15, Parade Service, 11 (no tickets required), the Rev. C. C. Thacker, C.F.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.; 6.30, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, the Rev. R. J. Northcott.

The Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—8, H.C.; 11, M.P., A., "O for a closer walk with God" (M. Foster), Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C., the Rev. S. Clapham; 6.30, the Rev. G. J. Moore.

All Hallows Church, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. F. W. T. Craske.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 8.30 and 12; 11, the Rev. Dr. H. M. Relton; 6.30, the Rev. A. M. Littlehales.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11, High Mass, the Rev. Dr. Gavin; 6, Prebendary H. F. R. Mackay.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Bishop of Chekiang.

All Souls, South Hampstead.—11, the Bishop of Killaloe; 6.30, the Vicar.

Barnes Parish Church.—8, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. J. Allen; 12.15, H.C.; 3.15, Children.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11, Prebendary Gough; 6.30, the Rev. F. Ll. Hughes.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, the Bishop of Swansea; 6.30, the Rev. H. Bevan.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Le F. Mitchell.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farran.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15 and 3, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 6, the Bishop of Killaloe.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone.—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30, the Rev. W. A. Potter.

Christ Church, Victoria-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Bishop of Chota Nagpur; 6.30, the Rev. E. N. P. Goff.

Christ Church, Woburn-square, W.C.—H.C., 8 and 11.30; 11, the Rev. A. J. Bestic; 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Warren.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15, the Rev. W. P. Marmion; 6.30, the Rev. P. Waddington.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.40, M.P. and L.; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. W. M. Whitley.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; M., 11 and E., 6, the Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. A. Nicol; 6, A., "O Gladsome Light" (Sullivan).

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. F. Saywell; 3.15 (children); H.C., 8.15 and noon.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, 10; 11.15, the Bishop of Algoma; 3, the Rev. Dr. Dearmer; 6.30, the Rev. C. Cheshire.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15 the Rev. A. C. Raby; 7, the Rector.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twisaday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. S. F. Davenport; 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swain.

St. Agatha's, Finsbury-avenue.—11, the Archbishop of the West Indies; 6.30, the Rev. E. Digby.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11, 3 (children), and 6.30, the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg.

St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8, 11, the Rector; E.P., 6.35; E., 7; outdoor service, 8.

St. Anne's, Soho.—10.30, H.C.; 11.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier; 6.30, the Archbishop of New Westminster.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield.—11, A., "Give ear unto my prayer" (Arcadelt), Canon E. Sidney Savage; 6.30, A., "As pants the hart" (Spohr), musical service.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, M.P., T.D. (Stanford in C), H.C., and 6.30, Purcell's "O Sing unto the Lord" (full orchestra), the Rev. B. C. H. Andrews.

St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—11, M.P., and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Macdonald; 7.30, H.C.

St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gelkie-Cobb.

St. Gabriel's, Warwick-square.—11, the Archbishop of Perth (Western Australia); 3.30, Confirmation by the Archbishop of Perth; 6.30, the Bishop of Riverina.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11, the Bishop of St. John's, Kaffraria; 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 7, 8.15, 12.5; 11, Prebendary Thicknesse, A., "Jesu, joy of man's desiring" (Bach); 6.30, the Rev. T. Eland.

St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square.—11, the Rev. A. M. Fergusson; 6.30, the Rev. J. T. Goodchild.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C., the Rev. R. H. Bigg; 6.30, E., Prebendary F. W. Isaacs.

St. James's, Garlick-hill.—11.15, M.P., the Rev. E. T. R. Johnston (Service attended by the Glass Sellers' Company); 6.30, E., and Organ Recital.

St. James's, Paddington, W.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, the Bishop of Caledonia; 3.15, children; 6.30, the Rev. P. Gordon.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11 and 6.15, the Ven. C. E. Lambert.

St. John's, Putney.—11, the Rev. E. P. Swain; 6.30, the Rev. B. M. Dale.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. S. Coleman; 6.30, the Rev. E. J. Dent.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 8, 12.15, and 7.30; 11, the Bishop of London; 3.15 (children) and 6.30, the Rev. J. B. H. Evans.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8, 9, and 10.45, the Rev. H. W. Benson; 6.30, the Rev. F. W. Baggallay.

St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6, the Rev. H. J. Matthews; 3, children.

St. Lawrence Jewry.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, A., "I will call" (Mozart), the Rev. W. P. Besley.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; M.P., 11; E.P., 6.30, the Vicar.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, Canon Carnegie; 7, the Rev. R. S. Strong (Vicar of St. John's, Drury-lane).

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 8.30, 9.45, and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15 and 10.15, H.C.; 11.30, M.P., the Rev. H. Anson; 11.30, Service for Young People (crypt); 6.15, E., the Rev. R. Swann-Mason.

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, E., A., "There is now no condemnation" (Walford Davies), the Archbishop of Perth (Western Australia).

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11, the Bishop of Waikato, A., "Hear my prayer" (Mendelssohn); 7, the Rev. Dr. Morrison.

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.5; 11, 3 (children), and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Colbeck.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; 10.15 (children); 11, the Rev. A. E. N. Simms; 6.30, the Rev. E. F. Rynd.

St. Mary's, Graham-street.—Low Mass, 7, 8, and 10; High Mass, 11; E., 6.

St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, E., Prebendary H. A. Mason.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, A., "O for a closer walk" (Foster), the Rev. H. A. Raynes.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8 and 12.20, H.C.; 11, the Rev. S. Nowell-Rostron; 3 (children); 6, the Bishop of Central Tanganyika.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. C. A. Atherley; 6.30, the Rev. W. A. Simmonds.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. P. Nichols; 3.15 (children) and 6.30, the Rev. C. C. Roach.

St. Michael's, Paddington.—H.C., 8, 9.45, and 11.25; M.P., 11; 11.25, the Rev. N. E. E. Swann; 6.30, the Rev. P. Nichols.

St. Mildred, Bread-street, Cannon-street.—11.15, H.C., the Rector.

St. Paul's-at-Kilburn.—11, the Bishop of Clogher (Dr. J. Macmanaway); 6.30, the Bishop of Tuam (Dr. J. M. Harden).

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15, the Bishop of Kimberley, and H.C.; 3 (children), the Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30, the Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8, H.C.; 11, the Bishop of Gippsland; 6.30, the Bishop in Hokkaido.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11 and 7, the Rev. R. A. Smith.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—8 and 12, H.C.; 11, the Rev. H. N. Taylor; 3, Children's Flower Service; 6.30, the Rev. L. T. Maund.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, 10, and 12.30; 11.15, the Bishop of Qu'Appelle, A., "Thou wilt keep him" (Wesley); 6.30, Organ Recital.

St. Peter's, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Devine.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bulock.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street, Chelsea.—H.C., 7, 8.30, and 10.30; M.P., 11.30; Children, 3.15; E., 6.30, Prebendary Osborne.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, 9.45, and 11.30, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia; 6.30, the Rev. W. E. Lloyd.

St. Silas-the-Martyr, Kentish Town.—11, the Coadjutor Bishop of Milwaukee; 6.30, the Bishop of Vermont (U.S.A.).

St. Stephen's, Uxbridge-road, Shepherd's Bush.—8, H.C.; 11.15, H.C., and 6.30, E., the Bishop of Ontario.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—10.30, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. M. Coxwell-Rogers.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Rev. I. R. Gillan; 6.30, the Rev. H. Tolland.

Scottish National Church, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Moffett.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30, M., "Albanus" (Fairfax), "Exultate Deo" (Palestrina); L.M., 12, the Rev. F. J. Sheen; V., 3.15, Mag. (Palestrina); Comp., 7, T.L. (Ford), N.D. (Oldroyd), A., "Salve Regina" (De Pearsall), the Rev. H. Pope.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. L. Bovington; 6.30, V., the Rev. J. Corballis.

Farm-street Church.—10.50, H.M.; 12, L.M., the Rev. F. Devas; 3.30, the Rev. F. Woodlock.

Eglise Réformée Evangélique Française, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, M. le Pasteur Th. Lelièvre.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church, W.C.—11, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse; 7, Dr. C. Y. Cheng (China).

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. Kirk (Baltimore, U.S.A.).

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. Paton.

St. George's (Bromdesbury) Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. Robertson.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Johnston.

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate Hill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. L. Brander.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Alexander.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. D. Maxwell.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. C. L. Johnson.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. I. G. Goldhawk.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. C. Foreman.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7.45, the Rev. A. D. Belden; Broadcast Service, 8; 3.30, Mr. H. N. Brailsford.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, Dr. J. Short.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Cregan.

The King's Weigh House, Duke-street, W.—9, 10, and 11, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. W. E. Orchard.

Stamford-hill Congregational Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Gibbon.

Highbury Quadrant Church, Highbury New Park.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. Ingham.

New Court Congregational Church, Tollington Park.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Kaye.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. E. James.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton-road.—11 and 6.45, the Rev. T. H. Hughes (Edinburgh).

Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood.—11, 12.15 (H.C.), and 7, the Rev. E. W. Batts (New Zealand).

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Principal A. E. Garvie.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—Services, 11.30 and 7.

First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station.
Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Notting-hill-gate.
Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

RAILWAY DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

HIGHER TREASURY BILL RATE

Applications for the £35,000,000 of three months Treasury Bills offered for sale by tender yesterday amounted to £48,405,000, and the rate of discount at which they were allotted was again higher than in the preceding week. The whole amount was sold and tenders at £99 7s. 8d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five working days of next week received about 48 per cent., and those at £99 7s. 10d. to be paid for to-day week received allotment in full. The average rate of discount was £2 8s. 6.6d. per cent. per annum, against £2 7s. 0.75d. last week and £2 5s. 3.86d. in the previous week. Next Friday the amount of bills to be offered will be increased to £40,000,000. The payment to be made for bills next week is £5,000,000 in excess of the amount maturing.

Home Railway Dividends

The interim dividend announcements of the principal home railway companies which will be made next week can hardly fail to be disappointing to the stockholders, for the gross receipts in the first six months of the year were over £3,000,000 less than in the same period of 1929. Last year's decrease was only about one-tenth of that amount. A short-lived recovery in the coal trade helped to save the railways last year from heavy losses, for all other branches of traffic declined, the decrease in passenger revenue being £1,369,000 and in merchandise £544,000. On the other hand, the revenue from mineral traffic increased by £1,583,000, and consequently the net decrease for the half-year was only £330,000. But while the increased coal traffic was of great assistance to the railways, the really striking feature of home railway finance last year was the unexpectedly large savings made in expenditure.

Last Year's Savings

These savings were not entirely due to the voluntary cut of 2½ per cent. in wages, salaries, and fees, for this represented in some cases less than 50 per cent. of the reduction in expenditure. Thus, the interim dividend announcements last year proved to be much more satisfactory than the gross traffic returns had indicated as likely. For instance, the London Midland and Scottish Railway, in spite of a loss of £519,000, reported savings far offsetting this decrease, the reduction amounting to no less than £1,200,000, of which £540,000 was due to the reduction of 2½ per cent. in salaries, wages, and fees. Thanks to these savings, the company was able to pay an interim dividend of 2 per cent., against 1½ per cent. in 1928. The London and North Eastern Railway, which benefited most by the recovery in coal traffic, its gross earnings being £163,000 more than in 1928, managed to add no less than £780,000 to its net earnings, £400,000 of this being due to the reduction in wages. The Great Western Railway, whose gross receipts were £204,000 larger than in 1928, saved £630,000 in expenditure, of which £230,000 was due to the reduction in wages and £400,000 to other economies. This company was able to increase its interim dividend from 1½ to 2½ per cent. The Southern, whose gross receipts were £178,000 less, made economies of £350,000.

This Year's Traffic Losses

In the past half-year, however, not only are the gross revenues substantially less than last year, but the savings in expenditure must obviously have been much smaller. Last May the companies lost the benefit of the 2½ per cent. voluntary deduction from wages, salaries, and fees, and although economies have probably been effected in other directions, it is unlikely that they could have been as large as last year. This year the biggest decrease has occurred in merchandise traffic, which on the four lines aggregates £1,399,500. The loss of passenger traffic amounts to £816,000, following upon a loss in 1929 of £1,369,000. A large part of last year's gain in mineral traffic has been lost this year, the decrease amounting to £909,500, as against the increase of £1,583,000. In the following table are shown the gross receipts for the past half-year, together with the changes compared with 1929 and 1928:—

GREAT WESTERN

—	Gross Receipts Jan. 1 to June 30	Dec. on 1929	Inc. or Dec. on 1928
	£	£	£
Passengers ..	5,904,000	– 131,000	– 280,000
Merchandise ..	5,543,000	– 291,000	– 137,000
Coal and coke..	3,192,000	– 110,000	+ 205,000
Total ..	14,339,000	– 532,000	– 212,000
LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH			
Passengers ..	12,502,000	– 511,000	– 1,130,000
Merchandise ..	14,028,800	– 613,500	– 1,022,200
Coal and coke..	6,734,200	– 503,500	+ 4,200
Total ..	33,265,000	– 1,628,000	– 2,148,000
LONDON AND NORTH EASTERN			
Passengers ..	8,449,000	– 153,000	– 492,000
Merchandise ..	10,294,000	– 470,000	– 679,000
Coal and coke..	6,793,000	– 206,000	+ 419,000
Total ..	25,536,000	– 829,000	– 752,000
SOUTHERN			
Passengers ..	7,891,000	– 21,000	– 167,000
Merchandise ..	1,984,500	– 25,000	– 94,500
Coal and coke..	772,500	– 90,000	+ 48,500
Total ..	10,448,000	– 136,000	– 213,000

Of course, the depression in trade explains the heavy falling off in merchandise and mineral traffic, but it has had a smaller effect than might have been expected on passenger traffic. It is to be hoped that the worst of the passenger traffic losses are over.

The Distillers' Meeting

The speech of Mr. William H. Ross, chairman of the Distillers Company, at the annual general meeting of the company, contained an exposition of the advantages the company had derived from the adoption of the principles of rationalization over 50 years ago, when six of the largest distillers in Scotland decided upon a fusion of interests for their own preservation. Later, in the crisis in the malt distilling industry in the years immediately preceding the War, five of the malt distilleries, with the support of the Distillers Company, formed themselves into one company, which had proved a great success; it was now entirely owned by the Distillers Company. Thirdly, in 1925, the three largest distributing companies in the trade—namely, Buchanans, Dewars, and Walkers—were amalgamated with the Distillers Company. This last union of interests was forced on the companies concerned by the developments which followed the end of the War. During the past year, Mr. Ross explained, the board had been engaged in separating out into their component parts the interests which had become intertwined in their wrong setting in the company's widespread organization. Certainly the company's successful career and the strength of its present position afford an outstanding example of the benefits of rationalization. The soundness of its finances may be judged from the statement of the chairman that during the past five years £790,000 had been written off for depreciation of buildings and plant, a sum, he claimed, far in excess of the recognized rates of depreciation. This depreciation, moreover, was additional to that provided for by the subsidiary companies.

Australian Estates and Mortgage

As was to be expected in view of the fall in the price of wool and the drought in New South Wales and Queensland, the accounts of the Australian Estates and Mortgage Company for 1929 show a marked contraction in earnings. Gross profits declined from £284,442 to £111,629, and after allowing for Debenture interest (£84,829) there was in fact a net loss of £72,009. This compares with a net profit of £103,051 for 1928. By transferring £100,000 from reserve, however, the directors are able to pay Debenture interest and the Preference dividend, and to carry forward a small credit balance, as will be seen from the following table:—

—	1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Gross profit	111,629	284,442	235,985
Net profit	72,009*	103,051	58,056
Brought forward ..	12,364	14,908	25,067
Transferred from reserve	100,000	Nil	Nil
Available	40,355	117,959	83,123
Preference dividend ..	32,500	32,500	29,240
Ordinary dividend ..	Nil	48,094 (8%)	38,475 (4%)
To general reserve ..	Nil	29,000	Nil
To provident fund ..	Nil	5,000	Nil
Carried forward ..	7,855	12,364	14,908

* Net loss.

No Ordinary dividend is paid, against 5 per cent. for 1928, when, moreover, £20,000 was placed to reserve and £5,000 to provident fund. The balance-sheet has a total of £4,164,315, of which £548,257 (less than their market value) is represented by investments in War Loan, Colonial and railway stocks, and securities, and £16,593 by cash. Thus the company has large liquid resources. Since the close of the year seasonal conditions in both Queensland and New South Wales have, it is stated, much improved.

Nitrate Distributors' Liquidation

As a result of the formation of "Cosana," the new Chilean company which is to take over the shares of the existing individual nitrate companies, the directors of the British and South Pacific Trading Company propose to put the company into liquidation. The new Chilean company is to take over the whole distribution of nitrate in the consuming markets, an operation in which the British and South Pacific Trading Company has hitherto been engaged; hence the decision to liquidate. The report of the trading company for the year to June 30 states that as soon as the nitrate companies in which it is interested have exchanged their assets and liabilities for shares in "Cosana" the directors will call a meeting of its shareholders for the purpose of liquidation and a distribution of assets. In the present balance-sheet the value of the investments in nitrate producing companies has been assumed to be the par value of the "Cosana" Seven per Cent. Preference shares, together with the cash which the directors calculate will be received in exchange for such investments. The estimate of the outcome of liquidation is the payment to shareholders of about £1 per share value of "Cosana" shares, plus a cash distribution of about 5s. per share. In the balance-sheet the company's investments in nitrate producing companies (less £72,964 transferred from the investment reserve) are valued at £674,589, while a sum of £422,849 is payable to the company for nitrate consignments.

Tax Rebates on Life Policies

A good deal of disappointment was expressed yesterday among life assurance officials with the limitations of the concession to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has now agreed respecting rebates of taxation on life assurance premiums. It is regretted that a simple principle should have been connected by the Chancellor with certain changes which were announced in the Budget speech regarding the limits of income to which taxation at half the standard rate applies. Until the Budget of this year income up to £225 was taxable at half the standard rate, so that when the standard rate was raised this year to 4s. 6d. in the pound the first £225 would, unless any alteration had been made, have been subject to taxation at 2s. 3d. In the present Budget the Chancellor extended the limit to £250 and proposed that income of up to that amount should be taxed at 2s. He then proposed to restrict the rebate of income-tax on life assurance premiums to 2s. in the pound, and so broke away from the principle of allowing rebate on life assurance premiums at half the standard rate. Strong protests were made against this departure, and early last month, in deference to representations from both the Conservative and Liberal parties, the Chancellor agreed to reconsider the clause. The amended clause, which was passed on Thursday night, is distinctly complicated—in fact Mr. Palmer, a Labour member, declared that it made confusion worse confounded.

Cost of the Amendment

Briefly the amendment provides that where the taxable income of a policyholder does not exceed £250, the rebate shall be only at the rate of 2s., which evidently is intended to provide that the policy-holder shall not receive relief at a greater rate than that at which he pays tax. Where the taxable income exceeds £250 the rebate of life premiums is to be at the rate of 2s. 3d., provided that the premiums paid on which rebate is claimed are not greater than the excess of the taxable income over £250. It is to be feared that considerable complications will be involved in the working of the system. The man with a comparatively large income will be favourably situated, but the smaller man will not always be in the same position. Actually, there is a strong case for allowing the comparatively small man rebate of tax on life premiums at half the standard rate, apart from the incentive which the rebate gives to life assurance for all. The premiums which are paid to the life offices are invested by them, and after deduction of expenses taxation is charged at the full rate, which would not apply to the other savings of all individuals, and the argument for allowing rebate was recognized by the Royal Commission on Income-tax which reported in 1920. It would appear that prospectuses of life offices will now need to be modified, for the statement that rebate of premium will be allowed by the State at half the standard rate will want qualification, and there will be difficulty in estimating the actual yields of life assurance policies. It was admitted by the Chancellor that the cost of his amendment would be £400,000 a year, and that the full cost of the simple plan of allowing rebates of taxation at half the standard rate in all cases would only have been £100,000 a year more. There would not seem to be anything in the suggestion that, under the normal scheme, a taxpayer could receive back in rebate more than he paid, for a rebate implies a return of tax paid.

STOCK EXCHANGE

FALL IN THE FUNDS

AUSTRIAN LOAN DISCOUNT

The fortnightly Account on the Stock Exchange closed yesterday amid dull conditions, and apart from one or two specialities, prices were lower in most sections of the House. British Funds were weak. It is understood that there has recently been an influential foreign demand for British Government stocks, which prompted speculative purchases. When the foreign demand ceased and prices began to fall back, the speculators hurried to realize on an unwilling market. Hence the reaction in British Funds. Dealings began in the new Austrian loan which closed at 2½ discount. The Rubber share market was disappointed yesterday with the Duteh rubber producers' decision regarding restriction of output, and, with the price of the commodity touching a new low record, rubber shares were depressed. In the Miscellaneous market one or two shares such as Columbia Graphophone, Gramophone, and Ford Motor were strong, but in the majority of cases small declines occurred, shares of the companies concerned in the multiple food store amalgamation being weak.

In the GILT-EDGED market most stocks were lower. Falls of ¼ occurred in the Funding Loan (90½), Conversion Three-and-a-Half per Cents. (79), and Four per Cent. Consols (87½), and in the other loans there were losses of ¼ to ½. The Five per Cent. War Loan declined to 103 9-16. India stocks were ½ lower in several instances. Home RAILWAY stocks were steady, and "Berwick" Preferred rose to 23.

The FOREIGN market was quiet as a whole. Dealings began in the new Austrian loan; business was marked at 3 discount, but some recovery took place before the close, and the scrip finished at 2½ discount. The reparations loan also rallied after early weakness, closing at 3½ discount, after being 4½ discount. German Seven per Cents. and German Potash Seven per Cents. both declined to 105½. Brazilian bonds were again lower. SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY securities remained quiet. San Paulo was harder, and Great Western of Brazil also advanced.

OIL shares were slightly easier as a rule, Atlock (½) and V.O.C. (2 5-16) both losing 1-16. The price of RUBBER touched a new low record, and the shares were depressed. Rubber Trust fell 1s. to 29s. 4½d., and Malayalam 9d. to 18s. 3d. TEA shares had a rather easier tendency, though changes in quotations were not numerous. James Finlay fell to 3 23-32.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE STRONG

An outstanding feature in the MISCELLANEOUS market was the strength of Columbia Graphophone. The shares opened higher at 3 11-16, and rose to 4 5-32 bid at one time, falling back in the late dealings to 4, a rise of 13-32 on balance. Gramophone advanced in sympathy to 3½. There was considerable selling of United Molasses, which were offered at 2 5-32, but rallied partially to 2 5-16. Shares of the companies concerned in the multiple food store merger showed weakness, Home and Colonial (13s. 6d.) and International Tea (21s. 9d.) both losing 1s. 9d., and Lipton (6s. 9d.) and Maypole (5s. 1½d.) falling 6d. Unilever shares receded. Coal, iron, and steel shares were easier where changed. Courtaulds were not much affected by the interim dividend, which accorded closely with market anticipations; the shares were buyers at 2 3-16 at one time, but fell back slightly later. British Celanese was again dull. Johnson and Phillips declined. Wall Paper Deferred was easier. A prominent feature in the motor group was the strength of Ford, which rose 4s. 6d. to 70s.; Austin (2ds. 3d.) and Leyland (69s.) were both 6d. lower. Brewery shares were steady on the whole, though Meux's declined. Waring and Gillow weakened. Sudan Plantations lost further ground.

South African MINING shares remained quiet. Randfontein and New Modderfontein moved upwards, while "Johnnies" weakened slightly. De Beers Deferred rose fractionally. Rhodesian shares were easier where changed, Selection Trust falling 1-16 to 1 5-16. The price of tin declined, and tin shares were dull. Copper also was lower, but Rio Tinto gained ¼ to 35. San Francisco rose to 16s.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, July 18.—Following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 89.10 (previous, 88.85); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 102.25 (102.05); 4% 1917, 101.90 (101.90); 4% 1918, 100.90 (100.85); 5% 1920, 134.50 (133.85); 6% 1920, 102.40 (102.20); 6% 1927, 105.95 (105.95); 5% Credit National, 1919, 605 (605); 5% 1920, 538 (536); 6% 1921, 544 (545); 6% 1922 (1st), 535 (535); 6% 1923 (1st), 557 (557); 6% 1924, 557 (559); 4% Egyptian Unified, 374 (374.50); 3½% Italian Rentes, 89.10 (89.10); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 351 (—); 5% Russian, 1909, 7.20 (6.90); 4½% Russian, 1906, 3.60 (3.50); 4% Turkish Unified, 52.20 (52); Banque de France, 22.620 (22.545); Banque de Paris, 2.850 (2.835); Banque Parisienne, 1.865 (1.865); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1.934 (1.929); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3.500 (3.530); Credit Lyonnais, 3.075 (3.080); Banque d'Orient, 334 (332); Banque Ottomane, 1.020 (1.006); Suez Canal, 17.825 (17.660); Chargeurs Reunis, 666 (660); Messageries Maritimes, 212 (218); Transatlantique, 767 (768); Raffinerie Say, 1.915 (1.898); Sucreries d'Egypte, 760 (766); Wagons Lits, 505 (510); Thomson Houston, 886 (870); Lautaro Nitrate, 375 (370); Ford of France, 298 (295); Rio Tinto, 4.350 (4.275); Tharsis, 492 (494); Do. Deferred, 895 (888); De Beers Preferred, 1.351 (1.351); Jagersfontein, 182 (180); Central Mining, 2.025 (2.020); Chartered, 203 (203); Brakpan, 364 (360); Crown Mines, 443 (443); East Rand, 61 (61); Geduld, 460 (459); General Mining, 85 (86); Consolidated Goldfields, 206 (204); Johannesburg Consolidated, 229 (228½); Randfontein, 52 (50); Rand Mines, 376 (377); Tanganyika, 270 (273); Transvaal Consolidated, 162 (163); Union Corporation, 382 (379); Mozambique, 60 (58); West Rand Mines, 39 (39); Caoutchoucs, 152 (155); East International, 105 (106); Kahumpong, 136 (139); Kuala Lumpur, 178 (184); Malacca, 176 (175); Mexican Eagle, 150 (152); Royal Dutch, 40.700 (40.800); Shell Transport, 578 (584); Platine, 2,355 (2.290); Oceana Consolidated, 12.25 (12.25). Exchange on New York, 25.41 (25.40¾); on London (official average), 123.59½ (123.58); cheques, closing market rate, 123.60 (123.57½). Private discount rate, 2⅝ (2); short money, 2⅝ (2).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, July 18.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅝ (previous, 103⅝); 5% Dutch, 1925 (102⅝); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 46⅛ (45¾); Peruvian, 7⅜ (7⅜); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 42¾ (43); Erie, 43½ (43½); United States Steel, 164 (164¼); Union Pacific, 221½ (220); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 396 (396); Anaconda, 10⅜ (10⅛); Dell Batavia Rubber, 76 (76); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 330 (335); Deli Mij, 327 (—); Amsterdam Rubber, 117 (121); Margarine Unie, 273 (281); Philips Lamps, 346 (352½). Exchange on Berlin, 59.32½ (59.33½); London, 12.08¾ (12.08 11/16); New York 2.48½ (2.48½); Paris, 9.78 (9.78).

BERLIN, July 18.—Closing prices:—Deutsche Erdoel, 82 (previous, 85.25); Kali Industrie Kassel, 175 (175.50); Salzdetfurth, 354.12 (371); Rheinbraunkohlen, 216.75 (224); Rhein Westfael Elekt., 168.50 (172.50).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.30 (previous, 8.75); Mexican Consols, 17.87 (—); Reichsbank, 255 (268.25); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 153.50 (157.25); Commerz and Privat Bank, 137.25 (139.75); Darmstadter and National Bank, 196 (202.75); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 130 (131); Dresdner Bank, 130.50 (131.75); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 125.25 (128.75); Harpener, 117.25 (119.25); Allgemine Elekt., 147 (150.50); Farbenindustrie, 156 (161.60); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 101.12 (102.25); Hamburg Amerika 96.30 (98.10); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 96.75 (98.10); A.K.U., 104 (109.25); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 84 (86.25); Svenska Tandsticks, 311 (311); Polyphon, 217.50 (227); Siemens and Halske, 208.75 (219.50); Schuckert, 165.25 (172.25). Exchange on London, 20.37¼ (20.37¼); Paris, 16.48 (16.48); Amsterdam, 168.54 (168.54); New York, 4.18⅞ (4.18¾). Short Term (30-55 days), 5¾ per cent. (5¾ per cent.); Long Term (55-90 days), 5¾ per cent. (5¾ per cent.); Call Money, 5¼ per cent to 5¾ per cent. (5¼ per cent. to 5¼ per cent.).

FRANKFURT, July 18.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Bank, 130½ (previous, 131¼); Darmstädter Bank, 196¼ (202); Frankfurter Hypotheken Bank, 154 (154); Metallbank and Metallurgische, 113 (114); Farbenindustrie, 157 (161½); Harpener Bergbau, 117½ (119); Phönix Bergbau, 84¼ (86); Gelsenkirchner Bergwerk, 124½ (129); Allgemeine Elektrizitäts, 146½ (150½); Lahmeyer Elektrisitäts-werke, 160 (161½); Siemens and Halske, 209 (219½); Schuckert, 165¾ (—); Deutsche Gold und Silber, 143 (145); Philipp Holzmann, 84½ (—); Norddeutscher Lloyd, 96½ (98¼); Hamburg Amerika, 95⅜ (98); Süddeutsche Zucker, 160 (160); German Liquidation Loan, 60 (62); German Railroad, 7% Preferred, 95¾ (96⅝); German Protectorate Loan, 3⅝ (3⅝); Mexican Silver 5% Loan, 9¼ (9½).

MILAN, July 18.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.86⅛ (previous 92.86½); Consolidate 5%, 81.55 (81.60); Banca d'Italia, 1,828 (1,835); Banca Commerciale, 1,424 (1,428); Banco di Roma, 110 (108); Credito Italiano, 802 (805); Cosulich Navigazione, 855½ (854½); Meridionali, 1,155 (1,155); Navigazione Generale, 502 (502); Cantoni Coats, 630 (630); Soie Chatillon, 250 (248); Snia Viscosa, 50½ (51¼); Ilva, 205½ (206½); Monte Amiata, 251 (254½); Montecatini, 217½ (218½); Fiat, 326½ (329½); Adriatica, 229½ (231); Edison, 703 (706½); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 106½ (106¾); Terni, 387 (387); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 814 (816); Adamello, 280½ (280½).

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SHARP ADVANCES

NEW YORK, July 18.—Hesitation again occurred at the opening, but with good buying on declines, especially in the case of prominent industrials, decided firmness developed. Bullishness increased in the afternoon, operators disregarding bearish factors, and some securities advanced sharply. Sales were returned at 2,747,000 shares.

The market was unsteady at the opening, the increase in the brokers' loan figures having corroborated the bears' reiterated contention that the market was technically impaired and that at least a temporary reaction was warranted. This prompted an accumulation of overnight selling orders and the market eased, but on declines a strong undercurrent of investment accumulation was encountered and prices rallied with a ready absorption of offerings. This encouraged covering operations, while the failure of bear drives to result in further liquidation brought about a resumption of active buying of prominent industrials. There was also pool activity in specialities, notably Radio Corporation, the floating supply of stock having decreased. Thus the tone continued firm despite outbursts of selling in some sections. Later, however, there were renewed professional attempts to depress the market on confirmatory reports of declines in commodity prices and news that the production in the steel industry had been checked.

The market was firm in the afternoon, and while realizing occurred frequently this only caused temporary depression in individual groups, the list generally showing little inclination to yield to "bearish" factors. Copper stocks were firm despite the metal being reduced to 11c. per lb.; this illustrated the market's lessened sensitiveness to unfavourable news. The current "bullishness" in some quarters is in striking contrast to the extreme "bearishness" in vogue a fortnight ago. Prices advanced on the firmness of commodities and the easiness in the money market, with outside loans available at 1½ per cent.

During the latter part of the session the tendency became increasingly active. The close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	July 18	July 17
		$	$	$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85¼	4.85⅞
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86 9/32	4.86¼
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 1/32	4.86 15/32
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84 1/32	4.84 5/32
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86¼
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 9/16	4.85⅝
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93⅝	3.93⅝
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅞	5.25⅞
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.20	40.20
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.79¼	26.79½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.89¼	26.89½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.79¼	26.80
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96¾	2.96¾
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87¼	23.87½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.97½	13.97½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.44	19.44½
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	11.61	11.65
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.13¾	14.13¾
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.54	17.54
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.77⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.29¾	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	36.21	36.06
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.05	11.05

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices July 18	July 17	—	Closing Prices July 18	July 17
Atchison	222⅜	224¼	Int.C.Amer	20	20
Atl. Coast	151	150	KansasCity	64	65½
B. & O.	106¼	108	Louisville	125	128
Do., Pref.	80¾	81¼	Minn. S.P.	15	19
Brooklyn M. Trit	65¼	65	Miss., Pac.	69	69
Can. Pac.	187	187¼	Do., Pref.	123⅝	121½
Cent. N.J.	241	241	N.Mex.I Pf	1	1
Ches. & O.	190½	188¼	Do., 2 Pf.	1/8	1/8
Ch. G. W.	12⅝	11¼	N.Y. Cent.	169	170
Do., Pref.	42	38	Nflk. & W.	227	228
Ch. N.W.	74½	74	N. Pacific	77	76
Ch.Mil.St.P.	15¼	15½	Pennsylv'a	75¾	76
Ch.Rock Is.	107	106	Reading	106½	108*
Del. & Hud	164	158	S.L. & S.F.	95	93
Del., Lack.	114	115¾	S.L.& S.W.	67	65
Erie	43	42½	S. Pacific	118	116
Do., 1st Pf.	56	57¼	Southern	98	98
G.N., Pref.	—	82	Do., Pref.	93½	94
Ill. Cent.	117	117	U. Pacific	222	223½
Interboro'			Do. Pref.	85⅛	85⅜
Rapid Tr.	26½	25¼	Wabash	3⅜	3⅝
			Do., Pf. A	74	73½
			INDUSTRIALS		
Air Reduct	118¾	120½	Int. Paper	24	23½
AlliedChem	270¼	269	Int. Tel.	48⅝	47½
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	25½	25⅝	Kennecott	40½	39
Am. and F. Pwr.	72⅜	70½	Kresge S.S.	28⅜	28¼
Am. Can.	129⅝	131	K'ger. 5%	28⅜	28½
Am. Loco.	46	45⅜	Liggett&M.	94	94
Am. Rolling Mills	61	59¼	Loose Wile	63¼	64¼
Am. Smelt.	65¼	64⅞	Mack Teks.	56½	57
Am.Sug. R.	53	53½	Montg'y W.	37	37
Am. Tel.	220¾	220¾	Nash Mtrs.	38½	39
Am. Tob.	238	235	Nat. Biscl.	86¾	87¼
Am.Wool'n	9½	9½	Nat.Cash R.	57½	48
Anaconda	52⅜	49½	Nat. Dairy	52¾	52⅜
Armour D.	77	77¾	N. Amer.	100¼	100¼
As.Dry Gds	35¾	34¾	Packard	15	15
At'lic Ref.	37¼	38	Pan.A.Pet.	59¼	59⅛
Baldwin	24	24¼	Pub. Ser. N.J.	98⅝	98½
BarnsdallA	24½	25	Pullman	69¼	68¾
Beth. Steel	84⅝	85⅝	RadioCorp.	43¼	41¼
C.de Pasco	51	48½	R'm'g'n Rd	29¾	29¾
Chile Copp.	49	49	Ryl. Dutch	54⅜	54¼
Chrysler	31⅞	31⅞	Sears R'b'k	69¼	68½
Col. Fuel	53⅝	53¼	Shell Trans	45½	45½
Colum. Gas	66½	66	Shell Un.	19¼	19
Col. Graph.	20	18	Sloss S.St.	27	27
Cons. Gas	114⅜	112½	Std.Brands	21⅜	21
Cont. Can.	61½	61¼	Std. Gas	95½	93½
Cont. Oil	22⅞	24	Std. Oil of Cal.	63⅜	63¼
Corn Prod.	97	97¼	Do., N.J.	74⅛	74⅜
Crucible	78½	78	Do., N.Y.	33¼	33½
DavisonCh.	29	28½	Studebaker	33¾	34½
Drug, Inc.	75½	75¼	Texas Corp.	53⅜	53⅜
Du Pont	110	110	Tex. G. Sul.	57	56½
Eastman K.	214½	216	Tidewater	14⅛	14¼
Elec.P.& L.	73⅞	73¼	Tri.ContCp	13½	13⅝
Electric Storage	66¼	64½	Un.Carbide	74½	73¼
Fox Films	47¼	47⅜	United Corp.	34⅜	34¼
Gen. Elect.	73	71⅜	Un. Fruit	89	91½
Gen. Foods	55¼	55⅞	United Gas	37¼	37
Gen.Motors	44⅞	44¾	U.S. L'ther	10¾	10
Gillette	78½	77¼	U.S. Rbr.	25¾	24
Goodrich	29¼	28½	U.S. Steel	167⅝	165¼
Goodyear	67½	67	Wn. Pref.	145½	145½
Hou.OilTx.	89	86¾	W.Un. Tel.	171	168½
Hud. Mtrs.	36	35⅝	Whse Mfg.	148⅝	145¾
Ind. Rayon	95	86	Woolworth	59⅝	58⅜
Int. Harv'r	85	85	Worth'n Pump	140½	142
Int. Match.	76¼	77	Youngst'n Sheet	115¼	113
Int. Nickel	25⅞	25⅛			

CURB EXCHANGE

An.-Am.Oil	—	—	Mid. West Utilities	30⅞	30¼
Assoc. Gas	34	34½	Pennroad	11¾	11⅜
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	26⅜	26	Silica Gel	19¼	19½
Celanese	17⅛	17½	Stand. Oil of Indiana	51⅜	50⅞
Elec. Bond	84½	83	Swift Int.	34¼	34¼
Gulf Oil	130½	130	VacuumOil	67¾	68½
HydroElec.	39⅞	39⅝			
Int. Pet.	19⅛	18¾			

BONDS

Libty. Ln., 3½%	100 2/32	100 2/32	Fnl., 6% 1945	92½	92½
Do., 4¼%	102	102 2/32	Fren., 7½% 1941	123½	123¼
Do. (4th), 4¼%	102 25/32	102 30/32	Do., 7% '49	118¼	118⅛
U.K., 5½% '37	104¼	105	Ger., 7% '49	106¼	106¼
Do. 4% 1960-90	88¼	88¼	Greek, 7% 1964	100½	100½
Arg., 6% 1959	98¾	99	Hamb'g, S. 6½, 1946	96⅞	96⅞
Aust., 7% 1957	89⅛	89	Hungary, 7½% '44	99⅝	100
Aust. 7% 1943	104	103¼	Ital., 7% 1951	98¼	99
Belg. 6% 1955	104	104⅜	Jap., 6½% 1954	105⅛	104⅞
Do., 7% 1955	113½	113⅝	Nord Bly., 6½% '50	105½	105½
Bordeaux, 6% '34	105⅜	105⅛	Norway 6% 1952	103	103⅛
Brazil, 7½% 1952	102½	102½	P.L.M., 6% 1958	104⅛	104¼
Bulg., 7% '67	80	80	Do., 7% 1958	105½	105½
Canada 5% 1931	100⅞	100⅞	Poland, 7% 1947	84	84
Chile, 7% '42	102	101¾	Do., 8% 1950	94½	94¼
Do., 6% '60	90¼	90	Rio de Sul. 8% '46	95½	95½
Czech. 8% 1951	110	110½	San F., 8% 1950	93¼	94
Denm'k 6% 1942	106	106	Seine, 7% 1942	108¼	108
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102¼	102¼	Swed. 5½% 1954	107	105½
Do., 5½% 1953	102	102	Tokio City, 5½%, '61	91⅜	91½
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105⅝	105¼			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	July 18	July 17
Atchison. Pref.	105	105
Lehigh Valley	62	64
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	43	43
New York, Ontario, and Western	11⅛	9
Reading, 1st Prefd.	48	48
Texas and Pacific	120	120
National Lead..	134	133

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights. † Ex stock dividend § Asked.

The money market continued easy, call loans ruling at 2 per cent. throughout the day. Time loans ranged from 2½ to 3½ per cent. according to maturity. Commercial paper remained at 3 to 3½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2⅝ per cent. for six months' bills.

Sterling Exchange improved 1-32c. to 4.86½c. for cable transfers.

Silver declined ⅛c. to 34½c. for foreign bullion.

BONDS were rather more active, but prices continued to show some irregularity. Sales reached $9,758,000.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

COPPER LOWER

NEW YORK, July 18.—WHEAT.—Cash market closed firm and 1½c. to 1¾c. higher. No. 2 red winter

MONEY MARKET

RISE IN DISCOUNT RATES

SPANISH BANK RATE RAISED

Expectations that the continued withdrawal of gold from the Bank for France would lead to a higher rate of allotment for this week's Treasury Bills were borne out, the average being as high as £2 8s. 6.6d. per cent. This was reflected in the discount market where rates, which had already shown a harder tendency in the morning, further advanced in the afternoon, the rate for fine three months' bank bills being finally 2½-2 7-16 per cent. Demand for three months' bills was again on a very small scale, but a few sales to Continental buyers were reported to have been made in the morning at 2 5-16 per cent., while there was a fairly widespread demand from home banks for September maturities at 2¼ per cent. The firmness of the discount market was the more noteworthy in that money was very plentiful in spite of the absence of Treasury Bill maturities and the payment for the £5,000,000 of the Commonwealth of Australia bills recently placed in the market. Much of the money received for the Australian bills was apparently relent in the market, balances being freely offered in the afternoon at from 1½ per cent. down to 1½ per cent. Clearing banks lent a certain amount of fresh money at 2 per cent. and continued to charge that rate for the renewal of regular loans, but elsewhere the renewal rate for night money was 1½ per cent. Foreign exchanges on the whole were slightly less unfavourable to sterling. The Madrid rate moved against the peseta, in spite of the announcement that the National Bank of Spain has raised its rate of discount from 5½ to 6 per cent. and its rate of interest on advances to a similar extent.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Rills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2¼–2	2	2 7/16–2 5/16	2 5/16–2 7/16	2 7/16–2½	2¾

Discount (Treasury Bills).				(Fine Trade Bills).
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
% 2 15/16–2 13/16	% 2 7/8–2 15/16	3–2 13/16	2¼–2 13/16	2½–2

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

After being lower during the earlier hours the New York rate advanced in the afternoon, New York bidding for sterling it is closed slightly higher on balance at $4.86 5/16. French francs were rather more offered than on Thursday and the Paris rate moved in favour of sterling, closing 2c. higher at 123.60f. Belgian currency again appreciated, but the Dutch (12.08¾f.), Swiss (25.03f.), and German (20.37½m.) exchanges all moved slightly in favour of London, the last named rate being affected by the dissolution of the German Reichstag. Although the Spanish bank rate was advanced pesetas depreciated, the Madrid rate closing at 42.04¾p., compared with 41.86¾p. At 2s. 0 11/32d. the Japanese rate showed a decline of 1/32d. A sharp recovery occurred in the Buenos Aires rate which closed ⅛d. higher at 40½d. The Rio exchange, on the other hand, declined to 5 11/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	July 18	July 17
New York	$ to £	4.86½	4.86 31/32–17/32	4.86 11/32–15/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.86½	4.85 7/16–15/16	4.85 7/16–15/16
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.57–62	123.57–62
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.80–34.81	34.80–34.81
Milan	Lr. to £	92.46	92.86–92.88	92.86–92.88
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.22½	25.02–25.03	25.02–25.03
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 5/8–372 1/4	374 5/8–375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.28	193 1/4–193 3/4	193 1/4–193 3/4
Madrid	Pes. to £	25.22½	42.05–42.09	41.86–42.12
Lisbon	Escu. to £		41.58–42.12	41.58–42.12
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08 1/4–12.08 3/4	12.08 1/4–12.08 3/4
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38–20.39	20.38–20.39
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.41–34.44	34.41–34.44
Budapest	Pengo to £	28.87½	27.73–27.76	27.74–27.78
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164–164¼	164–164¼
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.32–43.37	43.34–43.39
Bucharest	Leu to £	25.22½	25.17–25.20	25.17–25.27
Const'ple	Pst. to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Belgrade	Din. to £		1.0251	1.0251
Athens	Dr. to £	25.22½	375–377½	374 1/4–377½
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.16	18.15–18.16	18.15–18.16
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.16	18.15–18.16	18.15–18.16
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.16	18.09–18.09½	18.09–18.09½
Alexandria	Pias. to £	97½	18.15–18.16	18.15–18.16
Bombay	Per rup.	1s. 6d.	97 7/16–97 9/16	97 7/16–97 9/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	1s. 6d.	1/5 13/16–5 7/8	1/5 13/16–5 7/8
Madras	Per rup.	1s. 6d.	1/5 13/16–5 7/8	1/5 13/16–5 7/8
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/5 13/16–5 7/8	1/5 13/16–5 7/8
Kobe	Per yen.	24.56d.	1/3 1–1/3 1/8	1/3 1–1/3 1/8
Shanghai	Per tael	—	2/01 3/32–7/32	2/01 3/32–7/32
Singapore	Per dol.	—	1/57 9–1/61 3/32	1/57 9–1/61 3/32
Penang	Per dol.	2/4	1/57 9–1/61 3/32	1/57 9–1/61 3/32
Manila	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08 3/4–12.09	12.08 3/4–12.08 3/4
Rio de J.	Per mil.	24.06d.	2/06 1/2	2/06 1/2
B. Aires	Per dol.	5.869d.	39.52	39.52
Valparais'o	Per dol.	47.37d.	40 3/4–40 7/8	40 3/4–40 7/8
Montevideo	$ to £	40	39.57	39.57
Lima†	Per dol.	516.	42 1/4–42 3/8	42–42 1/8
Mexico	Pesos to £	12.166	13.02½	13.02½
	Pesos to£	0.76	10.25–10.45	10.25–10.45

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.02 to 100kr. § Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

Buying Rates per £100					
	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight	
On :—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Australia	..	92 12	6 92 1	3 91 10	0 90 18 9
New Zealand	..	93 12	6 93 1	3 92 10	0 92 2 9
Africa & Rhodesia	..	98 15	0 98 6	3 97 13	0 97 2 9

Selling Rates		
	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	94 10 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
.. .. ..	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £94,471 in BAR GOLD and the withdrawal for export of £4,000 in SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £353,862, as shown below :—

Arrivals		Withdrawals	
	£		£
July 17—		July 17—	
Foreign gold coin	7	Bar gold	255,398
July 18	Nil	July 18—	
		Bar gold	94,471
		Sovs.	4,000
Net efflux ..	353,862		
Total ..	£353,869	Total ..	£353,869

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,531,987 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price for BAR GOLD remained at 85s. 1½d. per ounce.

SILVER weakened owing to lack of support, the cash price declining ½d. to 15½d. per ounce and the forward quotation 1 1/16d. to 15¾d.

BULLION AND SPECIE

From midday on July 14 to midday on July 17 the imports of gold registered for Great Britain and Northern Ireland were £1,009,557, of which £1,003,540 was from South Africa. Exports of gold were £384,969, of which £327,776 was for France. Imports of silver were £5,898 and exports £92,711, of which £66,736 was for British India and £24,210 for the Netherlands.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. from Jan. 1*
Canadian Pacific	$8,255,000	−903,000	−20,757,000
Mexican Ry. (two weeks to July 15)	$231,900	−15,000	−22,300
Nitrate Rys.	£17,860	−10,143	−189,572
Anglo-Argentine ..	TRAMWAYS, &C. £74,699	−2,466	−89,548
Egyptian Delta (49 days to June 30)	£7,072	−702	−2,341 (April 1)
Egyptian Markets (July 10)	£1,495	+33	−3,585

* Unless otherwise shown

Official returns of 40 of the principal municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the United Kingdom, as compiled by *Traffic and Railway World* for the week ended June 28 give total receipts of £431,978, or £6,778 more than in the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate receipts for 13 weeks amounted to £5,490,396, an increase of £123,294.

IPOH TIN AND RESTRICTION

The directors of Ipoh Tin Dredging and Temoh Tin Dredging have cabled instructions to close these two dredges down on July 31 for two months, reserving the right to reconsider the matter if the majority of dredging companies do not adopt the Tin Producers' Association's recommendation.

COMPANY RESULTS

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresp'ding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Hayes, Candy ..	Int. 2½	Same	Aug. 16	—	—
Mayfair and Gen. Propy. Trust ..	Int. 5	—	—	—	—
Royal Bank of Canada ..	Qtrly. 3	Same	Sept. 2	—	—
Yorkshire Elec. Pwr. ..	Int. 3	Same	Aug. 1	—	—

PORT MADRYN (ARGENTINA)

The Port Madryn (Argentina) Land Company announces that the accounts for the year ended June 30 show a profit of £4,140 (against £4,782 for 1928-29), to which is added £4,014 brought forward, giving a total of £8,154. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. for the seventh successive year, which will leave a balance of £2,029 to be carried forward.

"W. A. G." ASSETS

The accounts for 1929 of the "W. A. G." Assets Company show a profit of £1,236, but after allowing £9,371 for depreciation on investments, a debit of £13,543 brought in is increased to £21,578. The report states that the company's position appears to be solvent, with prospects of improvement, and therefore the board recommends that it be continued for the time being. Meeting, July 30.

CENTRAL RAILWAY OF CHUBUT

The Central Railway of Chubut Company announces that the revenue for the year to June 30 amounts to £19,333, from which has to be deducted Debenture interest and sinking fund, again amounting to £8,750, leaving a net profit for the year of £10,583 (against £10,324 for 1928-29). The directors recommend the payment of a dividend for the year of 6 per cent. (unchanged), absorbing £12,000, the carry-forward being reduced from £15,322 to £13,905.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH CARBIDE

The report of the Australian Commonwealth Carbide Company for the year ended January 31 states that the sales of carbide during the year were in excess of last year and the net profit was £5,400 (against £1,991). This, when added to £2,501 brought forward, gives an available total of £7,961. Underwriting commission amounting to £7,500 has been written off, leaving £461 to carry forward. The tonnage sold represents an increased percentage of the total consumption in the Commonwealth of Australia as compared with last year. It is stated that the legal action v. the Government of Tasmania instituted last year is proceeding. Meeting, July 22.

HIBERNIAN BANK

The net profit of the Hibernian Bank for the half-year to June 30 amounted to £53,190 (against £45,660 for the corresponding half-year) and £25,192 was brought forward. The directors have again transferred £10,000 to reserve and they now recommend a dividend of 6¼ per cent. (unchanged). Bank premises account is to be reduced by £5,000

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY

STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

IMPROVED RESULTS

MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS OF RATIONALIZATION

THE DIRECTORS' POLICY

The FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of The Distillers Company, Limited, was held in Edinburgh on Thursday.

Mr. WILLIAM H. ROSS (chairman of the company), who presided, said:—If I were to describe the leading feature of the directors' policy during the past year it would be summed up in the one word "rationalization." This term has come into very common use in these days, and yet it is a very old word and the principle which it embodies has been adopted by this company ever since its inception over 50 years ago. The literal meaning of a rationalist is "one who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason." In other words, rationalization as applied to industry means to use common sense in one's business methods. That may be variously applied either by amalgamation, centralization, cooperation, or in any other direction where costs can be reduced either in manufacture or distribution, or where other economies can be effected. There are three guide posts which stand out prominently in the company's history and which show clearly the advantages of rationalization. Our company was founded on this principle when six of the largest distillers in Scotland joined together over 50 years ago for their own self-preservation. That success attended their momentous decision is proved by the fact that in only one year (when the dividend fell to 8 per cent.) has the dividend paid been less than 10 per cent.

We next come to the crisis in the malt distilling industry in the years immediaately preceding the War. One of the largest lowland distilleries had to suspend operations and was taken over by a syndicate controlled by this company. Other distilleries in the same class were bordering on the same position, and it was therefore agreed that five of the largest of these distilleries should form themselves into one company under the title of the Scottish Malt Distillers, Limited. This was in 1914, and it is common knowledge that that company has been a great success. It is now entirely owned by this company and embraces within its control no fewer than 42 distilleries at the present day, although only about half that number are in active operation.

IMPORTANT VERTICAL COMBINATION

The third event which I would refer to took place in 1925, when the three largest distributing houses in our trade—namely, Buchanans, Dewars, and Walkers—were amalgamated with this company. Our company had for the most part confined itself to the manufacturing side of the business and left the distributing end to its customers, who bought and blended the whiskies supplied by the manufacturers. Fortuitous circumstances, however, caused by war conditions rendered this division of interests no longer possible, and hence the blending houses became possessed of their own distilleries and this company became interested in other blending businesses. So long as stocks which were depleted during the War continued scarce and the consumption of whisky was allowed to recover its normal growth all was well; but immediately these two conditions changed—namely, when a full measure of stock was assured and the consumption had been unmercifully reduced by reason of high duties imposed—then one of two things had to happen: either a combination of interests had to be arranged or the competition for the diminishing trade which was bound to ensue would lead to a disastrous trade war from which no one would benefit. Fortunately the first of these courses was adopted, and hence was brought about the most important vertical combination in our industry.

GROUPING THE COMPONENT PARTS

Within these three groups many other absorptions have taken place, and now during the past year your directors have been engaged in separating out into their component parts the interests which have become intertwined in their wrong setting. Hammersmith and Bankhall distilleries have been deprived of their separate identities and brought in as units of the parent company. Similarly most of the malt distilleries, which were owned by the various blending houses taken over from time to time, have been separated from their original owners and brought under the wing of the Scottish Malt Distillers, Limited. The bottle manufacturing works, of which there are four within the group, have been brought into one holding company. The collection of carbonic acid gas, which is an important adjunct of the production of spirits, has for the purposes of sale been conjoined with the interests of another concern and formed into a separate company in which we have the major interest, and already this has led to good results. Economies could no doubt be effected by a closer combination of our various blending companies. This, however, might intrench on the valuable goodwill which has been built up for the various brands, and at the moment it does not seem practicable to go farther in this direction beyond endeavouring to direct the general policy by a committee formed of representatives from within the group. Such committees exist not only at home but in Australia and South Africa as well.

I trust this short description of our ramifications has not wearied you, but it may help to render more intelligible some of the items in the balance-sheet which I now propose to deal with.

LARGE DEPRECIATION ALLOCATIONS

You will observe, in the first place, that the accounts this year are slightly modified to conform to the requirements of the Companies Act, 1929, and according to that Act it is compulsory to state on what basis the various assets in the balance-sheet have been valued. The two items "Land and Buildings" and "Plant and Utensils" are shown "at cost less amounts written off," which does not appear to carry us very much farther and requires amplification. Comparing the joint valuations of these two items they really show a net increase on the previous year of £8,000, but it is to be observed that the accounts this year contain the addition of Hammersmith and Prestons' Distilleries, together with various extensions at other distilleries amounting to £294,746, while the sums written off for depreciation represent in all £286,746. It may not be out of place to state that during the past five years there has been written off as depreciation of buildings and plant no less a sum than £790,000, which is far in excess of the recognized rates of depreciation, but has been considered necessary by your directors in view of certain works having been permanently put out of action, obsolescence of plant, and other exceptional causes. This depreciation has reference to the accounts of the parent company alone and does not cover the liberal amounts written off by our subsidiary companies.

CONSERVATIVE VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

The next item appearing on the balance-sheet represents the value at which our investments stand in the books. In order to compare this asset with the similar item last year you must eliminate "Current and Loan Accounts," and add together the separate sums appearing under the headings "Sundry Investments" and "Investments in Subsidiary Companies." These together amount to £14,890,807, or an increase over the previous year of £323,317. This increase is principally accounted for by additions to the capital of the Hull Distillery Company, Limited, and British Industrial Solvents, Limited, less the value of Hammersmith and Bankhall Distilleries now brought into the parent company's accounts.

You will observe that the value of the investments is given as "at or under cost." Here, again, further explanation is advisable. As most of our investments comprise shares in companies owned or controlled by this company, no market value is available as a check on the worth of these as an investment. Another method of assessing their value had therefore to be found. I personally had a complete analysis made of the position of the various subsidiary companies concerned, and after eliminating entirely all items for goodwill, patents and trade-marks—for which large sums were originally paid—and also after reducing the already very conservative values of properties owned by these various companies, I arrived at the actual asset value of these companies and deducted therefrom all liabilities known or contemplated. Even on this drastic basis, not only have we net solid assets for the value placed on the investments in our books, but we have a margin for safety of over £600,000.

STOCK VALUATION

I now come to the only further asset in the balance-sheet which requires explanation. Last year the valuation of stocks stood at £170,000. This year this same item appears at £928,000. Had these items been published without comment our shareholders and others might easily have formed the impression that our stocks on hand had been considerably increased, which on a declining market would no doubt have been regarded, and rightly so, as of doubtful strength to the company. What actually has happened is explained in the body of the report. Acting on the strict business lines of not regarding as such the profit on sales invoiced to our own subsidiary companies until the goods themselves have again passed out of their hands, we have each year laid aside the estimated profit on such sales. Previously this sum so set aside was deducted from our stock valuations, but the auditors have pointed out, with which we are in perfect agreement, that such reserve should appear on the liability side among credit balances rather than as a deduction from the assets. I wish to say that full provision for any taxation due on the sum involved has already been made, and the reserve in consequence is considerably enhanced.

Any material differences in the debit side of the balance-sheet have already been explained either in the report itself or in my previous remarks, so I need not repeat, but will at once pass on to the profit and loss account, which shows a net profit for the year of roughly £30,000 more than the previous year. It is to be borne in mind that these profits contain the full dividend on the larger holding of John Walker and Sons' Ordinary shares acquired during the year, which on a strict comparison with last year's figures reduces the surplus profits by £18,800, leaving only an actual difference of a little over £11,000. With the increased balance brought in from the year 1928-29 and the change in the rate of income-tax, it enables the directors to recommend the same dividend, to places about £20,000 more to reserve accounts, and to carry forward over £40,000 more to the current year's accounts.

With these explanations I shall leave the accounts meantime and deal with matters of more general interest.

IMPORTED MALTING BARLEY

Taking first our basic industry of the manufacture of spirits, this on the whole has stood up fairly well in contributing to our normal profits. Any diminution in quantity has been more than made up by an increased margin of profit due to cheaper raw materials. In this connexion, while our malt distilling company has supported the home barley market to the fullest extent possible and has paid higher prices than the average ruling for the season, I was surprised some little time ago to read that at a farmers' meeting held in the North we were charged with not having supported the market for home barley, which, after what I have said, you will realize is entirely at variance with the facts.

I have no wish to enter into the wider field of politics or to approve, or disapprove, of Mr. Baldwin's proposals for assisting the farmers. This important section of the community deserves our fullest sympathy and support in their present trying conditions, and any scheme which can be evolved in reason to mitigate their hardships ought to be encouraged. It is for this reason that I draw attention to Mr. Baldwin's promise to do his best to impose a duty on imported malting barley. The distillers will be the last to object to a tax on any foreign grain where such an impost will benefit the farmers, but it surely stands to reason that this must be fairly applied all round, and not imposed in such a way as to be placed only upon the brewing and distilling industries and leave all other users of barley untouched. If it is thought that this tax on barley should be confined to malting barley, then reasonable compensation should be given to the industries affected by a reduction of the duty on the finished product. Such a reduction is already long past due in any case, and it would only aggravate our grievance if this further duty were imposed.

INDUSTRIAL SPIRITS AND YEAST

The expansion in the use of industrial spirits has been a satisfactory feature in the past year, although the advantages thereof have been more than neutralized by unsatisfactory sale prices. Fortunately, a change has been brought about in the ownership of one of our chief competitors, and an improved position is likely to materialize in this market.

The yeast trade has also suffered from intensive competition during the past 12 months, chiefly through cheap quotations from Germany, where the exporters receive what is virtually an indirect bounty on their manufacture. Events point to an improvement in this position at an early date, but if not remedied soon it is clearly a matter for our Board of Trade or other Government Department to investigate.

The interests we have acquired in the new Solvent business are not yet fully developed. The products so far produced have proved most satisfactory in quality, but they have arrived on a market which is unduly depressed, for which various causes are assigned. Whenever an improvement takes place the British Industrial Solvents, Limited, are in a position to supply the market with the very best of products.

Whatever the future of industrial spirits may hold in store for us the most important part of our revenue still comes from the sale and distribution of whisky and gin. True, this section of our trade shows signs of shrinkage, as is borne out by the Government figures, and so long as the present high duties remain and the acute depression in trade continues we may even see a further shrinkage. It is satisfactory, therefore, to feel that our assets are so well written down and that our financial position is in such a strong and healthy condition as will enable us to take full advantage of any improvement in trade when it comes along. Meantime our policy must continue to be guided by the slogan—"Rationalize, Organize, Advertise."

OVERSEA TRADE AND INVESTMENTS

My review would be incomplete without some reference to our oversea trade and investments. Beginning with Australia, you are no doubt familiar with the stringent financial condition of the Commonwealth at the present time, which is partly responsible for retarding the development of our Queensland distillery. The sales of motor fuel are reported, however, to show a steady but slow progress, although I fear we may have to wait some time longer before we can reap any financial advantage therefrom. Our general export trade in whisky and gin to Australia is also likely to be seriously affected by the recent heavy increase in the import duty, coupled with the limitation of imports to 50 per cent. of the quantity imported during the previous 12 months.

FURTHER AUSTRALIAN ACQUISITION

When your directors decided to take a controlling interest in the new Corio distillery which was built at Geelong, Victoria, this step was taken in order in part to meet the situation created by the high preference accorded to locally produced spirits, which at that time was 9s. a gallon. The distillery has now been at work for nearly 18 months, and the quality of gin produced has already made a name for itself. Before whisky can be cleared for consumption in Australia it must have attained a minimum age of two years, and, of course, a very much longer period must elapse before a really first-class matured article can be offered. This was the situation when the present Federal Labour Government came into power last year, when one of their first acts was to increase the Australian preference on

(Continued at foot of next column)

spirits to 17s. a gallon. Obviously this must still further prejudice the sale of imported Scotch whisky in quarters where price alone is the consideration. We have only one competitor for Australian-made whisky at present, and the advantage held by them is that they have stocks of matured whisky already in their possession. Our representative on the spot a few months ago obtained an option for purchase of a very large interest in this company on favourable terms, and, not to detain you with unnecessary details, I have a cable from Melbourne received only this morning advising that the deal has been concluded, subject only to our representative being satisfied that the contracts and other obligations to be taken over are not out of the usual. This gives our company an interest in the whole of the present manufacture of Australian spirits.

In the case of Canada the position is quite satisfactory. Last year I reported that our company there was approaching the dividend stage, and as a matter of fact regular dividends are now being paid each quarter by the two operating companies and will in due course filter through to the parent company.

And now I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report, which provides for the payment of the usual Preference dividend, also for the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. a share less tax, making the total dividend for the year 20 per cent. less tax, and for carrying forward to the current year the substantial sum of £269,635 10s. 3d.

Sir ALEXANDER WALKER, K.B.E., seconded, and the motion was unanimously carried.

W. T. HENLEY'S TELEGRAPH WORKS COMPANY

"A YEAR OF PLACID PROSPERITY"

HOME AND OVERSEA TRADE CONDITIONS

INCREASED SALES OF TENNIS AND GOLF BALLS

SIR GEORGE SUTTON'S SPEECH

The FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Abercorn Rooms of the Great Eastern Hotel, London, E.C.

Sir GEORGE SUTTON, Bt., M.I.E.E., chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. H. M. Jacob) having read the notice convening the meeting and Mr. C. C. BAKER the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—You are all in possession of the directors' report and without doubt you have perused it, and I may assume that you will take it as read. So far as the accounts are concerned, the perusal of them must have been agreeable, but the report contains a paragraph which will give you regret and which has been a great sorrow to your board. Of course, I refer to the passing of Mr. Alan Campbell Swinton. Many of you must have known him, apart from his association with this company, and will appreciate that the company has lost a director of remarkable ability and wisdom.

I do not propose to go through the accounts item by item, as you have the previous year's accounts before you, and you may elicit any information you can by questions before the motion for adoption is put.

RESULTS SUMMARIZED

This is a summary of the results. We have made a trading profit of £374,000, after having made reserves for necessary contingencies and expending and charging against revenue £35,000 for the efficient maintenance of plant and machinery. From that trading profit we allocate £49,000 for depreciation, and, with £50,000 to general reserve and the maintenance of the dividend and bonus at the same rate as last year, we carry forward to the future £27,000 more than we brought in.

In these days the nose has to be kept to the grindstone if a business house is to maintain its position, but, admitting that, the year under review has been a placid year of prosperity. The turnover of the business has gone neither up nor down in the total, some departments which show decreases being set against others which show increases. Large contracts have been fewer, and general trade has been greater. Markets for raw material have not plunged about wildly, and taxation has been steadily high. Foreign trade has decreased, but, against that, Dominions trade has increased.

The numbers employed in our factories have risen by about 5 per cent. Our numbers have very considerably increased during the past 12 years. I think sometimes that consideration should be focused on increased employment as well as unemployment. I think there you have in a nutshell the course of the year's trading.

PROVISION FOR EVERY CONTINGENCY

Provision has been made in the accounts, by reserve or writing off, for every probable contingency which may arise in the near future. Machinery and plant has been maintained in efficiency out of revenue, and the whole charge for research work (and we have large research laboratories) has been charged against revenue. Extensions to the buildings and plant at the works are always going on, as you will see by the capital assets account in the balance-sheet, but the capital account does not yet show any expenditure on account of an oversea factory which we are establishing in collaboration with other cable makers. I confess that I do not like manufacturing abroad; it may bring some profit to do so, but it is at the expense of employment for manufacturing at home. In this particular case a high tariff against us will prevent us exporting, and so we must lose the home manufacture; therefore, we may as well do in a Dominion what, if we don't do, somebody else will.

HENLEY'S TYRE AND RUBBER COMPANY

As regards the Henley's Tyre and Rubber Company the report shows you that although a substantial profit has been made no dividend has been paid to this, the parent company. We have been fully employed in the tyre company throughout the year, and we have had a very successful year. We have specially mentioned two items in the report, namely, the sales of tennis balls and golf balls. We particularly mentioned this because, as I told you at the previous meeting, when the War came and we gave up manufacturing golf balls we lost our goodwill. When the War finished we did not get it back again. Before the War we were the premier makers of golf balls. After the War the trade had gone to others who had stepped in, but we are recovering it rapidly, and this current year of 1929 has shown a tremendous advance in the sales of Henco and Henley golf balls, and it has shown an advance in tennis balls, which we were not making at the time of the War 12 years ago. As we were successful in making a high-class golf ball so the same success has attended us in making a tennis ball which we believe is second to none on the market. The actual sales, both of the tennis balls and of the Henco balls, has reached the limit of our capacity. We could sell far more balls if we had the manufacturing capacity. During the year we have enlarged the factory of the Henley Tyre Company. That company has made a substantial profit during the past year, which would have enabled it to pay a dividend of not less than 20 per cent. on its capital. I think you will agree that the progress which is being made by that company is entirely satisfactory.

I think I ought to tell you why the directors feel that they should keep the cash in the tyre company instead of paying it over to this company. The tyre company has a capital of only £250,000, and it uses a very large quantity of rubber, which is their principal material. The directors have made up their minds that they will keep the cash resources in the company rather than pay it over to the parent company and make a reserve fund to cover any possible losses which they might make in the future in the purchase of india-rubber. With all the ability and knowledge you may have you cannot sometimes help making losses in raw material. We are now in a position that if there were any abnormal fall in the price of raw rubber at the time our accounts were made up our profits would not suffer.

In the ordinary way we write down our stocks to the price of rubber at that time.

COOPERATION

I propose now making one or two observations on another matter concerning which I think the proprietors would like some information. It has always been the custom of your board of directors at the annual meetings to fully report on the progress of the undertaking so far as such reports can be made public without their having a harmful effect on the business. I have on former occasions given information in regard to our cooperation with other cable makers, and at the annual meeting last year I informed you that in many respects the cooperation was producing satisfactory results, but that after the two years' working we were not in smooth waters, and that endeavours to modify the agreements might have to be made. We have now worked under the arrangement for three complete years, and I should have liked to have been able to report to you that our difficulties had all been overcome. It may be that three years is not sufficient time to promote that close cooperation which is essential to the equitable and successful working of the arrangement as we expected it to work when we entered into it.

There has been considerable help to the allied companies in meeting severe competition, but I am bound to say that our expectations as to the extent of that help have not been fully realized. In many other directions the cooperation is working smoothly and satisfactorily, but it is felt that the financial arrangements might be adjusted so as to bear more equitably than they do on each of the parties, and negotiations to modify the arrangements are proceeding at the present time. Something has already been achieved, and there is reason to hope that we are in a fair way to make the cooperation of these companies as useful to the electrical industry and to the individual companies as we had hoped at its inception.

I beg to move:—"That the report and balance-sheet now presented to the meeting be and hereby are received and adopted."

Sir MONTAGUE HUGHMAN seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN next moved:—"That the company in general meeting sanctions the declaration by the directors of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. per share, less income-tax, in respect of the year ended on March 31, 1930, and also of a bonus of 2s. per share, less income-tax."

Mr. A. E. SALMON seconded the motion, which was unanimously approved.

RE-ELECTION OF SIR GEORGE SUTTON

Sir MONTAGUE HUGHMAN:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The resolution I have to move is: "That Sir George Sutton, Bt., who retires in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association, be and hereby is re-elected." The company has had a wonderful record, but I do not think the record of the company is equalled by that of Sir George Sutton. I do not think I am telling any secret when I say that in March next Sir George will have completed 50 years' service with the company. (Cheers.) The first six years were as secretary, seven years he was manager, 33 years he was managing director, and for the last 12 years Sir George has occupied the chair, and, if I may say so, I hope he will occupy the chair for a considerable number of years to come. (Hear, hear.) It is due to Sir George's guidance that the company has made such persistent progress. I feel that we still need, and will need for a considerable time, his wise control, advice, and administration. (Hear, hear.) I therefore have pleasure in formally moving his re-election, and I will ask Mr. Potter to second the resolution.

Mr. W. J. POTTER seconded the resolution, which was unanimously approved, and the CHAIRMAN briefly thanked the meeting for his re-election.

The CHAIRMAN next moved the re-election of Mr. A. E. Salmon as a director of the company, which was seconded by Mr. R. J. HATTON, M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E., and unanimously approved.

On the motion of Mr. W. J. TULL, seconded by Mr. A. H. MACVEE, Messrs. Ball, Baker, Ash and Co. were reappointed auditors.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the directors and staff for their services during the past year and to the chairman for presiding.

MARINE INSURANCE

COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG

News received yesterday showed that the British steamer DALRYAN, bound from Swansea for Montreal, struck an iceberg head on in lat. 51.53 N., long. 55.59 W., North Atlantic, and that the bow was being kept on the ledge of the berg. It was stated that the British steamer Athenia was standing by, and that an attempt to refloat the vessel would be made when the weather cleared. In view of this report 25 per cent. was quoted in the London market. The DALRYAN, a vessel of 4,600 tons, managed by Campbell Brothers and Co., was only built this year. The casualty created a good deal of discussion, especially as the ship is a quite new one.

Messages received yesterday stated that a fire had broken out on board the German steamer TARGIS, bound from Valparaiso for Hamburg, and that the vessel was in a sinking condition. It was added that the passengers and crew had been taken off by the New Zealand Shipping Company's motor-vessel Rangitata which was standing by the sinking vessel. The position of the vessel was given as lat. 35.55 N., long. 30.40 W. (North Atlantic). The TARGIS, a vessel of 5,952 tons, owned by the Norddeutscher Lloyd, was built in 1915.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted on the London market:—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
DIMITRIS ..	At Venice from Danzig, cargo coal. Fire in cross bunker. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 holds smoking	7
DIO FILI ..	At Venice from Danzig, cargo coal. Fire in Nos. 2 and 3 holds	5
DALRYAN ..	Swansea, July 10, for Montreal. Struck iceberg July 18, lat. 51.53N., long. 55.59 W., bow being kept on ledge of iceberg. Nos. 1 and 2 holds making water	25

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

APRIC STAR .. For R. Plate, left Ldn. 17th.
AMERICA .. For N.Y., cld. Queenstown 18th.
AMERICAN SHIPPER .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 17th.
ARLANZA .. For B. Aires, left Sthmtn. 18th.
ASTURIAS .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Sthmtn. 18th.
BARADINE .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Ldn. 18th.
BRAEVERDALE .. For Montreal, left Havre 17th.
BRAEVERFORD .. Left Montreal 18th.
BITTERFELD .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Pirie 18th.
BRITANNIA .. For Med. cruise, left Glasgow 17th.
CAMEBONIA .. For Clyde, left Moville 18th.
CHESHIRE .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 18th.
CITY OF BOMBAY .. Left Manila 18th.
CITY OF CARDIFF .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. A'mouth 18th.
CITY OF CORINTH .. Fm. Vladivostock, arr. Penang 18th.
CITY OF KHIOS .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Ldn. 18th.
CITY OF KIMBERLEY .. For Calcutta, left Karachi 17th.
CITY OF LYONS .. Left Baltimore 17th.
CITY OF MADRAS .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Hankow 18th.
CITY OF MANILA .. Left Beira 18th.
CITY OF NORWICH .. Fm. Manila, arr. R'dam 18th.
CITY OF OSAKA .. Fm. Noumea, arr. Fremantle 17th.
CITY OF WORCESTER .. For Manila, left Colombo 18th.
DROMORE CASTLE .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Algoa B. 18th.
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL .. Left Montreal 18th.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. For Montreal, left L'pool 18th.
DURHAM CASTLE .. For Beira, arr. Table B. 18th.
DUNO .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Tenerife 18th.
IONIC .. For N. Zealand, left Sthmtn. 18th.
KELLERWALD .. For Durban, &c., left Iquique 17th.
LAGUNA .. For Ldn., left A'mouth 18th.
LAURENTIC .. For Montreal, due Quebec 19th.
LEPANTO .. For Beira, left L. Marques 18th.
LUNEBURG .. Fm. Macassar, arr. Malta 17th.
MCHSTR. BRIGADE .. For Bombay, left Gravesend 18th.
MELITA .. For Montreal, left Mchstr. 18th.
NANKIN .. For Montreal, left Glasgow 18th.
NJASSA .. For Ldn., cld. Aden 18th.
PARBORA .. For Beira, arr. Walvis B. 18th.
PIAKO .. For Ldn., left Adda 14th.
QUEDA .. Fm. Gladstone, arr. Malta 18th.
RENDSBURG .. For Karachi, left Bombay 17th.
ROYAL ROSE .. For Pt. Natal, arr. E. Ldn. 18th.
SPAARNDAM .. For China, left Kuala Lumpur 18th.
STUTTGART .. Fm. R'dam., arr. Antwerp 17th.
TANGO MARU .. Fm. Bremen, left Queenstown 18th.
.. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Melbourne 18th.
TUSCANIA .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 18th.
WAITEMATA .. Fm. V'couver., arr. Melbourne 18th.
WINDSOR CASTLE .. For S. Africa, left Sthmtn. 18th.
YORKSHIRE .. For Ldn., left Colombo 18th.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

CITY OF BASRA .. Fm. Gass, arr. Cairo 18th.
CITY OF KARACHI .. Fm. Ruthah, arr. Karachi 18th.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL

SYDNEY, July 18.—The turnover at the Commonwealth wool sales for the 1929-30 season was 2,471,596 bales valued at £32,806,266, compared with 2,625,061 bales and £56,720,505 for the previous season. This season an all-round average of £13 5s. 6d. a bale, or 10·4d. a pound, was obtained, against £21 12s. 3d., or 16·7d., last season. The average weight of a bale of greasy wool was 306lb., compared with 313lb.—*Reuter.*

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Canary Islands (all parts), Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Venezuela, West Indies (Leeward Islands), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).

NOON.—To China (all parts)* Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammersh).

DISPATCHES ON MONDAY

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

6 P.M.—To Argentine, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (Rio and Santos), West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon) French Senegal and Sudan), Iceland (East and North only), Faroe Islands.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London:—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY: Houlder (Dunster Grange) ..	July 19	7.30 a.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia) ..	July 19	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia) ..	July 21	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Massilia) ..	July 23	6 p.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star) ..	July 24	7.30 a.m.
B. Star† (Almeda Star) ..	July 24	6 p.m.
Nelson (Highland Chieftain) ..	July 25	8 p.m.
Nelson† (Highland Chieftain) ..	July 26	7.30 a.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA: U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle) ..	July 26	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA: Orient (Otranto) ..	July 24	7.30 a.m.
P. & O. (Comorin) ..	July 24	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES: Air Mails	July 31	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PERU (exc. Iquitos): Via N.Y. (Olympic)	July 24	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt. (Massilia) ..	July 23	2 a.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt. (Massilia) ..	July 19	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Fr. pkt.† (Massilia) ..	July 21	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star (Almeda Star) ..	July 23	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): B. Star† (Almeda Star) ..	July 24	7.30 a.m.
(Bahia): L. & H. (Dryden) ..	July 24	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson (Highland Chieftain) ..	July 25	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos): Nelson† (Highland Chieftain) ..	July 26	7.30 a.m.
CANADA (all parts): Via N.Y. (Olympic) ..	July 26	6 p.m.
(all parts): Direct (Montcalm) ..	July 23	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct (Duchess of York) ..	July 25	2 a.m.
(Quebec City, &c.): Direct† (Emp. of France) ..	July 25	6 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.): Via N.Y. (Berengaria) ..	July 26	2 a.m.
(all parts): Via N.Y. (Arabic) ..	July 26	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Montcalm) ..	July 26	6 p.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts): Direct (Duchess of York) ..	July 24	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts): Via Madrid and Cadiz ..	July 25	5.30 p.m.
(all parts): U.-Castle (Llanstephan Castle) ..	July 19	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): E.D. (MacGregor Laird) ..	July 24	7.30 a.m.
(all parts): Nelson† (Highland Chieftain) ..	July 26	2 a.m.
CAPE VERD Is.: B. Star (Almeda Star) ..	July 26	6 p.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star) ..	July 24	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador): CUBA AND MEXICO: Via N.Y. (Olympic) ..	July 24	6 p.m.
CEYLON: Orient (Otranto) ..	July 23	2 a.m.
P. & O. (Comorin) ..	July 24	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts): Via Siberia* ..	July 31	6 p.m.
(all parts): Holt* (Patroclus) ..	Daily	Noon
(Hong-kong, S. China): Via Suez and Bombay† (Macedonia) ..	July 23	6 p.m.
(all parts): Via Vancouver (Duchess of York and Emp. of Canada) ..	July 24	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.): Via N.Y. (Olympic) ..	July 25	6 p.m.
(S. Marta): E. & F. (Coronado) ..	July 23	2 a.m.
COOK AND SOCIETY Is.: Via 'Frisco (Olympic and Makura) ..	July 25	7.30 a.m.
Via 'Frisco (Berengaria and Makura) ..	July 22	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA: Via N.Y. (Olympic) ..	July 26	2 a.m.
E. & F. (Cavina) ..	July 22	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Arabic) ..	July 26	7.30 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden) ..	July 26	6 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden) ..	July 22	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Macedonia) ..	July 23	1.30 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Dar-es-Salaam and Lindi): Fr. pkt. (Ber. de St. Pierre) ..	July 24	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika): P. & O. (Macedonia) ..	July 23	6 p.m.
ECUADOR: Via N.Y. (Olympic) ..	July 24	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA: Fr. pkt. (Angkor) ..	July 23	2 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said): Ital. pkt. (Vienna) ..	July 19	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Port Said) AND SUDAN: Ital. pkt. (Vienna) ..	July 24	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, & PALESTINE, &c.: Fr. pkt. (Macedonia) ..	July 23	6 p.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c.: Air Mails† ..	July 24	6 p.m.
FALKLAND Is.: Via M'video (Almeda Star) ..	July 26	6 a.m.
FAROE Is.: Via Bergen (Lyra) ..	July 24	7.30 a.m.
FIJI: Via 'Frisco and N.Z. (Olympic, Makura and Aorangi) ..	July 21	6 p.m.
GUIANA (Br.): Harrison (Matador) ..	July 23	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., Du.): Du. pkt. (Van Rensselaer) ..	July 24	8 p.m.
GUIANAS (Fr. Du.): Fr. pkt. (Perou) ..	July 19	7.30 a.m.
ICELAND (East and North only): Direct (Lagarfoss) ..	July 28	6 p.m.
ICELAND (Reykjavik and Westmann Is., exc. E. & N.): Direct (Bullfoss) ..	July 21	6 p.m.
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES: P. & O. (Macedonia) ..	July 22	2 a.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA AND PERSIAN GULF: Air Mails† ..	July 24	6 p.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah): Fr. pkt. (Angkor) ..	July 26	6 a.m.
JAMAICA: Via N.Y. (Olympic) ..	July 19	6 p.m.
E. & F. (Coronado) ..	July 24	6 p.m.
(Via N.Y. (Berengaria) ..	July 23	2 a.m.
JAPAN: Via Siberia* ..	July 25	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic) ..	July 26	2 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Emp. of Canada and Duchess of York) ..	Daily	Noon
MADEIRA: U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle) ..	July 23	2 a.m.
MAURITIUS: Via Cape T. (Balmoral Castle) ..	July 25	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Bde. de St. Pierre) ..	July 25	11.30a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND: Via N.Y. (Olympic) ..	July 23	6 p.m.
Via Canada (Montcalm) ..	July 23	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post): Via Canada (Montcalm) ..	July 25	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND: Via 'Frisco (Olympic and Makura) ..	July 24	5.30 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos): Booth (Benedict) ..	July 23	2 a.m.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (exc. Pto. Amelia): U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle) ..	July 26	2 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth), East London, Durban, &c.): Air Mails*† ..	Aug. 1	8 p.m.
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.): U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle) ..	July 25	11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Holt* (Patroclus) ..	July 25	11.30a.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c.: P. & O. (Macedonia) ..	July 23	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES: W. Star (Olympic) ..	July 24	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Ile de France) ..	July 23	2 a.m.
U.S.L.* (Leviathan) ..	July 23	Noon
Cunard (Berengaria) ..	July 23	8 p.m.
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen) ..	July 26	2 a.m.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	July 22	Aug. 12	Aug. 26
Pay-day ..	July 24	Aug. 14	Aug. 28

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅝ 55⅝	–¼
88 13/16 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	87⅝ 87⅞	–⅝
103 1/4 99 7/16	War Loan, 5% ..	103 1/4 103⅝	–1/16
101 7/8 99 1/2	Do., 4% ..	101 3/4 102 1/4	..
91 3/4 82 1/2	Fdg. Loan, 4%	90¼ 90⅝	–⅛
95 1/2 90	Victory, 4% ..	95 1/4 95⅜	–⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95⅛ 95⅜	–⅛
80 1/4 72 7/16	Conversion, 3½%	78⅞ 79⅛	–¼
93 ..	Do., 4½% ..	98¾ 99	–¼
.. ..	Do., 5% ..	104 104 1/4	–⅛
101⅜ 97¾	Treas..5% '33-35	102⅛ 102⅜	–⅛
94½ ..	Do.,4½% '39-32	100⅝ 100⅞	..
98 13/32 94⅞	Do.,4½% '42-44	101⅛ 101⅜	..
97 1/2 95⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	100 100¼	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	57⅝ 58⅛	–⅛
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63½ 64½	–¼
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3%	65 65¼	..
94¾ 80	T'vaal, 3%, '23-53	82 84	..
256 239	Bank of England	256 258	–1
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	82 84	..
71⅜ 60	India, 3½% ..	60½ 61½	–½
61⅜ 50½	Do., 3% ..	51½ 52½	–½
51⅛ 44	Do., 2½% ..	43 45	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 3½% ..	100 100½	..
92⅝ 80¼	Do.,4½%'56-55	83¼ 84⅜	–⅛
109 103 7/16	Sudan, 4½% ..	107 108	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3%	63½ 64½	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	75 76	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5%'40-60	102½ 103½	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn. 3%	102½ 103½	..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	66¼ 67¼	..
67 58¾	Do., " A "	65 66	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	86½ 87½	+⅛
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	73 74	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	.. ..	..
.. ..	.. " A "	60½ 61½	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% " B "	80¾ 81¾	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4¾% ..	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99½	100 –¼
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	89	89½ –¼
96¼	91½	Can., 4% '60-90	91	91½ ..
85⅝	78⅝	Do.,3½% '29-40	83¼	83¾ ..
85⅛	78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	82¼	82¾ ..
113⅝	108½	G.Cst.,6% '45-70	110½	111 ..
104⅝	99	Kenya,4½% '36	101	101½ ..
85½	82⅛	N'Z'l,3½% '34-44	84½	85 ..
76⅞	72	Do., 3% '29-49	76¼	76¾ ..
88	85⅛	N.S.W., 3% '35	86¼	86¾ ..
77	69¼	Do.,3½% '30-50	67	67½ ..
94¾	90⅜	Do.,3% 1935	93¼	94¼ ..
99½	89¼	Do., 5% '45-65	87¼	87¾ –½
102	92	Do.,5½% '47-57	90	90¼ ..
104	98¾	N. Zeal., 5% '46	101½	102 +¼
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	96	96½ ..
89⅜	82⅜	Do., 4% '43-63	84½	85 ..
88⅜	84⅛	Do., 4% '29-49	85¾	85¾ ..
80¾	75	Do., 3% .. 1945	80⅛	81 ..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	102½	103 ..
100	89	Q'd, 5% '40-60	86¾	87¼ ..
84	75¾	Do., 4% '40-50	75	75½ –¼
104¼	98⅞	S. Af.,5% '45-75	99¾	100¼ ..
90	81½	Do., 4% '45-65	85	85¼ ..
99⅜	89	S.A'st,5% '45-75	87¾	88¼ ..
102⅜	97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	101¼	101¾ ..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a,3½% 1940	79¾	80¼ +⅛
99½	89	Vict., 5% '45-75	87¾	88¼ ..
79½	70	Do., 3½% '29-49	69	69½ ..
99⅜	91	W.As.5% '45-75	87¼	87⅝ ..
90½	86	Do., 3½% '29-35	87¾	88¼ ..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% '42-62	70	70½ –½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, July 7	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
87	Arg., 4% Rescision..	85 86	..
81⅜	Do., 4½, 1900 ..	80 81	..
92¾	Do.,Pur.Cap. 5% ..	91½ 92½	..
101	Austrian, 6% ..	100½ 101½	..
110½	Belgian, 7% ..	110½ 111½	..
92¾	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	92 93	..
49½	Brazil, 4%, 1889 ..	46½ 47½	–½
57	Do., 4% Rescision..	55½ 54½	–½
61½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	57½ 58½	..
74½	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	71½ 72½	–½
83	Do., 6½%, 1927 ..	79½ 80½	–½
57¼	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	57 58	..
80	Bulgaria, 7%	79 81	..
96¾	Chile, 6%, 1926 ..	94½ 97½	..
88½	Do., 5% 1911 ..	86 88	..
105	Do., 7%, 1922 ..	104 106	..
97½	Chinese, 5%, 1896 ..	97 98	..
81½	Do., 4½%, 1898 ..	81 82	..
38	Do., 5%, 1912 ..	36 38	..
59	Do., 5%, 1913 ..	57 58	..
50	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	45 48	..
21	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	15 20	..
27	Do., Hukuang 5% ..	25 28	..
110⅝	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111½ 112⅝	..
75¾	Egyptian Unified ..	75 77	..
20½	French, 5%	20¾ 21¼	..
20⅜	Do., 4%	20⅛ 20⅞	..
105⅛	Midl, 6%	105½ 106½	..
105½	Nord, 6%	105¼ 106¼	..
106⅛	Orleans, 6%	106¼ 107¼	..
105¾	P.L.M., 6%	105¼ 106¼	..
107¾	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	108 109	..
106	German, 7%	105¼ 106¼	..
59	Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	57 60	..
79	Do., 5%, 1914 ..	78 80	..
101⅛	Do., Refugee 6% ..	100½ 102½	..
92¼	Do., 6% Stabilization	91¼ 92¼	..
102⅜	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102 103	..
18	Italian, 3½%	17 18*	..
101⅛	Do.,Cdt. Consort."B"	101 102	..
74	Japan, 4%, 1899 ..	74 75	..
91	Do., 5%, 1907 ..	91 92	..
101½	Do., 6%, 1924 ..	100 101*	+½
90⅝	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	90¾ 91¾	..
18¼	Mexican, 5%	16 20	..
77	Peru, 6%, 1928 ..	75 77	..
90	Polish, 7%	89 91	..
45½	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	42½ 43½	..
45¼	Rothmanian, 4% Cons.	43½ 44½	..
2¾	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	2½ 3½	..
3	Do., 5%, 1906	3 3½	..
102½	Siamese, 6%, 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
11	Turkish, 4% Unified..	10 11	..
65½	Uruguay, 5½% ..	65½ 66½	..
..	Peruvian Corp. ..	6 7	..
42½	Do., Pref.	41 42	–½
105¾	German Potash, 7% ..	105 106	–½
81	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	76 78	–1

BRITISH RAILWAYS

81½	Great Western ..	79½	80¼ ..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80¾	81¼* –¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99	100 ..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	96	97 ..
45¼	L. Mid. and Scottish	43½	44¼ +¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79¾	80¼ ..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75½	76½ –¼
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	67½	68½ –¼
8⅛	L. and N. East., Def..	7½	8 ..
23¾	Do., Pref. ..	22¾	23¼ +⅛
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	56	57 –¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd..	71½	72½ ..
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref..	60¾	61¾ –¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref...	47½	48½ –½
62	Metropolitan	65¾	66¾ +¼
77	Met. Dist.	77½	78½ ..
28	Southern, Defd. ..	26⅝	27⅛ ..
70	Do., Pref.	69½	70½ ..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79¾	80¾ ..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½	99½ ..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	90¾	91¾ ..
24/3	Underground, £1 ..	24/0	24/6 –1½d
—	Do., Income.. ..	104½	106 ..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

76	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	73½	75½	–½
—	Argentine Gt. West..	75½	76½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastn..	28⅛	30⅛	..
89	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	87½	89½	..
79½	B.A. and Pacific ..	78½	80½	+½
69	B.A. Western	66	68	..
193	Canadian Pacific ..	190	194	..
70	Central Argentine ..	69	70	..
76½	Central Uruguay ..	77	79	+½
18	Cordoba Central ..	17½	18½	..
23½	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	22	24	..
32	Costa Rica	31½	32½	..
78	Entre Rios	76	78	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	18	22	..
41½	Leopoldina	40	41	–¼
7½	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7	8	..
4	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	3⅝	3⅞	..
168	San Paulo	162	166	+1
12	United of Havana ..	8	10	+½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	6⅞	–1/16	Lloyds, A...	62/0*	–3d
Alexanders..	3⅛*	–⅛	Martins ..	75/16	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅛	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12½	..
Bk. of Aust.	11	–⅛	Midland, £1	74/6*	..
B. Ld.& S.A.	8¾	–⅛	Do., £12	..	..
Bk. of Mid..	21	+⅛	(6% Gt. Pd.)	9*	–⅛
Bk.of N.S.W.	54½	–½	National ..	23⅜	..
Bk. of N.Z.	55/9	..	Nat. Dist. B	97⅛*	..
Barclays, A	77*	..	Nat. Egypt	29½	..
Do., B. ..	55/4½	..	Nat. India ..	42	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/8*	–3d	Nat.Prov.,5/4	13½*	–1/16
B. Overseas	5⅝	..	Ryl. of Can.	60	..
Can. Com. ..	50½	+½	Stand, S.A.	15⅛	..
Char. India	17⅝	..	Un. of Aust.	10¾	..
District ..	3*	..	Un. Discount	9⅛*	..
Eng. S. & A.	5½	–1/16	Westminster	78/3*	–3d
Hambros ..	6¾	..	Do., £1 ..	50/0*	..
Hongkong ..	106	..	Wms.Dens.A	37/9*	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	18⅝	..	Nthn. Assur.	15⅝ ..
Atlas Assur.	12⅜	..	Phoenix, Ln.	13¾ ..
Britannic ..	14½	..	Prudential ..	22¼ ..
Com. Un. ..	22½	+⅛	Do. " B "	58/6 ..
Eagle Star	11	..	Royal ..	8 ..
Empr'n Lish.	71/0	..	R. Exchange	57⅜ ..
Gen. Accdt.	14⅝	+1/16	Scottish,"A"	15⅝ ..
Guardian ..	10	..	Sea	70/6 ..
Ldn. and L.	27⅝	+⅛	Sun Insur..	58½ ..
Ldn. Assur.	9⅛	..	Sun Life ..	52¼ ..
N. Brit.& M.	32¾	..	Y'kshe (50/-)	6⅜ ..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0 7/16	..	Engl. Cotton	12 3/32 ..
Bleachers ..	16/6*	..	Fine Spinners	22/3 ..
Borax, Def.	9/6	–6d	Hoyle, J. ..	3/6 ..
Brad. Dyers	21/6	..	Impl. Chem.	21/9 –1½d
Brit.Celanese	11 10¼	–4½d	Do., Defd.	6/6 –1½d
Do.,2nd Pf.	10	–5d	Jute Ind., Pf.	20 ..
B.Cot. Dyers	4/3	..	Linen Thread	11 1/32 ..
Brit. Enka..	4/3	..	Lister	12/6 ..
Calico Print.	9/0	..	Patons & B.	20/6 ..
Can. Celanese	2/9	..	Rylands ..	18/0 –3d
C'n'se Amer.	3 9/16	–⅛	Tootal	1⅝ ..
Coats	59/9	–3d	Salts (S'R'm)	2/6 ..
Cook, Son ..	8/3	..	Suis Viscose	17/32 ..
Courtaulds ..	2 9/32	–1/32	Wardle& Dav.	12 3/32 ..

ELECTRICAL POWER & EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	24/6	+3d	Hydro Elec.	41 ..
Atlas	26/0	..	Johnson& Ph.	37/0 –1/0
Barcelona Tr.	34	..	Metro. Elec.	40/0 –6d
B'mouth&Pl.	56/9	–3d	Mex.Lt. Com.	70 –1½
Braz. Tract.	40¾	..	Do., 1st Pf.	77 +1
Brit. Insuld.	73/6	..	Mid. Counties	27/6 ..
Brush Elec.	117	..	N'cwe'le Elec	23/0 ..
Callender's..	69/0	..	Perak River	9/6 ..
City of Lond.	34/3	..	Siemens ..	22/3 +3d
County Lond	45/0	..	Teleg. Const.	17 ..
English Elec.	15/3	+6d	Vic. Falls ..	31¼ ..
Gen. Elec. ..	50/0	..	Whitehall,Pf.	24 4/32 +1½d
Henley's Tel.	6⅛	..	Yorkshire ..	32/3 ..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	9/6	..	Imperial Tob.	41 5/16 ..
Am.Dent.Dif.	4/3	..	Imp.Tob.Can	38/0 ..
Apollinaris	7/9	..	Int. Nickel..	25½ –¼
Assd. Cement	24/0	..	Kreuger & T.	28⅛ –⅛
Bovril, Def.	39/0	..	Lautaro, Pf.	23 5/16 +1/16
Brit. Alum.	2	..	Do.,Def'w'rs	6⅛ ..
Brit. Am. Tb.	5 13/32	..	Lever,7% Pf	22/10½ ..
Brit.&S.Pac.	15/0	..	Liverpool N'lt	8/0 ..
Brit. Match	24/3	..	London Brick	40/0 ..
Brit. Oil Cake	30/0	..	Manbre G.Df.	15/3 +3d
Brit.Port.Cm	2 32	..	Marconi Mar.	1 5/16 ..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/6	..	Do., Can.. ..	1 –1/16
Cab.&W." B"	11	..	Mather & P.	2 1/16 ..
Do.,7½% 'A'	2 3/32	..	Nairn, M.&G.	1 15/16* –1/16
Do.,5½% Pf.	77½	+1/2	New Tam'g'l	1/6/6 ..
Carreras "A"	8⅛	..	P. & O., Def.	44/6 ..
Col. Graph.	4	+1 3/32	Phillips (G.)	1⅛ ..
Crittall	23/9	–3d	Pinchin J'son	42/9 –3d
Cr.&Bl.,1 Pf.	10/10½	–1½d	Prim. Hldgs.	25/0 ..
Cunard St'm	19/6	..	Royal Mail ..	24½ ..
Dunlop Rbr.	12/4½	–3d	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	6/0 ..
E.Ready(G.B.	16/6	..	Sth.Met. Gas	105½ ..
Finlay, Jas.	5 3/32	–3/32	Spillers ..	19/3 ..
Furness, W.	33/0	..	Sword.Mtch.B	15⅛ –1/16
Gas Lt. & C.	19/4½	..	Tarapaca Nit.	7/6 ..
Gaumont Br.	12/3	..	Turner & N'l	33/32 –1/32
Globe Tel....	15*	..	Utd. Dairies	31/3 ..
Gramophone	5⅜	+3/32	Utd. Molasses	2 9/16 ..
Harrison&Cr.	5⅜	..	Unilever ..	21 1/16 –3/32
Imp.Con. Gas	345	..	Utd. Tob.(S.)	31 5/16 ..
Imp. Smelt.	15/0	..	Wallpaper D.	46/6 –6d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'lth'te	4/1½	–1½d	Howard & B	13/32 ..
Armstrong ..	0/8	..	Lambert ..	32/6 ..
Babcock & W	54/6	..	Pease & Ptns	2/3 –1½d
Baldwins ..	2/3	..	Platt Bros...	5/3 ..
Bengal	7/3	–3d	Powell, Duff.	8/9 ..
B.S.A.	9/1½	–1½d	Richds. West	2/9 ..
Bolsover ..	15/0	..	Ruston & H.	5/9 ..
Brown(John)	3/3	..	S. Speakman	1 5/16 ..
Cammell Ld.	1/9	..	Staveley ..	19/4½ –3d
Consett	7/6	–3d	Stew.&L.Def.	2/3/6 –3d
Cory (Wm.)	56/3	..	S. Durham ..	2/1/3 ..
Dorman Long	4/4½	..	Swan,Hunter	20/0 ..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/0	..	Tata, Deb. ..	97½ ..
Guest, Keen	35/6	..	Thomas, R. ..	2/3 ..
Hadfields ..	7/3	–3d	Vickers	7/6 ..
Harld.&W.P.	6/1½	..	Weardale,Df.	18/0 ..
Hopkinson ..	31/3	..	Yk.Am.A&D	7/0 ..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	2/3	–6d	National Bus	25/0 ..
Dennis Bros.	40/0	..	Rolls-Royce	42/6 ..
Ford	70/0	+4/6	Rover	7/9 ..
Guy Motors ..	15/0	..	Singer	26/0 –3d
Humber	17/3	..	S.T.D., Pref.	8/0 ..
Imp.Airways	24/6	..	Thornycroft	57/6 –6d
Leyland	69/0	–6d	Tilling, T.E.	42/6 ..
Lucas, J. ..	71/3	+1/3	Til. & Brit.	42/6 ..
Morris,7½Pf.	21/9	..	Till. Stevens	10/0 ..
Napier, D. ..	11/3	..	Tilling, T. ..	4⅜ ..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	27/0	..	Ind, Coope..	66/0 +6d
Bass, Ratcl.	69/0	..	Meux's ..	38/3 –9d
Benskin's ..	36/9	–3d	Mitch's & B.	55/5 ..
C.of Lon.,Def.	12/6	..	S. African ..	62/6 +3d
Courage ..	66/0	..	Taylor Wlkr.	36/6 ..
Distillers ..	67/0	..	Threl'falls ..	56/0 +6d
Guinness ..	105/0	–6d	Walker P.&C	17/9 ..
Hoare	68/0	+6d	Watney, Def.	64/6 ..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B...	17/9	..	Lewis, Pid...	46/9 +6d
Army & N....	3/6	..	Lipton	5/9 –6d
Barker	59/6	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4/3 ..
Bkfast Pure D	53/-	–3/32	Maple	28/6 ..
Carlton	31/6	..	Map.& Webb	11/3 ..
Debenhams ..	7/6	..	Maypole,Def.	5 1/12 –6d
Fredk. Hotels	11 7/8	..	Savoy Hotel	51/6 ..
Gordon Hts.	12 1/0	–1½d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3 ..
Harrods	60/0	..	Smart Bros.	1 5/16 ..
Hart'd&B.A.	11/0	–1½d	Spiers&P10.0	16/3 –3d
Home&C. 4/9	13/6	–1/9	Waring & G.	20/0 –2/6
Internat. Tea	21/9	–1/9	Whiteley ..	48/9 ..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	34/0	..	Dalgety ..	9¼ ..
Ass. Sthn. Ld	20/0	..	Forestal ..	14/0 ..
Assd. Est. M.	50	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	27/0 –1/0
Aus. Mercf.p	6½	..	Hudson's B.	3 5/16* ..
Aust. Born	6/3	–3d	Kassala Cot.	6/6 ..
City and Real	18/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	9/4 ..
Condover ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	2 1/16 –1/16

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	11/0	–9d	L. Asiatic ..	3/6 –3d
Am.-Dutch ..	26/0	–3d	Lunuit	1¾ ..
Am.-Java ..	2/0	–1d	Malacca ..	21/3 +1/3
Am.-Malay ..	2	..	Malayalam..	18/3 –9d
Bah Lias ..	22/6	..	Mendaris ..	13/9 –1/3
Bukit Kidoel	1½	..	Merlimau ..	1/101* ..
Batu Tiga ..	17/6	..	Pataling ..	18/1½ ..
Bertam Cons.	1 1/3	–1½d	Perak	2/0 –1½d
Bukit Mert'm	2 4½	+3d	RembauJekei	18/9 ..
Castlefield ..	4/0	–6d	Rubber Tst.	29 4½ –1/0
Cons. Malay	3/9	–3d	Sarawak ..	1 1/16 ..
Duff Devt....	1¼	..	Selangor Un.	1 1/16 –7½d
Elec. Sup. ..	1/6	–1½d	Semnah ..	23/9 ..
Grand Cent.	13 11/16	–4½d	Sialang ..	15/16 –1/16
Gula Kalump	15/16	–6d	Straits Rbr.	13/9 ..
Highlands ..	15/16	+1/16	Sum. Para	2/3 ..
Java Invest.	17/16	..	Tandjong ..	1 ..
Java United	1⅛	..	Tanjong Mal.	1 –1/16
Jugra&Carey	13/0	..	Telogorad'jo	19/6 –6d
Kapar Para	20/0	–1/3	U. Sumatra ..	2/10½ –1½d
Kuala Lump.	17/16	..	U. Sua B't'g	2¼ –1/16
Labu	28/9	–1/3	U. Sumatra	1/3 –1½d
Lanadron ..	9 4½	–1/3	U. Temiang	1/3 ..
Linggi	18/11½	–7½d	Vallambrosa	9/9 ..

TEA

Amal. Est..	19	..	East'n. Prod.	3⅝ ..
An.-Ceylon..	1 7/16	..	Empire ..	1 29/32* –1/32
Assam Co...	30/6	–3d	Galaha	2 5/16 ..
Assam Front..	1 3/32	..	Imperial Tea	1⅝ ..
Bogaw't'awa	3 1/2	..	Jhanzie ..	2 5/16 ..
Brahmap'tra	2 13/32	..	Jokai	3 1/16* –1/32
Brit. Indian	2 5/16	–1/16	Jorehaut ..	3 1/6* ..
Budla Beta	67/6	–7½d	Lanka Plant.	37/6 ..
Carolina ..	2 29/32*	..	Ningwood ..	3/0 ..
Ceylon Plant.	4 1/16	..	Unkie Coll.	21/0 ..
Chargola ..	8/0	..	Zambesia Ex.	1 13/32 –1/32
Chubwa	3 1/2	–3d	Nedkeem ..	1 1/16* ..
Cons. T. & L.	2 1/2	..	NewDimbula	5 5/16 ..
Darjeeling ..	2 29/32	–1/32	Nwara Eliya	5 1/2 ..
Darj. Cons. ..	2 5/8	..	Pabbojan ..	4 3/16 ..
Deundi	15/0	–1½d	Scot. T. & L.	2 15/16 ..
Doars	2 9/16*	..	Singlo	2 1/16* +1/9
DoomDooma	3 3/32	+1/32	Travancore	2 1/2 ..
East'n Assam	3 5/16	..	Upper Assam	1⅝ ..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	15/0	–6d	Lobitos ..	1 23/32 –1/32
A.-Egypt, B	2⅛	..	Mex. Eagle	12 4½* –1½d
A.-Persian ..	4	–1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3 ..
Apex Trin.	19/6	..	Phoenix,Eish.	10/10½ –1½d
Attock	1 3/8	–1/16	R. Dutch ..	3 23/4* ..
Brit. Borneo	8/9	..	Shell	2 31/64* –1/32
Brit.Burmah	5/0	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/4⅜ ..
Brit.Cont'lPf	6/0	–4½d	Steaua Rom.	7/9 –1½d
Burmah ..	4 1/32	–1/32	Trinidad C.	3/6 ..
Canad. Eagle	11/0	..	Trinidad L.	2 3/8 ..
Do.,7% Pf.	12/6	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/9 ..
Creole	1 3/8	+3/32	Ural Caspian	2/6 ..
Kern River ..	4/1½	–1½d	V.O.C., Ord..	2 5/16 –1/16

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	15/0	..	Modder,Deep	1¼ ..
Anglo-Amer..	1 1/16	..	Modder, Leal	1¼ –1/32
An.-French ..	2 29/32	..	Mozambique	8/6 ..
Brakpan ..	2¾	..	Natal N. Col.	3/4 ..
C.Mining, Br.	16¼	..	New Jagers.	1⅛ ..
City Deep ..	6/0	..	New Modder.	4 +1/16
Cons. Inds.	8 1/16	..	New State A.	1 27/32 ..
Cons. G.Flds.	1 19/32	+1/32	Nourse	9/9 ..
Cons. M.R.	17/0	..	Randf'tn R.	8/6 +6d
Cons. M. Sel.	12/3	..	Rand Mines	5 ..
Crown	3 5/16	+1/32	Rand Select.	8/6 ..
Daggafontein	17/32	..	Rob. Deep B.	8/9 ..
De Beers D.	7⅛	+⅛	S.A. Town ..	8/0 ..
Durban Deep	11/6	..	S.W. Africa	16/6 ..
East Geduld	2	..	Springs ..	5 11/32 ..
East Rand ..	9/9	..	Sub Nigel ..	2 25/32 –1/32
Geduld	3 25/32	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1¼ –1/16
Gen. Mining	2 1/32	..	Union Corp.	3 1/8 ..
Govt. Areas	1⅝	..	V. Ryn Deep	1 17/32 ..
J'b'gC'naInv.	36/6	–6d	Vereen'g Est.	1 27/32 ..
Kinross	3/6	–6d	Village Deep	3/0 ..
Knights	9/6	–6d	W. Rd. Cons.	6/0 ..
Langlaagte ..	24/6	..	West Spring..	11 1/16 –4½d
Meyer & C. ..	11 1/16	+1/32		
Modder, B. ..	14/0	+3d		

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb	13/0	..	Rhod.Cong.B	13 ..
Cam.& Motor	15 5/16	–1/32	Rhod. K'l'n.	1 5/16 ..
Chartered ..	32/9	+1½d	Rhod. Sel.Tr.	1 5/16 –1/16
Gd. of Rhod.	7/9	..	Roan Antel.	1 ..
Loangwa ..	3/6	–1½d	Selukwe ..	3/0 ..
Lonely Reef	1	..	Shamva ..	1/0 ..
N'Changa ..	2 7/16	–1/32	Tanga'ka Con.	13/32 ..
Rhod.Ang.-A	1 1/16	..	Wankie Coll.	21/0 ..
Rhod. B. B..	2/6	..	Zambesia Ex.	1 13/32 –1/32

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	6/6	..	Fanti Cons.	11/0 –1/0
Ashanti ..	28/3	–3d	Kad'naSynd.	12/6 ..
Assoc.Nigeria	5/0	–3d	Naraguta ..	1 2 ..
Bisichi	6/6	..		

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	10/6	–6d	Pahang ..	7/3 ..
Bangrin ..	1 1/16	..	Petaling ..	10/3 ..
Gopeng ..	2*	..	Renong ..	20/0 ..
Hong-kong	15/0*	–3d	Siamese ..	9/9 ..
Idris	6/3	..

GAS

Brighton and Hove, 6%, 115½ 16½ 15½ 16½
Commercial, 8½ 5 5
Croydon, Sliding Scale, 108 (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done should not have been marked 104)
Gas Lt. and Coke, 19/3 -/3 -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/7½ -/6 -/4½ -/3
Do., 4% Pref., 78½
Hastings and St. Leonards, 5%, 102½ 3
Imp. Cont'l., 249 7 9 4 8
Sth. Metrop., 105¾
Sth. Suburban, 5%, 102¼ ¼
Swansea, 7% Pref., 99¾
Wandsworth, 5% Deb., 95¼ ¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Croydon, 7½%, Pref., 104††
Sth. Metro., 5% Deb., 98¼ ¾ ¼ ¾
Do. (as at 9/7), Cert. pd., 98¼ ¾ ⅝ ⅛ ⅛
Watford and St. Albans, 3½%, 93⅜††

INSURANCE

Alliance, 17½
Do., New, 19½ ½
Atlas, £12/6/9
Caledonian, 18/6/0Δ
Commercial Union, 22½†† ½ ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ ⅞
Eagle, Star, fully pd., 11
Gen. Accdt., Fire and Life, 5% Pref., 19/7½
Guardian, 9½††
Do., Price (5%), 73/9††
Lond. and Lancashire, 27½
London, 9¼ ¼ ¼
Nth. Brit. and Mercantile, 32½
Do., 4% Prefce., 77¼
Northern, 15½
Pearl, fully pd., 13 13
Do., partly pd., 12½
Phœnix, fully pd., 13½
Prudential, A., 22½ ¼
Do., "B," 38/6
Royal Exchange, 5⅞
Royal, 8†† 1½ 2½ 1½
Sun, 38½ ¼
Scottish Union and Nat., "A," 15½
Sun, 38½ ¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 21½ ⅛ ¼

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Atlas Invest., 123
Alsopp Brewery Investments., 6% Deb., 100¼
American Inv. and Gen., 4% Deb., 77½‡
Anglo-Celtic, 155
Anglo-Scottish Invest., 5% Pref., 82
Atlas Electric and Gen., 26/3
Do., 5% Pref., 34/3 4/- /1½
Brit. Assets, 5% Deb. (1977), 95½
Brit. Combined Invest., 124
Brit. Industrial and Gen. Invstmt., 5% Preftd., 70½‡
British Invest., 5% Preftd., 98 8
Brit. Steamship Invest., 6% Preftd., 106
Do., Deftd., 180 77 9 80 77
Cardinal Invest., Deftd., 374
Contl. and Industl., 4½% Deb., 85
Contl. Union, 5% Pref., 87½
Deb. Corp., 5% Pref., 87½
Foreign, Amer. and Gen. Inv., 5% Deb., 96½‡
Foreign and Colonial Invest., 5% Pref., 91 1
Globe Telegraph, 14 ¾ ¾
Do., Pref., 10½
Imperial Invest., Deftd., 180
Investors Trust Assn., Deftd., 94
Lake View Invest., 5% Pref., 87 7
Do., 5% Deb., 95½
London and O'seas Invest., 4½% Deb., 77††
London Scottish Amer., 4% Deb., 74
London, Deftd., 412½
Mercantile Invest., 334 3
Do., 4% Deb., 73
Metropolitan, 406
Nineteen Twenty-Nine Invest., 101¾ ¼
Orient, 15/3½‡
Railway Deb. and Gen., Pref. (4½%), 83 1 1½‡
Redeemable Secrts., 10/-
Do., 6% Pref., 16/3
Rio Claro Rly. and Invest., 189
Do., 5% Deb., 97 21‡
Scottish Amer. Invest., "B," 36/-
Second Cons., 141†† 40
Second Guardian, 135
Do., 5% Pref., 83½
Second Industl., 13½ ⅛
Second Mercantile, 15‡
Sthn. Stockholders, 16/6 -/6
Sthn. Suburban, 5%, 102¼ ¼
Swansea, 7% Pref., 99¾
Wandsworth, 5% Deb., 95¼‡ 1½‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Johore, -/3¼ -/3½ -/3¼
Bajau, -/1¼
Bangawan, -/1 -/2¼
Baru, 28/ 7/6
Batang, -/9
Bekoh, -/10¼
Bukit Rajah, 19/3 10/-
Buloh River (18/- pd.), 3/9††
Castlefield (Klang), 4/2
Clonty, 2/6
Dahan, -/3½
Dennistown, /9 -/9
Devon Ests. (Bearer), 5/3††
Eastern Sumatra, 1/10½
Gadjah, 2/6
Golden Hope, 17/-
Gordon, 1/-
Hanwood, 2/- 1/11½ 2/3
Hong-kong (Selangor), 42/-
Insulinde, -/10
Kamuning, 2/3††
Kali Glagah, 1/6
Kalidjeroek, 29/9
Kilan-Kelisa, -/1 -/1
Lanama, 5/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Malayalam Plants, 18/6†† -/4½ -/10½ 19/- 18/4½ 18/-‡
19/- 18/- 19/3 18/3 -/3
Mengkibol, 9/10½ -/10½
Merliman Perch, 7% Deb., 97¼
Pelepah Valley, 2/- -/9¼
Rasa Manis, 7/-†† -/6††
Rubana, 13/9 14/-
Selama, 1/6
Selangor, 9/6½
Singapore Para, -/9†† -/9 -/9
Singapore United, 1/-
Sungkap Para, 1/11½
Tai Tak Plant., -/6¼
Tennyeh, 1/-
Tiltyrour, -/9 -/9
United Plants, -/5
United Sua Betong (ins. at 60/-, 40/- pd.), 23/9 -/9
Vallambrosa, 10/-
Way-Halim, 1/4½ -/8½

SHIPPING

Argentino, Pref. (6% Pfc.), 21/3 -/3
Brit. India, 5%, Pref., 92¾
Do., 4½% Deb., 80
Cairn, 2/-
Cie. Générale Transatlantique, 6½%, 99
Canard, 19/7½ -/9 -/7½ -/4½ -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 96½
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 3/9 -/9††
France, Fenwick, 14/6¼
Furness, Withy, 33/- 3/-
Do., 4% Pref., 81½ 1½ ½ ½
Gt. Eastern Ferries, 13/6 -/6 -/6
Nelson, 3% Deb., 94½††
P. & O. Pref., 91½
Do., Deft., 44/6 5/- 4/6 -/6
Do., 5½% Deb., 100¼
Do., 5% Deb., 97
S.M.S.P., 24½
Do., 4½% Deb., 86††
Do., 5% Deb., 56½ ½
Peninsular, 5% Deb., 85¼ ¼
White Star, 6½% Pref., 9/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

British, 17/- 10/9
Tankers, Pfg. Pref., 7/1½ -/6 -/6
Ud. British, 6% Deb., 79††† 91 80

TEA AND COFFEE

Anglo-Ceylon and Gen., 28/- 7/6
Ceylon, 7% Pref., 23/3 3/- 3/- -/3
Chargola, 8/4½ 2/-‡
Consolidated, 10/3 9/- -/3
Cons. Tea and Lands, 21½††
Eastern Produce, 71/8¼ 70/6 2/9 -/9
Jetinga Valley, 34/6††
Do., 5½% Pref., 80½
Jokai, 65/-†† 4/6††
Nuwara Eliya, 25/6/0
Rubber & Tea, of Ceylon, 37/3 7/-
Singlo, 45/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Baracoors, 5% Pref., 15/3
Budla Beta, 67/6
Deundit, 15/7½
Doolooganga, 80/-
Glentaffe, 15/-
Majoli, 20/- -/3 20/- -/3
Mayfield of Ceylon, 92/6 -/6
Moolond, 25/6††
Pabbojan, 96/6††
Rangalla, 60/-††
Talgaswela, 25/6 7/-
Do., 6% Pref., 19/- 19/-
Travancore, 49/6††
Do., 6% Pref., 18/6

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 236½
Anglo-American, Deftd., 23½ ⅞ 4 3½
Cables and Wireless, 7½% "A," 23½ 4½ 3½ ¼ ½ ¼ ½
4½ 4 4 3 4½
Do., "A," 11½†† 1 10½ ½ ½ 11½ 10½ ½ 11½ 10½
Do., 5½% Pref., 77½ ½ ⅝ ¾ 74 ¾ 74 ⅝ ⅝
Eastern Exten., 4% Deb., 75¾
International, 48½ 9½ 8¼
Marconi Marine, 39/4½ 7/6
Oriental, 51/3‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Canadian Marconi, 18/9††
Radio Corp. of America, 84½ ⅜ 2 ¼ ½ 2 ⅜ ½ 2 2½ 2
¼ 2¼

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5½% 1st Pref., 46/3 -/3
Do., 5% Deb., 63¼
Brazilian Trac., 40⅜ ⅞ ⅝ 1 40¾ ¾ ⅞ 13½ ¾ ⅝ 13½
1 40⅜ ⅝
Brit. Columbia Elec., 5% (tax free) 1944 Deb., 105½
Brit. Elect. Tract., 8% Preftd., 124
Do., Deft., 1550 30 30
L.G.O.C., 4½% Deb., 92¼ ½

OIL

Anglo-Persian, 79 -/4½ 81/- -/3 80/-
Do., 6% Pref., 27/2
Do., 9% Pref., 30/1½†† -/6 -/1½
Do., 5% Deb., 98††
Attock, 17/6½†† 16/3 18/1½ -/3¼ 17/9¼ 18/3¼ -/1½
Burmah, 82/9¼ 1/10½ 2/9¼ -/3¼
Do., 6% 2nd Pref., 106
Do., 9% Pref., 28/4½
Do., 5½% Deb., 103½†† 3½†† ¾ ½ ¾
Canadian Eagle, 11/- -/11½ -/9 -/3 -/1½ 11/- -/3¼ 10/9‡
11/1½ -/9¼ -/9½ 11/- 11/-
Do., 1st Pref., 7%, 12/3 -/5¼ -/4½
Do., Pfg. Pref., 12/3
Kern River, 4/-†† -/2½
Lobitos, 34/-†† 5/-†† 4/- 5/- -/7½ 4/6 5/- -/7½ 4/6 5/3¼
4/-
Mexican Eagle, 12/5¼ -/7½ -/4½ -/6 -/5¼ -/3 -/3¼ -/5¼
-/4½ -/3 -/3¼ -/6 -/11 -/6¼ -/11½ -/3¼ -/3 -/3¼
Do., 7% Pref., 8/3¼ -/2¼ -/2¼
Do., 8% Pref., 12/-
Phœnix and Transpt., £1 shs., 10/10½ 11/- 10/10½
11/3 11/- 11/- 10/10½
Do., 10 shs., 5/6
Royal Dutch, 32½ ½
Shell "Regd., 95/- 4/0¼ 2/6‡ 4/0¾ -/8¼ 5/- 4/6 -/0¾
-/8¼ -/4½ 5/- 4/4½ 2/6‡ 4/3 1/3‡ 2/6‡ 3/5¼ -/1½‡
-/11½ 3/6‡ 4/- 88/9‡ 93/9 -/1½ -/9 4/4½ 4/-
Do., (Bearer), 95/- 4/4½ -/4½ 3/9 5/-
Do., 7% Pref., 25/4½ 5/-
Spies, -/5 -/5

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-American, 75/-
Anglo-Egyptian, "B," 43½
Apex (Trinidad), 19/9‡†† -/9¾ -/9
Brit. Controlled, 2/7½†† -/8¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/7½
Do., 7% Pref., 6/4½ -/1½ -/2¼
Creole, 26/3
Franco-Brit. Trust, -/1½
Petroleum Options, -/3
Petroleum Storage and Fin. Corp., Deft., 2/3¼
Shell, New 7% 2nd Pref. (ins. at 25/-, 15/- pd.), 14/6¼ -/7½
-/6¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/8¼ -/9
Do., fully pd., 24/9 -/8¼
Standard, 5% Pref., 102 3
Steaua Romana (Brit.), 7/10½
Tocuyo of Venezuela, 12/6
Trinidad Leaseholds, 47/3‡ 4½†† 6/10½ 7/6 -/6
Ud. Brit. of Trinidad, 5/7 -/6
Ural Caspian, -/4½
Venezuela Consolidated, 46/8¼ -/3 -/3‡ -/3 7/2¼ 6/10½
-/9¼ 5/- -/7½ 6/10½ 5/7½ -/7½ 7/2¼

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 11/- -/1½ -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/1½ -/6 -/9 -/3 -/3
Anglo-Dutch, of Java, 26/4½ -/3 6/- 5/10½ 6/4½ -/3
5/10¼ 6/7½ -/3
Anglo-Java, 2/1 -/0¾ -/1½ 2/- -/1½ -/1½ -/0¾ 2/- 2/- 1/11¼
2/0¾
Anglo-Malay, 8/3‡ 10/6
Bertam Cons., 3/-†† 2/11½ 3/- -/0¾ 3/- 2/11¼
Cheroenese, 1/6½ -/10½ -/10¼
Dunlop Plantns., 6% Pref., 18/9¼
Eastern Asiatic, 1/5¼
Gd. Central, 13/6†† -/6
Highlands and Lowlands, 26/- 6/-
Labu, 2/-
Linggi, 18/11½
London Asiatic, 3/8½†† -/6 -/6 -/5 -/5½ -/6
Malacca, 20/-
Merlimau, 12/6
Merlimau Pegoh, 1/10½
Nirmala, 4/9 5/-
Perak, 2/-
Sablas-Nth Borneo, 2/9††
Tandjong, 18/1½
Telegoredjo Ud., 19/6 20/- 19/7½ 20/- 19/4½ -/4½ -/6
20/-
Do., 7% Deb., 90½
Ud. Patani, 15/3
Ud. Serdang, 3/- 2/11 3/1 3/- -/1 3/- 3/- 2/9¼
Ud. Sua Betong, 45/-†† 3/9 2/6
Ud. Sumatra, 1/13½††
Val d'Or, 1/6¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Johore, -/3¼ -/3½ -/3¼
Bajau, -/1¼
Bangawan, -/1 -/2¼
Baru, 28/ 7/6
Batang, -/9
Bekoh, -/10¼
Bukit Rajah, 19/3 10/-
Buloh River (18/- pd.), 3/9††
Castlefield (Klang), 4/2
Clonty, 2/6
Dahan, -/3½
Dennistown, /9 -/9
Devon Ests. (Bearer), 5/3††
Eastern Sumatra, 1/10½
Gadjah, 2/6
Golden Hope, 17/-
Gordon, 1/-
Hanwood, 2/- 1/11½ 2/3
Hong-kong (Selangor), 42/-
Insulinde, -/10
Kamuning, 2/3††
Kali Glagah, 1/6
Kalidjeroek, 29/9
Kilan-Kelisa, -/1 -/1
Lanama, 5/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Malayalam Plants, 18/6†† -/4½ -/10½ 19/- 18/4½ 18/-‡
19/- 18/- 19/3 18/3 -/3
Mengkibol, 9/10½ -/10½
Merliman Perch, 7% Deb., 97¼
Pelepah Valley, 2/- -/9¼
Rasa Manis, 7/-†† -/6††
Rubana, 13/9 14/-
Selama, 1/6
Selangor, 9/6½
Singapore Para, -/9†† -/9 -/9
Singapore United, 1/-
Sungkap Para, 1/11½
Tai Tak Plant., -/6¼
Tennyeh, 1/-
Tiltyrour, -/9 -/9
United Plants, -/5
United Sua Betong (ins. at 60/-, 40/- pd.), 23/9 -/9
Vallambrosa, 10/-
Way-Halim, 1/4½ -/8½

SHIPPING

Argentino, Pref. (6% Pfc.), 21/3 -/3
Brit. India, 5%, Pref., 92¾
Do., 4½% Deb., 80
Cairn, 2/-
Cie. Générale Transatlantique, 6½%, 99
Canard, 19/7½ -/9 -/7½ -/4½ -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 96½
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 3/9 -/9††
France, Fenwick, 14/6¼
Furness, Withy, 33/- 3/-
Do., 4% Pref., 81½ 1½ ½ ½
Gt. Eastern Ferries, 13/6 -/6 -/6
Nelson, 3% Deb., 94½††
P. & O. Pref., 91½
Do., Deft., 44/6 5/- 4/6 -/6
Do., 5½% Deb., 100¼
Do., 5% Deb., 97
S.M.S.P., 24½
Do., 4½% Deb., 86††
Do., 5% Deb., 56½ ½
Peninsular, 5% Deb., 85¼ ¼
White Star, 6½% Pref., 9/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

British, 17/- 10/9
Tankers, Pfg. Pref., 7/1½ -/6 -/6
Ud. British, 6% Deb., 79††† 91 80

MINES

Ashanti Corp., 28/4½ -/6 -/3 3/- -/3 -/6 7/10½ 8/6 8/-
Bechuanaland Explor., 7/7½
Consolid. Main Reef, 30/3½‡
Consolid. Selection, 11/10½ 12/3
De Beers, 40% Pfds. (Regd.), 10½
Do., 6% Pref., 110/19/0
Geduld Prop., 74/0¼
Gold Fields of South Africa, 13/3 -/0¾ 13/-
Lond. Tin Corp., 15/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/3 15/- 14/10½ -/9
15/1½ 15/- 14/10½
Do., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 6/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Mysore, 9/3‡
New Jagersfontein, 27/9¼
Oceanic of India, 4/10½
Rio Tinto, 34½ ½
Tanganyika Concessions, 33/- 2/2¼ -/6 -/2¼‡ -/2¼‡††
30/-
Union Corp., 62/2¼‡
Van Ryn, 7/6
Vereeniging, 36/9†† 7/6 7/-
Witwatersrand, 5% Deb., -/7½‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Boulder Perseverance, -/3½ -/3½
Broken Hill Assoc., 13/- -/9¼ -/10½ -/4½ -/9½ -/5¼ -/9¼
-/3 -/1½ -/3 -/3¼‡
Do., 5% Deb., 234 93½ 1/9
Do., Op. Certs. (Rec.) (50/6/1935) (for June 26 acct.),
5/10½ 4/-
Kalgurli Deep, "A," 18/6
Do., "B," 8/9 -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/10½ -/10½ 9/-
Kalukwe, 3/- 2/7½
Sherwood Starr, 18/3 17/6
Wiluna Gold, 2/4½ -/9¼ -/10½ -/4½ -/9½ -/5¼ -/9¼
-/3 -/1½ -/3 -/3¼‡
Mt. Isa, 15/9†† 16/3
Nth. Broken Hill, 270 pd., 58†† 60 60 59
Do., fully pd., 90

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Aramayo in Bolivia, 23/9†† 5/-
Balaghat, 2/6 -/4½
Bangrin, 14/4½
Beralt, 3/4½ -/6
Burma Corp., 10/9 -/10½ -/10½
Bougkong, 14/6
Idris, 6/4½ 1/-
Ind. Tin, 16/4½ 17/1½
Mexico of El Oro (Bearer), 2/- -/9 -/9 -/7½
Minerals Sepn., 6/4½ 1/-
Mount Lyell, 7/9 -/3 8/- 7/10½ -/7½ -/7½ -/11½ 8/-
8 -/3 -/3¼ -/4½ -/6 7/7½ 8/3 -/3¼ -/7½ 7/9¼ 8/6 -/7½
8/3 -/3 -/6
Oroville Dredging, 1/13½††
Panama Corpn., 14/3 -/10½‡
Petaling, 10/- 2 -/3 -/3
Rhos-Asiatic Corpn., 4½
San Francisco of Mexico, 15/10½ 16/- 15/9 -/7½
Sch. Amer. Copper, 1/4½
Sthn. Tronch, 6/9¼ 6/6
Sthn. Rhodesia, 15½ ½ -/7½‡
Do., 10% Pref., 136½ -/6 -/6 -/7½
Sungei Best, 7/9
Sungei Kinta, 13/-
Tavoy Dredging, 4/7½†† 5/-††
Temenjor, 5/-
Tekka, 15/9 15/3 14/9
Tronoh, 5½ -/4½ -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/3
Vipond Cons., 5/0¾ 4/10½ 5/- -/1½
Zinc Corp., 20/4½ -/4½ -/9 -/6 1/3 20/6 1/- -/7½ -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

Anglo-American Corporation, 14/6‡
Anglo-American Deep, 27/-
Do., 6% Pref., 92†† 90½
Angola-Diamond (Bearer), 13/3
Bantu Tin, McKinna, 12/10½ 13/- 12/10½ 13/- 13/- -/1½
12/10½ 13/1½ 12/10½
Cam and Motor, 19/9†† 18/6†† -/1½ -/1½ -/9 -/6 -/7½
Central (Bearer), 16/2½†† ¼ ½
Cons. Diamond of S. Africa (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done at 7/6 should have been marked to the 7½%, Pref.)
Do., 7½% Pref., 7/6 (see correction above)
Cons. Main Reef, 18/- 16/7½
Crown Mines, 70/- 1/9
Durban Roodepoort, 11/9
Do., Option Certs., 4/10½ -/9
Durban Roodepoort, 11/4½†† -/9
E. Geduld, 40/7½ 39/9
E. Rand Proprietary, 9/6¾†† -/9 -/9†† -/7½
General, 13/4½†† 12/3‡
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 7/7½
Govt. Areas (Modderfontein), 32/7½†† 1/9 -/10½ -/9
2/8 -/7½ 1/10½
Henderson's, 3/4½ -/7½ -/6¾
Jumpers, Ltd., 37/1½ 6/3‡ 7/- 6/8 -/3 7/- -/7½
Knights, 8/9‡
Loanvaw Concessions, 2/7½ -/4½ -/4½ -/6¾ -/4½
Lonely Reef, 16/9 39/-
Luipaard's Vlei, 3/4½ -/6¾ -/6
Messina, 9/3½ -/6 -/6
Meyer and Charlton, 12/6 -/9 -/8
Modderfontein, 130 130
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 25/1½
Modderfontein East, 25/9‡
Do., 5% Deb., 58/- 48/9 50/8‡ 48/9 9/4½‡ -/4½ 8/9
50/-/6‡
New Modderfontein, 78/9‡ 9/- 80/- 79/4½
North Charterland Expl., 2/-
Oomsta Consd., -/9
Potgietersrust Platinums, 1/10½ 2/- -/0¾ 2/- -/0¾
Rand Selection, 8/6††
Randfontein Estates, Witwatersrand, 4/7½ -/4½ -/4½ -/3¾
-/4½ -/3 -/3¼ -/6 -/3 /3
Rhodesia Broken Hill Devt., 2/4½ -/4½ -/6¾ -/4½††
Rhodesia Congo Border Cons., 12/6 13½
Rhodesian Corp., 1/6
Rhodesian Selection, 28/11½ 7/6‡
Roan Antelope, 20/- -/1½ -/7½ -/6 -/3¼
Rose Deep, Ltd., 234 93½ 1/9
Do., Op. Certs. (Rec.) (50/6/1935) (for June 26 acct.),
5/10½ 4/-
Kalgurli Deep, "A," 18/6
Do., "B," 8/9 -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/10½ -/10½ 9/-
Salukwe, 3/- 2/7½
Sherwood Starr, 18/3 17/6
Wiluna Gold, 2/4½ -/9¼ -/10½ -/4½ -/9½ -/5¼ -/9¼
-/3 -/1½ -/3 -/3¼‡
Mt. Isa, 15/9†† 16/3
Nth. Broken Hill, 270 pd., 58†† 60 60 59
Do., fully pd., 90

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Aramayo in Bolivia, 23/9†† 5/-
Balaghat, 2/6 -/4½
Bangrin, 14/4½
Beralt, 3/4½ -/6
Burma Corp., 10/9 -/10½ -/10½
Bougkong, 14/6
Idris, 6/4½ 1/-
Ind. Tin, 16/4½ 17/1½
Mexico of El Oro (Bearer), 2/- -/9 -/9 -/7½
Minerals Sepn., 6/4½ 1/-
Mount Lyell, 7/9 -/3 8/- 7/10½ -/7½ -/7½ -/11½ 8/-
8 -/3 -/3¼ -/4½ -/6 7/7½ 8/3 -/3¼ -/7½ 7/9¼ 8/6 -/7½
8/3 -/3 -/6
Oroville Dredging, 1/13½††
Panama Corpn., 14/3 -/10½‡
Petaling, 10/- 2 -/3 -/3
Rhos-Asiatic Corpn., 4½
San Francisco of Mexico, 15/10½ 16/- 15/9 -/7½
Sch. Amer. Copper, 1/4½
Sthn. Tronch, 6/9¼ 6/6
Sthn. Rhodesia, 15½ ½ -/7½‡
Do., 10% Pref., 136½ -/6 -/6 -/7½
Sungei Best, 7/9
Sungei Kinta, 13/-
Tavoy Dredging, 4/7½†† 5/-††
Temenjor, 5/-
Tekka, 15/9 15/3 14/9
Tronoh, 5½ -/4½ -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/3
Vipond Cons., 5/0¾ 4/10½ 5/- -/1½
Zinc Corp., 20/4½ -/4½ -/9 -/6 1/3 20/6 1/- -/7½ -/9

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

will be found on page 18

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Amal. Anthracite, 4/11½
Babcock and Wilcox, 55/- 4/9 -/9
Baker Perkins, 7% Pref., 20/6
Barrow Hematite, 5% Deb. (free of tax), 20
Beardmore, 10% 3rd Pref. (1½), -/3
Bengal, 7% Deb., 85½
Cammell, Laird, 1/9
Canadian (Dunsmuir), 3% "A" Deb., 59
Do., 5% "B" Deb., 23
Consett, 7½†† -/3
Cory, 5% Pref., 87½
Do., 7½% Pref., 94¼
Dennby and Cadeby Main, 6% Deb., 93
Dominion Iron, London Dep. Rcts., 96
Dorman, Long, 4/6 -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 87½ 8/11½
Do., 6% Pref., 14/10½††
Do., 5½% Deb., 85½ ¼
Dowlais, 8% Deb., 107½ -/6 -/6 -/6¼ -/9 -/10½
Do., 5% 2nd Pref. (free of tax), 20/10½ 1/11½
Hadfields, 6/6½
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 6/10½
Lysaght, 5½% Pref., 100¼ ¼ ½†† ¾ ¾
Powell-Duffryn, 7% Deb., 92† ¼ ½ 2
Ruston and Hornsby, 5/7½
Skoda Works (Czech), 5% Deb., 100¾ ¼
South Durham, "B," 6/3 -/3 -/9
Do., 4½% Deb., 70½
Staveley, 19/3Δ†† -/3 -/1½Δ
Ud. Steel Corp. Scot., 17/6¼
Vickers, 7/6 -/6
Do., 5% Cum. Prefce. (1½), 17/9 -/7½ -/10½ -/7½ -/10½
-/9
Do., 5% Deb., 95
Do., 5½% Deb., 95¾†† 6¼
Weardale, Deftd., 1½
Do., 5% Deb., 87½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Bull Combustion, 9/6††
Burnell, 3/12½
Dorman Long, New, 4/3
Duffield Iron, 2/1½ -/3 -/3¼‡ -/4½ -/3 -/3¼
Dudley, 2/-
Ruston and Hornsby, Pref., 6%, 14/-
Sheffield Steel, 6% Deb., 61
Stanton, 20/-††

MINES

Ashanti Corp., 28/4½ -/6 -/3 3/- -/3 -/6 7/10½ 8/6 8/-
Bechuanaland Explor., 7/7½
Consolid. Main Reef, 30/3½‡
Consolid. Selection, 11/10½ 12/3
De Beers, 40% Pfds. (Regd.), 10½
Do., 6% Pref., 110/19/0
Geduld Prop., 74/0¼
Gold Fields of South Africa, 13/3 -/0¾ 13/-
Lond. Tin Corp., 15/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/3 15/- 14/10½ -/9
15/1½ 15/- 14/10½
Do., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 6/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½
Mysore, 9/3‡
New Jagersfontein, 27/9¼
Oceanic of India, 4/10½
Rio Tinto, 34½ ½
Tanganyika Concessions, 33/- 2/2¼ -/6 -/2¼‡ -/2¼‡††
30/-
Union Corp., 62/2¼‡
Van Ryn, 7/6
Vereeniging, 36/9†† 7/6 7/-
Witwatersrand, 5% Deb., -/7½‡

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Boulder Perseverance, -/3½ -/3½
Broken Hill Assoc., 13/- -/9¼ -/10½ -/4½ -/9½ -/5¼ -/9¼
-/3 -/1½ -/3 -/3¼‡
Do., 5% Deb., 234 93½ 1/9
Do., Op. Certs. (Rec.) (50/6/1935) (for June 26 acct.),
5/10½ 4/-
Kalgurli Deep, "A," 18/6
Do., "B," 8/9 -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/10½ -/10½ 9/-
Salukwe, 3/- 2/7½
Sherwood Starr, 18/3 17/6
Wiluna Gold, 2/4½ -/9¼ -/10½ -/4½ -/9½ -/5¼ -/9¼
-/3 -/1½ -/3 -/3¼‡
Mt. Isa, 15/9†† 16/3
Nth. Broken Hill, 270 pd., 58†† 60 60 59
Do., fully pd., 90

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Aramayo in Bolivia, 23/9†† 5/-
Balaghat, 2/6 -/4½
Bangrin, 14/4½
Beralt, 3/4½ -/6
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Bougkong, 14/6
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Ind. Tin, 16/4½ 17/1½
Mexico of El Oro (Bearer), 2/- -/9 -/9 -/7½
Minerals Sepn., 6/4½ 1/-
Mount Lyell, 7/9 -/3 8/- 7/10½ -/7½ -/7½ -/11½ 8/-
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8/3 -/3 -/6
Oroville Dredging, 1/13½††
Panama Corpn., 14/3 -/10½‡
Petaling, 10/- 2 -/3 -/3
Rhos-Asiatic Corpn., 4½
San Francisco of Mexico, 15/10½ 16/- 15/9 -/7½
Sch. Amer. Copper, 1/4½
Sthn. Tronch, 6/9¼ 6/6
Sthn. Rhodesia, 15½ ½ -/7½‡
Do., 10% Pref., 136½ -/6 -/6 -/7½
Sungei Best, 7/9
Sungei Kinta, 13/-
Tavoy Dredging, 4/7½†† 5/-††
Temenjor, 5/-
Tekka, 15/9 15/3 14/9
Tronoh, 5½ -/4½ -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/3
Vipond Cons., 5/0¾ 4/10½ 5/- -/1½
Zinc Corp., 20/4½ -/4½ -/9 -/6 1/3 20/6 1/- -/7½ -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

Anglo-American Corporation, 14/6‡
Anglo-American Deep, 27/-
Do., 6% Pref., 92†† 90½
Angola-Diamond (Bearer), 13/3
Bantu Tin, McKinna, 12/10½ 13/- 12/10½ 13/- 13/- -/1½
12/10½ 13/1½ 12/10½
Cam and Motor, 19/9†† 18/6†† -/1½ -/1½ -/9 -/6 -/7½
Central (Bearer), 16/2½†† ¼ ½
Cons. Diamond of S. Africa (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done at 7/6 should have been marked to the 7½%, Pref.)
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Crown Mines, 70/- 1/9
Durban Roodepoort, 11/4½†† -/9
Do., Option Certs., 4/10½ -/9
E. Geduld, 40/7½ 39/9
E. Rand Proprietary, 9/6¾†† -/9 -/9†† -/7½
General, 13/4½†† 12/3‡
Gold Fields Rhodesian Devt., 7/7½
Govt. Areas (Modderfontein), 32/7½†† 1/9 -/10½ -/9
2/8 -/7½ 1/10½
Henderson's, 3/4½ -/7½ -/6¾
Jumpers, Ltd., 37/1½ 6/3‡ 7/- 6/8 -/3 7/- -/7½
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Lonely Reef, 16/9 39/-
Luipaard's Vlei, 3/4½ -/6¾ -/6
Messina, 9/3½ -/6 -/6
Meyer and Charlton, 12/6 -/9 -/8
Modderfontein, 130 130
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 25/1½
Modderfontein East, 25/9‡
Do., 5% Deb., 58/- 48/9 50/8‡ 48/9 9/4½‡ -/4½ 8/9
50/-/6‡
New Modderfontein, 78/9‡ 9/- 80/- 79/4½
North Charterland Expl., 2/-
Oomsta Consd., -/9
Potgietersrust Platinums, 1/10½ 2/- -/0¾ 2/- -/0¾
Rand Selection, 8/6††
Randfontein Estates, Witwatersrand, 4/7½ -/4½ -/4½ -/3¾
-/4½ -/3 -/3¼ -/6 -/3 /3
Rhodesia Broken Hill Devt., 2/4½ -/4½ -/6¾ -/4½††
Rhodesia Congo Border Cons., 12/6 13½
Rhodesian Corp., 1/6
Rhodesian Selection, 28/11½ 7/6‡
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Do., Op. Certs. (Rec.) (50/6/1935) (for June 26 acct.),
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Do., "B," 8/9 -/9 -/7½ -/9 -/10½ -/10½ 9/-
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Sherwood Starr, 18/3 17/6
Wiluna Gold, 2/4½ -/9¼ -/10½ -/4½ -/9½ -/5¼ -/9¼
-/3 -/1½ -/3 -/3¼‡
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Nth. Broken Hill, 270 pd., 58†† 60 60 59
Do., fully pd., 90

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Bangrin, 14/4½
Beralt, 3/4½ -/6
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Bougkong, 14/6
Idris, 6/4½ 1/-
Ind. Tin, 16/4½ 17/1½
Mexico of El Oro (Bearer), 2/- -/9 -/9 -/7½
Minerals Sepn., 6/4½ 1/-
Mount Lyell, 7/9 -/3 8/- 7/10½ -/7½ -/7½ -/11½ 8/-
8 -/3 -/3¼ -/4½ -/6 7/7½ 8/3 -/3¼ -/7½ 7/9¼ 8/6 -/7½
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Oroville Dredging, 1/13½††
Panama Corpn., 14/3 -/10½‡
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Do., 10% Pref., 136½ -/6 -/6 -/7½
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Tronoh, 5½ -/4½ -/6 -/4½ -/6 -/3
Vipond Cons., 5/0¾ 4/10½ 5/- -/1½
Zinc Corp., 20/4½ -/4½ -/9 -/6 1/3 20/6 1/- -/7½ -/9

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Anglo-American Deep, 27/-
Do., 6% Pref., 92†† 90½
Angola-Diamond (Bearer), 13/3
Bantu Tin, McKinna, 12/10½ 13/- 12/10½ 13/- 13/- -/1½
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Cam and Motor, 19/9†† 18/6†† -/1½ -/1½ -/9 -/6 -/7½
Central (Bearer), 16/2½†† ¼ ½
Cons. Diamond of S. Africa (Correction from *Official List*.—In y

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3,
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS and SURVEYORS of

FACTORIES, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES

(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

TO CHOCOLATE AND COCOA MANUFACTURERS.

IMPORTANT CLEARANCE SALE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY AT THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY, 130, Pentonville-road, on account of the Goodwill of the Business having been sold.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION in Lots, on the Premises, on THURSDAY, JULY 24th, 1930, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA MAKING PLANT,

including nearly new Mogul Cream Centre Filling and Brushing Machine; "Empholda" Covering Machine by Lehmann; Baker Perkins Enrober; nearly new "Unique" Wrapping Machine for Neapolitans by Rose Bros.; Twist Wrapping Machine by Rose Bros.; three steel Roller Refiners; seven four-tank Conches; six Grinding Mills, various; two Refrigerating Sets; Sugaring Pans; Chocolate Melangueurs; Mixing Kettles; six Copper Pans; 40 h.p. National Gas Engine with Suction Gas Plant; Steam Engine; two Lancashire Boilers; 19 D.C. Motors, 530 volts up to 48 h.p.; large quantity of Moulds; Office Furniture and other effects.

May be viewed on production of Catalogue, to be had, when ready, of Messrs. GEO. BROWN, SON and VARDY, Solicitors, 56, Finsbury-pavement, E.C.2, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Machinery Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

IMPORTANT to the PAPER TRADE. To be SOLD with POSSESSION by order of L. W. FARROW, Esq., F.C.A., and CHRISTOPHER OGLE, Esq., F.C.A., the Joint Liquidators of A. M. PEEBLES and SON, Ltd. Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION on the Premises, on TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1930, at Eleven o'clock precisely, this Company's

FREEHOLD ESPARTO PAPER MILLS AT ACCRINGTON,

in the following manner:—

As a First Lot will be offered the FREEHOLD PROPERTY which is known as the "WHITEASH MILLS," together with the neighbouring "Brookside" Estate, the reservoirs thereon and the pipe lines connecting same with the paper mills, the whole containing an AREA of about 28 ACRES, with buildings thereon having a total cubical capacity of about 1,500,000ft.

Immediately after the Sale of the Properties will follow the SALE by AUCTION, in LOTS, in DETAIL, of the

PAPER MAKING PLANT AND MACHINERY,

which includes an 80in. paper making machine with 10 drying cylinders; four stacks of calendars, Whites drive, two Walmsley high speed engines; three Esparto boilers; four bleach-mixers; Fulner backwater filter; 10 beating and washing engines; 84-in. Presse-Pate machine; china clay mixing and size boiling plant; 90in. rotary slitting and angle cutting machine; 84in. 8-bowl super calender; 86in. slitting and re-reeling machines; two guillotines; caustic soda recovery plant; numerous tanks, pumps, &c. Two Lancashire boilers, 8ft. 6in. by 30ft. (160lb. w.p.); one 8ft. by 30ft. (100lb. w.p.), with superheaters, economisers, mechanical stokers; 550h.p. vertical compound engine by Cole-Marchent; 187-k.w. D.C. generator; 24-k.w. ditto; 12 250-volt; D.C. motors, 30-k.w. 120volt. steam lighting set; Bell's pressure water filters; 15-ton Pooley weighbridge; 8-ton ditto; and numerous other effects.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Paper Mills will only be thus dealt with if not previously disposed of as a whole, and pending the Auction the Liquidators are willing to receive and consider ANY OFFER for the Properties with or without all or any of the plant and machinery.

Particulars of the Property and catalogues of the plant and machinery may be had when ready, of Messrs. SISSONS, BERSEY, GAIN, VINCENT, and Co., Chartered Accountants, 53, New Broad-street, E.C.2; of Messrs. W. S. INGLE SONS and PORTER, Chartered Accountants, Austin Friars House, E.C.2; of Messrs. SOAMES, EDWARDS and JONES, Solicitors, Lennox House, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Machinery Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER AT THE LOW UPSET PRICE OF £8,000.
A FREEHOLD FACTORY AT WOOLWICH having a FLOOR SPACE of about 52,000 SQ. FT.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

are instructed to offer for SALE by TENDER the above-mentioned

FREEHOLD GROUND-FLOOR FACTORY,

which is situate just off the Albion-road, close to the Dockyard Station. The Buildings, with the exception of a small portion, are Ground Floor throughout, exceedingly well lighted, substantially brick-built, mainly cement paved, with slated sky-lighted roofs in spans of 36ft. and 40ft. with a clear height under principals of from 24ft. to 30ft. Railway Sidings could be put in if desired by the Purchaser.

TENDERS, which must be in the form contained in the Particulars, should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Woolwich Factory," and delivered to

THE CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Admiralty, London, S.W.1,

by Four p.m. on TUESDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1930.

May be viewed by orders to be obtained of the Auctioneers, and Particulars, with Plan and Form of Tender, had of The TREASURY SOLICITOR, Storey's-gate, St. James's Park, S.W.1; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0081.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

OCCUPYING ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL POSITIONS ON THE ISLAND,
OVERLOOKING MOUNT BAY AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

"SOUTHWOLD," ST. LAWRENCE, NEAR VENTNOR,

A RESIDENCE IN FIRST-RATE ORDER,
containing lounge, three other reception rooms, well-arranged offices, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, five secondary bed rooms; also garage, chauffeur's cottage, and lodge.

"SOUTHWOLD,"

GARDENS AND GROUNDS

presenting a perfect example of the landscape gardener's art, and which include ornamental lily ponds, a number of Oriental trees and shrubs, and beautifully designed rose and herbaceous garden, tennis court, and putting green, pasture land, &c.

ABOUT 24 ACRES.

The Secondary Residence,
"BANKEND,"
adjoining the grounds of "Southwold," containing two reception rooms and five bed rooms, &c., gardens and pastureland about 7½ Acres, in all

ABOUT 32 ACRES,

which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in lots (unless sold privately beforehand), by

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

ALBERT BULL & PORTER,

AT THE ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT,
on FRIDAY, AUGUST 29th, 1930, at 3 p.m.

Solicitors, Messrs. Perry Parr and Ford, Friary Chambers, Friar-lane, Nottingham. Auctioneers, Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, 51A, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, W.C.2; and Messrs. ALBERT BULL and PORTER, 2, Church-street, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.

ULLSWATER

Eight miles from Penrith (L. M. & S. Railway, main line).

THORNBORROW & CO.,

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, at Penrith, on Tuesday, 5th August, 1930, a

CHARMING MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

known as

"RAVENOAKS,"

situate at Watermillock, Cumberland, commanding magnificent views of the Lake and surrounding mountains, with attractively laid-out gardens, outbuildings and three closes of rich old grass land, one with valuable lake frontage, in extent

13A. 1R. 18P.
or thereabouts.

The RESIDENCE is of recent erection, modern design, compact and conveniently planned; containing outer and inner halls, two reception rooms, five principal bed rooms, three servants' bed rooms, billiard room, and excellent domestic offices.

Private Water Supply and Drainage.
Central Heating. Electric Light.

VACANT POSSESSION of the House and Gardens on completion.

Illustrated particulars and orders to view from Messrs. Wilson, Wright, Earle and Co., Solicitors, 54, Mosley-street, Manchester, and 6, Chapel-street, Preston; Messrs. Paterons, Snow and Co., Solicitors, 25, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.2; or of the Auctioneers, Penrith and Keswick.

ON THE CEDARS ESTATE, RICKMANSWORTH.

25MINS. JOURNEY TO BAKER-STREET. 17½ MILES OUT.
GRAVEL AND SAND SUBSOIL.

A few remaining Sites on the high ridge, with a southern slope, at the entrance to The Chilterns, are for sale at a very moderate price—for the erection of Detached Residences of, say, £2,000 building value.

The above illustrates the wonderful wooded views enjoyed from these sites.

For plan and full particulars apply H. GIBSON,

GENERAL OFFICES, BAKER-STREET STATION, N.W.1. WELBECK 0688.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT OF SALE BY AUCTION.

THE NORFOLK HOTEL, BRIGHTON.

This well-established and world-renowned PROPERTY will be SUBMITTED to COMPETITION, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C.4, on TUESDAY, JULY 29, at 2.30 p.m., unless previously disposed of privately, by

MESSRS. FLEURET, HAXELL AND VINE.

Occupying the very finest position on the sea front, near the Hove Boundary, it has for the past 60 or 70 years been considered one of if not the leading Hotel in the town, and its clientele, therefore, is particularly high class.

In addition to over 60 bed rooms there are many bath rooms, while the public rooms are well arranged, and the furnishings and equipment are very tasteful, great discrimination having been shown in bringing the hotel up-to-date with modern requirements. A Waygood-Otis electric lift serves all floors.

THE VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD OF THE HOTEL
which is FULLY LICENSED, will be OFFERED,

TOGETHER WITH

Nos. 4 and 5, BEDFORD-SQUARE, which forms part of the Hotel.

ALSO

Nos. 7, 8, and 9, BEDFORD-SQUARE, belonging to the vendors (but not incorporated with the Hotel), at present sub-let, producing about £220 per annum.

THE HOTEL is in possession of a valuable business, and being so well known there is no reason to expect any falling off of its patronage, while in the hands of a resident proprietor it is anticipated a considerably increased business should be secured.

In the event of the whole, as above described, not being sold in one lot, the Hotel will first be offered, followed by Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, Bedford-square, in lots, as will be set out in the particulars of Sale.

Owing to the enormous increase in value of Brighton properties, this sale may also appeal to builders or syndicates with a view to utilizing same for other commercial purposes, as apart from the Bedford-square houses the site area is approximately 17,000 sq. ft.

Particulars of Sale, when ready, can be obtained from Messrs. Kimbers, Williams and Co., Solicitors, 79, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3, and, together with Orders to View and further information, from the Auctioneers, Messrs. Fleuret, Haxell and Vine, 22, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C.1.

MESSRS. NICHOLAS,

4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; AND AT READING.

ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE THAMES-SIDE HOUSES.
ON A DELIGHTFUL BACKWATER. HOUSE STANDS WELL UP.
A RIVER FRONTAGE OF OVER HALF A MILE.

THE BEAUTIFUL
QUEEN ANNE HOUSE
COMMANDS DELIGHTFUL WESTERLY VIEWS,

and contains entrance and inner halls, four reception rooms, 18 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms.
Model offices. Company's water.
Electric light and gas.

FOUR COTTAGES.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS AND GARDENS

slope to the backwater and river, to which they enjoy a frontage of half a mile, together with a heavily timbered island, and extend to about

13½ ACRES.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY THE SOLE AGENTS,

MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

A BERKS QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

£3,800.

8½ ACRES of GRASS.

IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.
ACCOMMODATION:—
Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms. Electric Light. Main Drains. Main Water.
OLD GARDENS WITH WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN.

Full details of the
SOLE AGENTS,

MESSRS. NICHOLAS,
1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

44 MILES BY ROAD WEST OF LONDON.
AMIDST DELIGHTFUL UNSPOILT COUNTRY.
HOUSE DESIGNED BY WELL-KNOWN ARCHITECT, GARDENS LAID OUT BY A CELEBRATED LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

300ft. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

THIS BEAUTIFUL HOUSE
WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN ARTICLE IN A WELL-KNOWN JOURNAL

and contains

LOUNGE, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,
A FINE BILLIARD ROOM
(two of the rooms panelled),
12 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.
GRANDLY TIMBERED GROUNDS.
Splendid cottages, stabling and farmery.

THE WHOLE 28 ACRES.

SOLE AGENTS, MESSRS. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, WINCHESTER

in conjunction with

JAMES HARRIS & SON

INCORPORATED WITH HALL PAIN & FOSTER, WINCHESTER.

THE CHILCOMB ESTATE, NEAR WINCHESTER

This Estate comprises the

RURAL VILLAGE OF CHILCOMB

together with a delightful

MANOR HOUSE

AGRICULTURAL FARMS

of various acreages.

THE MANOR HOUSE.

Ideally situated for
PEDIGREE STOCK, STUD FARMS
or a
TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT.
SMALLER RESIDENCES,
COTTAGES
AND DOWN LANDS,
the whole extending to an area of

ABOUT 873 ACRES.

To be offered by AUCTION on July 25th, 1930, as a whole or in Lots by Messrs. GUDGEON & SONS, Winchester, in conjunction with Messrs. JAMES HARRIS & SON, Jewry Chambers, Winchester, incorporated with Messrs. HALL PAIN & FOSTER.

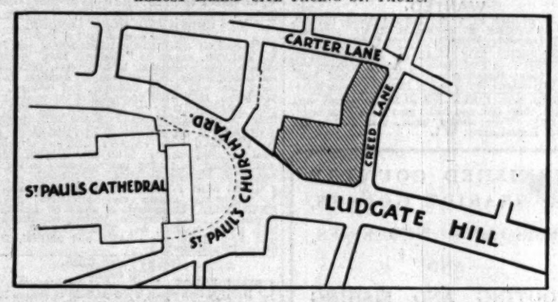
DOUGLAS YOUNG & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, ESTATE AGENTS, AND VALUERS,
69, COLEMAN-STREET, E.C.2, & 213, CLAPHAM-ROAD, S.W.9.
Telephone: Metropolitan 5672 (two lines). Telephone: Brixton 0903.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

CITY OF LONDON.

ALMOST ISLAND SITE FACING ST. PAUL'S.



Comprising Five Shops let and producing £2,275 per annum.
Vast Showrooms and Warehouses

70,000 FEET WITH POSSESSION.
Held on four leases. Total ground rents £5,799 per annum.

FREEHOLD OF FRONT PORTION AVAILABLE.

AUCTION SALE, LONDON MART, on 30th JULY, 1930.
Plans and particulars of Messrs. Beecroft Son & Nicholson, Accountants and Valuers, 12, Wood-street, E.C.2, or of the Auctioneers, 69, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

By Order of the Executors of the late Miss Macomish.

CLOSE TO STOCKWELL TUBE STATION.

UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD SITE
54,000 SUPER FEET.

Including
THREE SPACIOUS HOUSES
known as

18, 20, 22, UNION-ROAD, S.W.8.

Vacant Possession of No. 18.
To be SOLD by AUCTION
at the LONDON AUCTION MART,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1930.
Particulars of Auctioneers, as above.

An Ideal Home in picturesque surroundings.
"SUNNYSIDE," RICKMANSWORTH.

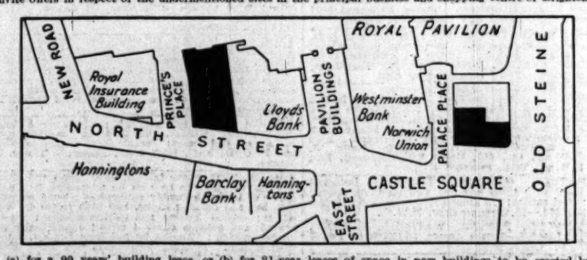
With Vacant Possession.
DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. Two garages. Pretty grounds of 1½ acres.
To be SOLD by AUCTION
LONDON AUCTION MART, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1930.
Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers, as above.

For SALE by AUCTION at an early date.
CLOSE TO
CLAPHAM COMMON.
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
12, VICTORIA-ROAD, S.W.4.
Vacant Possession Self-contained Flat.
Produces £400 per annum.
LEASEHOLD VILLA, 63, SHELGATE-ROAD, S.W.11.
Producing £102 per annum.
Particulars of the Auctioneers, as above.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRIGHTON.

THE CORPORATION OF BRIGHTON

invite offers in respect of the undermentioned sites in the principal business and shopping centre of Brighton.



(a) for a 99 years' building lease, or (b) for 21-year leases of space in new buildings to be erected by the Corporation. The area of the

PRINCE'S-PLACE SITE IS 8,000 FT. SQ.
and of the
CASTLE-SQUARE SITE 4,600 FT. SQ.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE TOWN CLERK, TOWN HALL, BRIGHTON.

SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 21)

FOLKESTONE.

SHERWOODS

(W. R. BOUGHTON, F.A.I.)

will offer by AUCTION at Folkestone, on Thursday, 24th July, 1930, at 3 o'clock, the excellent detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, PEMBURY LODGE, FOLKESTONE; three reception, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms; chauffeur's cottage; garage; central heating; attractive garden.—Solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance, Messer and Co., 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.2. Auctioneers' Offices, 100 and 102, Sandgate-road, Folkestone. And at Sandgate, Hythe, and Dymchurch.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

Arthur E. Millard, Esq., Deceased.
The attractive DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "RED COTTAGE,"
COLLEY WAY, REIGATE,
containing four bed and dressing rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, and the usual offices. Tastefully laid-out garden, in all about half-an-acre. Messrs.

EDWARD MILLARD & CO.

have been instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION, with VACANT POSSESSION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Friday, the 25th July, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Particulars of the Solicitors, Messrs. Gush, Phillips, Walters and Williams, 5, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2, or of the Auctioneers, 10, Union-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

By Order of the Executors of J. R. Stanbrook, deceased.
MUSWELL HILL, N.—The valuable unrestricted FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, having a frontage of 135ft. to TETHERDOWN, by a depth of 153ft. on the North and about 200ft. on the Southern boundary. Ripe for immediate development. Vacant Possession.
For SALE by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, July 29th, at 2.30 o'clock.—Particulars of the Auctioneers.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS,

67, Cheapside, E.C.2, or Messrs. Edgar Robins and Grimsdall, Solicitors, Bank Chambers, Hornsey, N.8.

PILGRIMS HATCH, NEAR BRENTWOOD, ESSEX.
The Valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY known as the "WHITEHOUSE," area ONE ACRE, occupying an important corner position on the ONGAR ROAD, suitable for petrol station.
Also 25 FREEHOLD BUILDING PLOTS, all planted with fruit trees,
for SALE by AUCTION at the White Hart Hotel, Brentwood, on Wednesday, July 30th, at 7 p.m.
Particulars of the Auctioneers,

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS,

67 and 68, Cheapside, E.C.2, or Messrs. Lewis and Quennell, Solicitors, Brentwood.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE of SALE.
KINGSHILL FARMS, BOROUGH GREEN, KENT.
Within easy reach of the principal market towns.
Highly productive FRUIT and FLOWER FARM and MARKET GARDEN, total area 127 ACRES, with four cottages and buildings; particularly noted for soft fruits.

MESSRS. PROTHEROE & MORRIS

will offer the above by AUCTION (unless previously disposed of) at the end of September.
Full particulars can be obtained of the Land Agent, J. Wallace Watson, Esq., 40, High-street, Maidstone, and of the Auctioneers, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

SALE TUESDAY NEXT.

WHETHERLY ESTATE, HERNE HILL.
45 and 51, STRADELLA-ROAD, near Brockwell Park. Semi-detached; 10 rooms, bath, offices, garden. Terms 47½ years. Ground-rent £3 11s. 2d. per annum each. With vacant possession. In two lots.

IMPROVED GROUND-RENTS of £276 10s. 1d. secured upon Shops and Houses, 12 to 24 (even), HALF MOON-LANE, 26 and 34 Ditto; 5, BURBAGE-ROAD; 1A, 8, 12, 20, 22, 26, 29, 36 to 44 (even), and 48, STRADELLA-ROAD. In 16 lots.

MAIN ROAD SHOPS.
Nos. 163 and 165, HERNE-HILL; 1 and 3, 7 to 17, 21, 23, and 25 (odd). HALF MOON-LANE. Producing £950 per annum. In 12 lots.

WELL-BUILT RESIDENCES.
Nos. 30 and 40, HALF MOON-LANE; 11, BURBAGE-ROAD; 6, 10, 11, 28, 30, 39, 43, 47, and 49, STRADELLA-ROAD. Let to tenants of long standing at rents amounting to £835 per annum. In 12 lots.

Held from Dulwich College for 47½ and 50½ years unexpired, at low ground-rents.
To be offered for SALE at the London Auction Mart, on Tuesday, 22nd July, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Wellington Taylor and Sons, 4, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale, with orders to view, can be had of

MESSRS. JOSEPH STOWER,

Auctioneers and Chartered Surveyors,
43, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.2.

TO BUILDERS, SPECULATORS and OTHERS.
By Order of Mrs. A. C. and Mr. H. Balchin and the Receiver of Messrs. W. Balchin and Sons, Limited.

HOVE.

In the finest residential district of the town.

MESSRS. GRAVES & SON

have received instructions to SELL by AUCTION in Lots, unless previously disposed of by private treaty, at The Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Wednesday, 30th July, 1930, at 3 o'clock,

VALUABLE FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND,

situate in the Upper Drive and Old Shoreham-road, known for many years as "BALCHIN'S NURSERY," with total frontages of about 800 feet.
RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.
Main drainage. Electric light. Gas. Main water.
Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. Cockburn, Gostling and Co., of 61, Church-road, Hove, and Messrs. J. Lord Thompson and Weeks, 30, New-road, Brighton; from the Receiver, F. V. Arnold, Esq., 154, North-street, Brighton; or from the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 117, North-street, Brighton (Brighton 4211), and 42, Church-road, Hove (Hove 4335).

RUSHWORTH & BROWN,

AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, and VALUERS,
22, SAVILE-ROW, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
SALE by AUCTION at WINCHESTER HOUSE, E.C.2, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1930, at 2.30 precisely. In Two Lots.
HAMPSTEAD, overlooking Parliament Hill. With immediate possession. A DETACHED RESIDENCE, No. 57, NASSINGTON-ROAD, containing six bed rooms, fitted bath room, drawing room, dining room, and offices. Held for 47 years at £10 per annum.—Solicitors, Messrs. Murray Hutchins and Co., 11, Birchin-lane, E.C.3.

On behalf of the Crown.
KENTISH TOWN.—No. 27, BURGHLEY-ROAD.—Held for 32½ years at £8 8s. Let to weekly tenants with the exception of two rooms, of which immediate possession will be given.—Solicitor, The Treasury Solicitor, Storey's-gate, S.W.1.

1930 SEASON.

FINEST SELECTION OF VILLAS
available at

LE TOUQUET
FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.

Personal attention of

RESIDENT ENGLISH AGENT.
HARRODS, Ltd.,
ESTATE OFFICES.
62-64, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENTS
will appear on the Back Page of
"THE TIMES"
NEXT THURSDAY.

SALES held in the ESTATE ROOM at HANOVER-SQUARE or in the Country of
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES.
FARMS and SMALL HOLDINGS.
TOWN PROPERTIES and INVESTMENTS.
CONTENTS of TOWN and COUNTRY MANSIONS.
SALES of ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE, Old China, Pictures, and other Works of Art, Jewellery, Antique Silver, Books, &c.

AUCTION GALLERIES and ESTATE SALE ROOMS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.

Offices: 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1; 90, Princes-street, Edinburgh; 41, Bank-street, Ashford, Kent; and Bridge-road, Welwyn Garden City. Also represented in New York and in the Colonies.

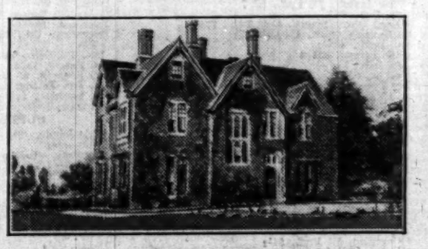
JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

WARWICKSHIRE.
AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE,

THE COPPICE, LAPWORTH.
Situated in a beautifully timbered and unspoilt country district.
Three reception and six bed rooms, excellent domestic quarters.
Electric Light. Independent Hot Water.
Splendid Water Supply.
Modern Drainage.
CHARMING GROUNDS of ABOUT TWO ACRES.
(More pasture land could possibly be obtained if required.)
Garage. Stabling. Outbuildings.
Full particulars of
JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK,
18, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

WARWICKSHIRE.
AN EXCELLENT COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

THE CROFT,
HAMPTON IN ARDEN.
9½ miles from Birmingham and 8½ from Coventry.
Three reception rooms, lounge hall, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, domestic offices, &c.
Company's Water. Electric Light available.
Garage. Chauffeur's room. Outbuildings.
Finely timbered and tastefully laid-out grounds, hard tennis court with pavilion, small paddock.
TWO ACRES IN ALL.
For all further particulars apply
JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK,
18, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.



GODDARD & SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: GERRARD 2727 (6 lines).

FORTHCOMING SALES BY AUCTION
IN THE ESTATE AUCTION HALL, AT THEIR HEAD OFFICES,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
(unless previously sold privately).

On THURSDAY, July 31st, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
"MAY TREES,"
COWLEY, MIDDLESEX.
A bright, well-planned RESIDENCE; hall, three reception, bath, and four bed rooms, &c.; electric light, gas, telephone, company's water, main drainage; garage; tennis lawn and well-stocked garden of half acre.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale of the Auctioneers,

GODDARD & SMITH,

22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.
Vendors' Solicitors:—Messrs. Johnson and Co., 36, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

On THURSDAY, 7th August, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
DEANSHANGER IRON WORKS,
Nr. STONY STRATFORD,
BUCKS.
FREEHOLD FACTORY and LAND.
1½ mile from the main London-Manchester Road. Valuable and extensive frontages to the main Buckingham Road and the Grand Junction Canal. Principally comprising substantially constructed, well-lighted, SINGLE-STOREY BUILDINGS, providing a total covered floor space of about

SQUARE 36,000 FEET.

together with a range of seven Cottages and Shop with Flat. 100 h.p. suction gas plant installed.
Land for extension, the whole embracing a site area of

ABOUT 2.80 ACRES.

The Property will be offered almost entirely WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
Particulars and conditions of SALE of the Auctioneers,

GODDARD & SMITH,

22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.
Vendor's Solicitors:—Messrs. Baily and Goff, 57, Lowfield-street, Dartford, Kent.

PIRBRIGHT,
SURREY.

Easy reach of main line station and golf course.
A FINE TUDOR FARM HOUSE.
Recently modernized; five bed, three reception, bath, &c. Main Water. Electric Light. Garage and Outbuildings. Old Tithe Barn.
NINE and a HALF ACRES.
PRICE,
£5,000, FREEHOLD.
H. GIBSON,
Room 43, Baker-street Station, N.W.1.
('Phone, Welbeck 6688.)

600 YEARS OLD, IN WOODLAND SETTING,
AT EASTCOTE, MIDDLESEX.

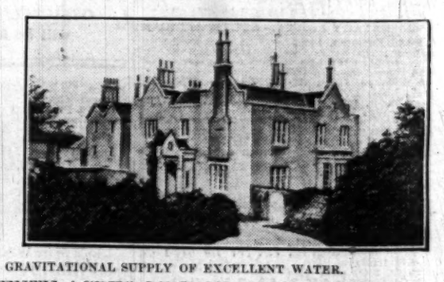
THIS FINE OLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
with its beautiful ingle fireplaces, oak rafters, panelling, staircase, and floors, has been completely renovated, fully revealing all its old charm.
It contains four bed rooms, large hall, three reception rooms, kitchen, bath room, and all modern conveniences.
It has an East aspect and stands in about three acres of ground, including fine orchard.
FOR SALE. NO AGENTS.
Full particulars from:—

W. A. TELLING, LTD., EASTCOTE STATION, MIDDX. 'Ph., Pinner 210.

THE OLD VICARAGE, FAIRLIGHT.

In the Sunniest part of Sussex. Three miles from Hastings.
TO SELL OR MIGHT LET.

This attractive and commodious Stone-built RESIDENCE, commanding sea and extensive delightful land views.
Secluded, facing South, and sheltered. Unspoilt.
STANDING 400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
The house is in perfect decorative condition, and contains four reception rooms, nine principal bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, also five excellent servants' bed rooms, most ample and conveniently arranged domestic offices.
Centrally heated. Perfect drainage. Electrically lighted.
Tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, with glasshouses. Cottages, stabling for four horses; garage for three cars.



TELEPHONE. GRAVITATIONAL SUPPLY OF EXCELLENT WATER.

TEN OR TWENTY ACRES OF LAND AVAILABLE.

For further particulars and permission to view apply to THORPE, MEADOWS and PEARSON, Solicitors, Hastings.

CUMBERLAND, near CARLISLE.
By Direction of Col. T. S. Irwin.
NOTICE OF SALE
of the Valuable FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL, and SPORTING ESTATE known as

"JUSTICETOWN,"

SITUATE 6½ MILES NORTH OF CARLISLE.

This charming, well planned and appointed RESIDENCE commands lovely and extensive views of the Scotch and Cumberland Hills and surrounding country, and stands in beautiful timbered grounds through which it is approached by a delightful carriage drive with entrance lodges, East and West. Acetylene gas, telephone, central heating, luggage lift, water supply by gravitation, modern drainage; stabling, garages, and other buildings; splendid gardens and grounds, tennis lawns (hard and grass), shrubberies, orchards, &c.

Also three good, well built and watered dairy and feeding farms described as
LYNEHOW HOME FARM, LYNEFOOT FARM, MOOR HOUSES FARM.

Several small holdings and cottages; over 100 Acres of well-placed game coverts, woods, and plantations. The River Lyne intersects the property (and affords good fishing), on the banks of which the feeding pastures are of the best. The whole extending to about

769 ACRES
(IN A RING FENCE),

For SALE by Public AUCTION (unless previously disposed of privately), as a Whole or in Lots, by MESSRS.

HARRISON & HETHERINGTON'S AUCTION MARTS, LTD.,

at the Crown and Mitre Hotel, Carlisle, on Saturday, 2nd August, 1930, at 2.15 p.m. punctually.
Particulars, Plans, and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from:—
MESSRS. JOS. M. RICHARDSON AND SON, LAND AGENTS, CARLISLE;
Messrs. Mounsey, Bowman and Morton, Solicitors, Carlisle; or the Auctioneers, Botchergate, Carlisle.
To whom applications are to be made for orders to view.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Saturday, July 19, 1930.